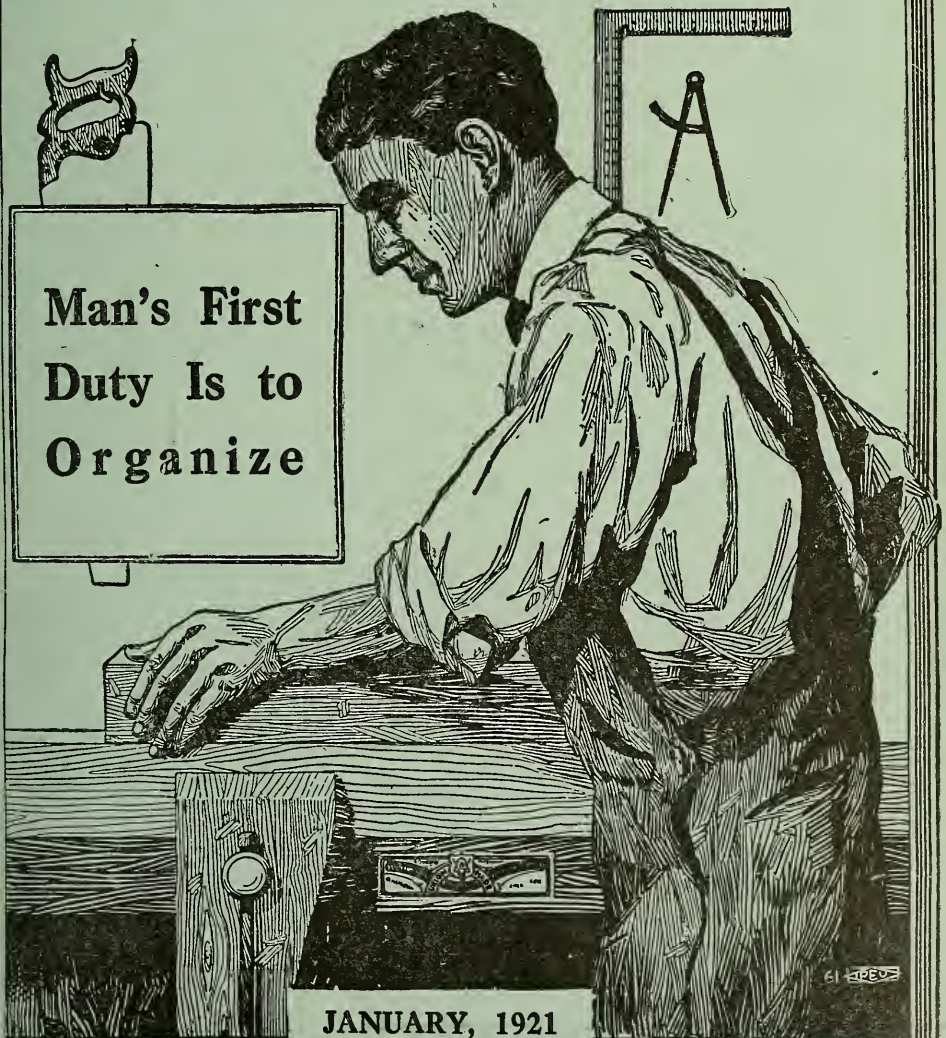
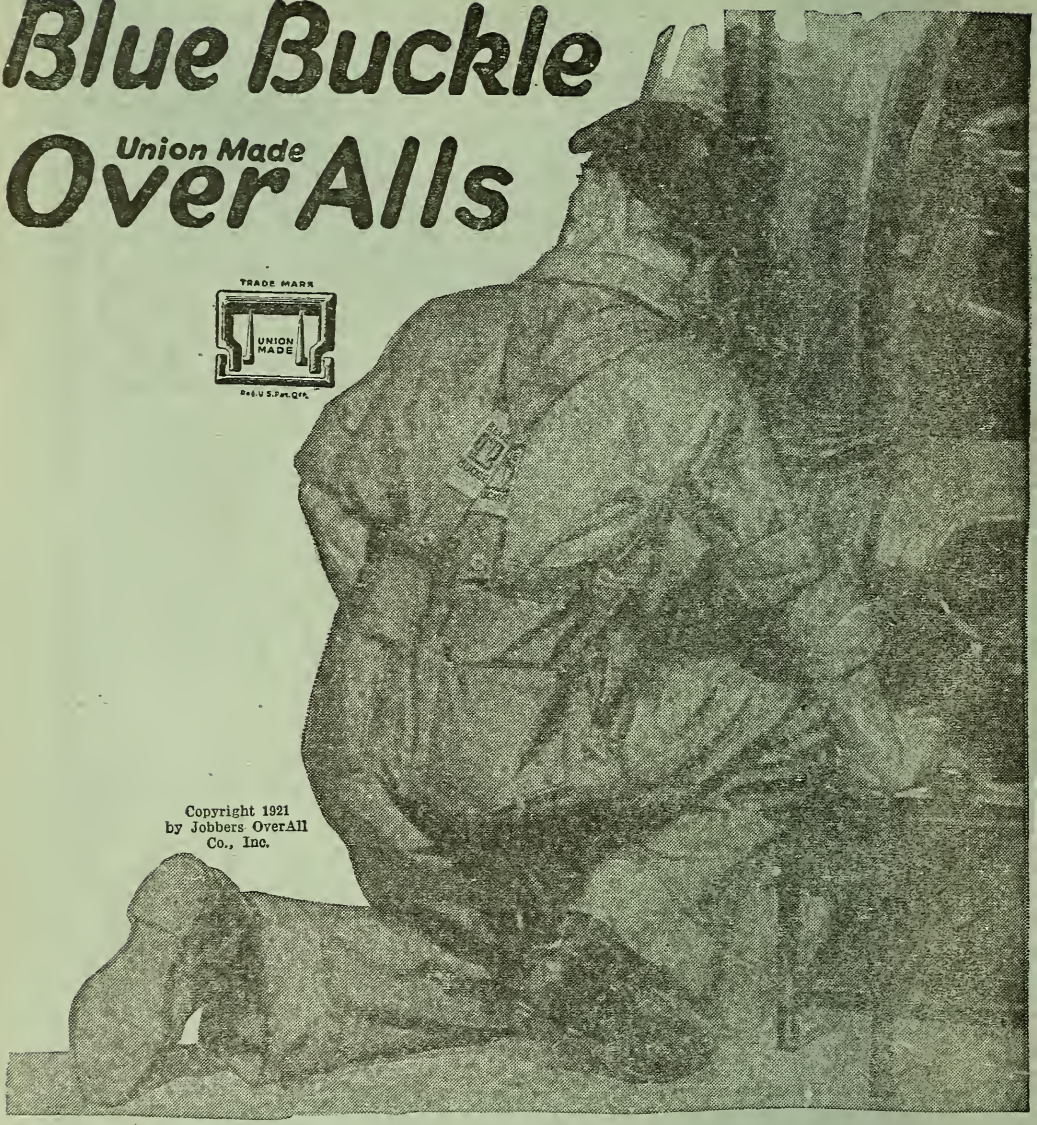
The Carpenter



JANUARY, 1921

Blue Buckle OverAlls

Union Made



"Strong for Work"

Every inch of workmanship put into Blue Buckle OverAlls and Coats holds firm and fast. Double strength stitching makes Blue Buckles solid against the hardest strain and pull.

Through a 44-hour week skilled, conscientious Union workers are turning sturdy Blue Buckle indigo-blue denim into the most comfortable, best-wearing work-rig sold.

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles

Jobbers OverAll Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va. *Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world*

Recognized Superiority

For over fourteen years Beaver Board has stood countless tests. By long and satisfactory service alone it has developed a recognized superiority in its field.

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The long, tough fibres of spruce that are selected to go into genuine Beaver Board is one of the reasons for Beaver Board quality. The patented "Sealtite" size, made in Beaver Board's own Varnish Mills and under Beaver Board supervision is another. And Beavertone, the Better Wall and Ceiling Finish, made by The Beaver Board Companies for getting the best results on Beaver Board is still another reason that has insured satisfaction on the Beaver Board job.

Our Builders Service Department is ready to be of real help to you on every Beaver Board job. Write today for free booklet "A Practical Method of Figuring Materials on Beaver Board Work."

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Distributors and Dealers Everywhere.

BEAVER BOARD

You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trademark is on the back of the board you buy.

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1921

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Ten Cents a Copy

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If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win but you think you can't,
It's almost certain you won't.
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Success begins with a fellow's will;
It's all in the state of mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are;
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Life's battles don't always go
To the strongest or fastest man;
But soon or late the man who wins
Is the man who thinks he can.

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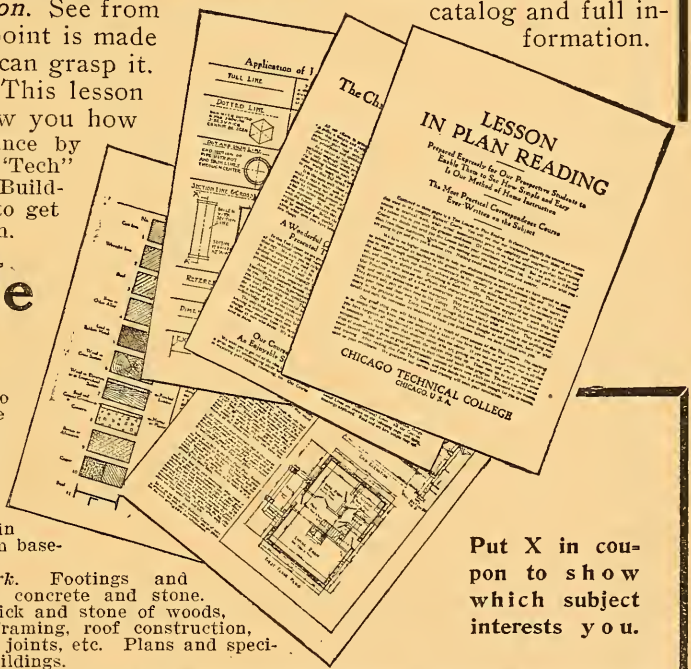

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Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

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Back of Tongue, No. T D. 101.

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DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insured maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

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24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

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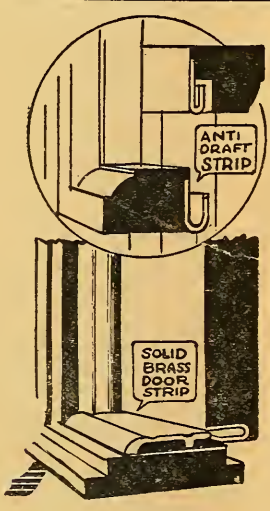

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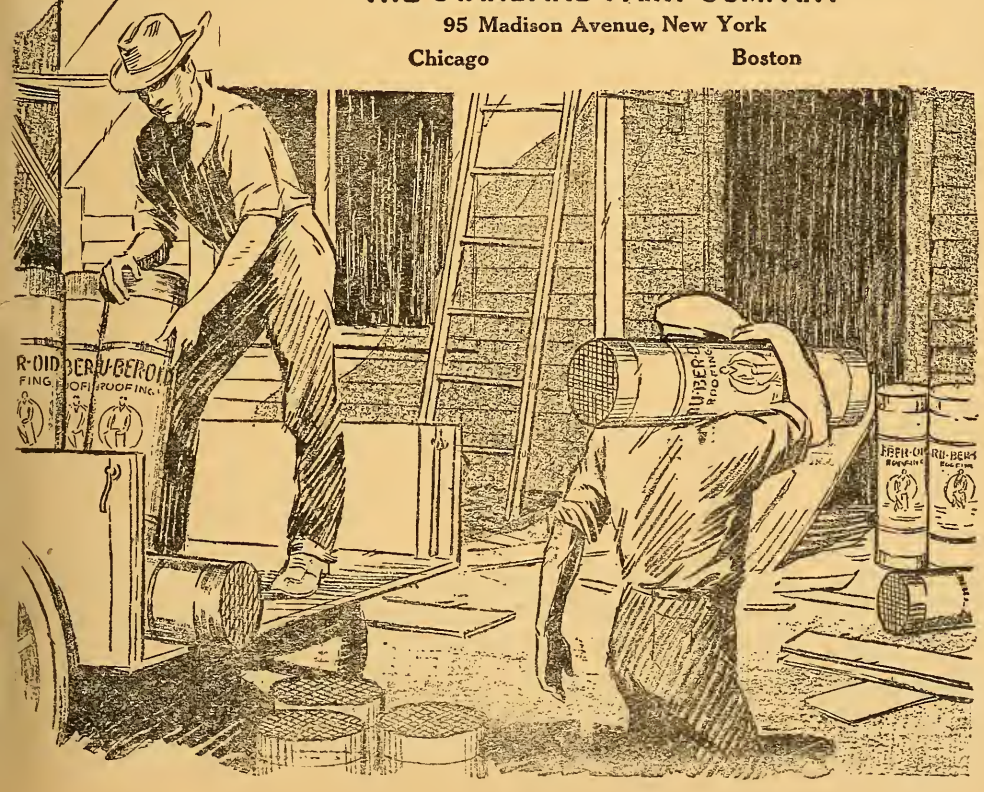

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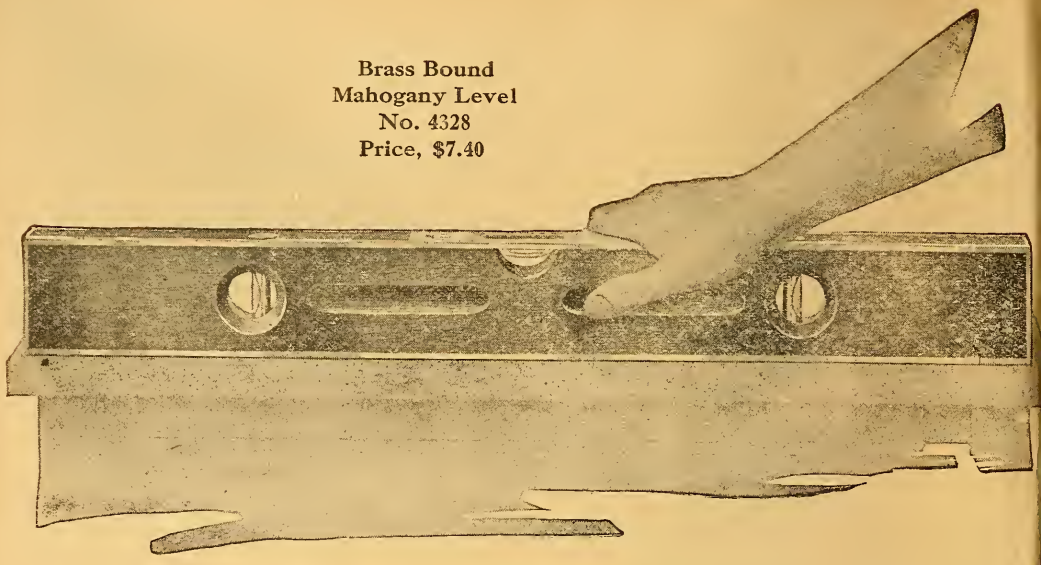

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GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, *Toolsmiths*, Greenfield, Mass.

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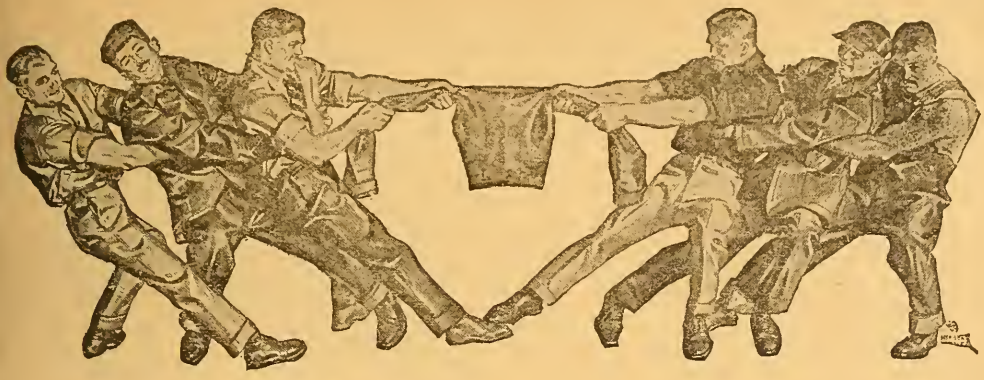
1500 GOOD TOOLS



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Why are they so long-wearing? Because they are *Sweet-Orr made.* That means they're made of the strongest Eastern denim, the best overall cloth there is—it won't give way under the toughest use.

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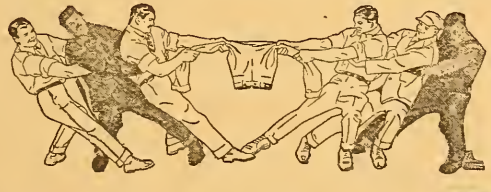

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The man who carries a Keen Kutter pocket knife is sure of a sharp cutting edge when he needs it. The finely tempered blades are forged from cutlery steel of exceptional edge-holding quality—they are accurately hinged and fitted—their springs stay strong.

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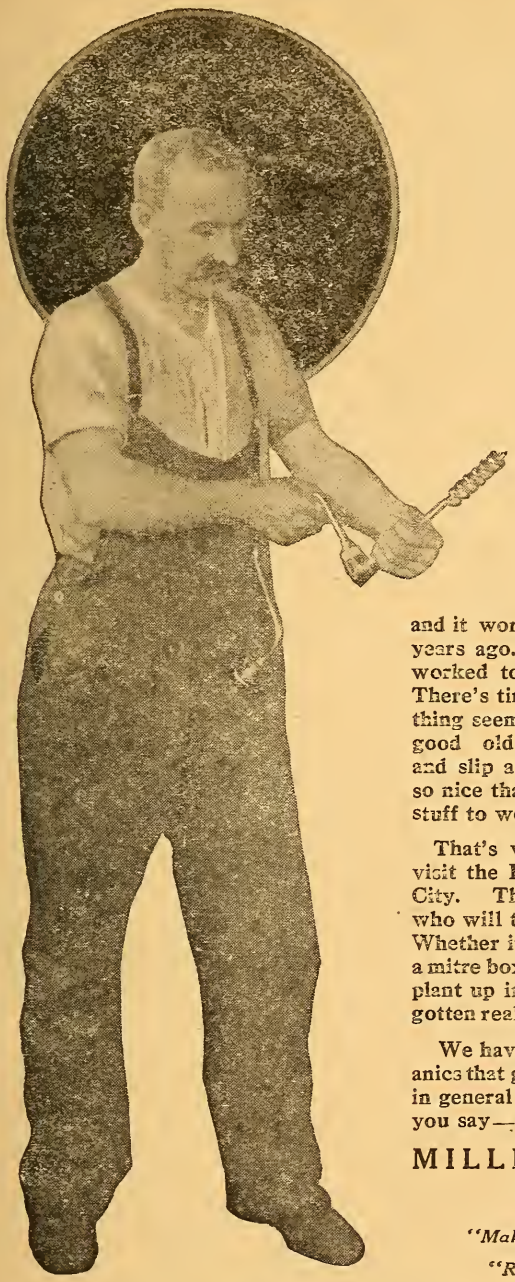

"You bet it's a
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and it works just as smoothly today as it did ten years ago. That brace is a pal of mine — we've worked together till we understand each other. There's times I'm pretty cross — days when everything seems to go wrong. And then I pick up this good old MILLERS FALLS BRACE and slip a bit into its chuck and every thing goes so nice that I'm glad I'm a carpenter and have real stuff to work with."

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"Makers of "Millers Falls" and "Universal" Hacksaw Blades.
"Right Design—Honest Construction."

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"Every Blow of the Hammer Refines the Steel"

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Its Rock Maple handle is locked into the blade securely and permanently making the Perpetuo virtually indestructible. The blade is of Mayhew Quality steel—hammer forged and electrically tempered. Perfectly balanced.

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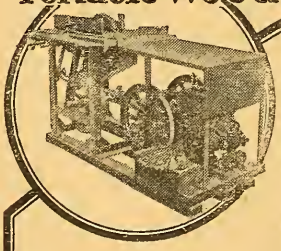
FAIRBANKS-MORSE Portable Wood Worker



With attachments for molding, mortising, matching, boring, sandpapering, tool grinding, sawing irregular shapes and tongue and groove work.

Finish the Job Quick

The big profits go to the contractor and builder who does the job quick. Every day saved cuts down your costs, without lowering the prices you can get.

Put the Fairbanks-Morse Wood Worker with "Z" Engine (Bosch Magneto equipped) on the job. It will do the work of many men at less cost. And the carpenter's apprentice can run it easily. Write for Bulletin G-706.

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THE FILE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY USE

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The best Auger Bit File made.— We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

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WHO HAS NOT USED

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

IF HE WILL SEND HIS NAME AND ADDRESS WE WILL BE GLAD TO FORWARD BY MAIL

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The blade on the Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane can be removed, whetted and replaced in exactly the same position without re-adjustment — an exclusive Sargent feature.

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This Square will do the calculating.

Measure your Hip, Valley, Jack or common rafters and the Sargent framing square calculates the lengths and cuts. No figuring, no errors—the square does it all!

Sargent framing squares are made with markings for all purposes. Write for the Sargent steel square booklet containing a description of markings and the use of the various tables.

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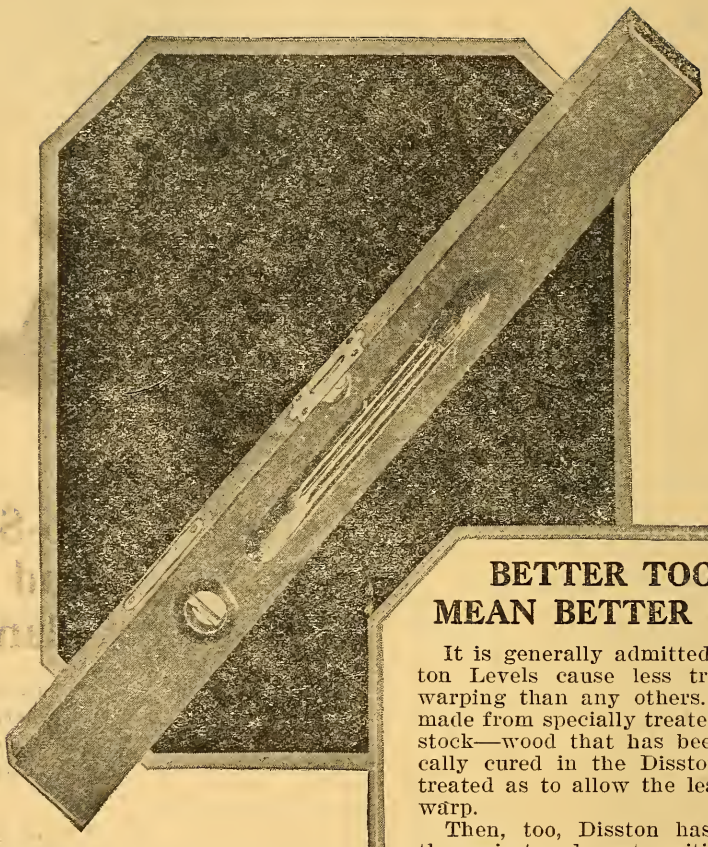

BETTER TOOLS MEAN BETTER WORK

It is generally admitted that Disston Levels cause less trouble from warping than any others. They are made from specially treated hardwood stock—wood that has been scientifically cured in the Disston plant, so treated as to allow the least possible warp.

Then, too, Disston has developed the easiest and most positive level adjustment on the market. The turning of two small screws enables anyone to true up the bubble. This is a most simple arrangement to offset the invariable slight variation due to heat, cold, dampness, etc. The adjustment is solid when set, and there are no springs to allow an annoying inaccuracy.

Write us for information on levels.

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DISSTON
SAWS AND TOOLS

THE "CLOSED SHOP VS. THE OPEN SHOP ROW"

(By O. G. Hughson)

IN an able editorial, appearing in "Builders' Bulletin" a fortnightly published by the Builders' Exchange at Portland, Ore., under date of December 5th, Mr. O. G. Hughson gives such plain facts and asks such pertinent questions that it is worthy of atention, he says:

The building business is absolutely upon a competitive basis. This being so, and in order for the contractors bidding to be upon an equitable level in making up their bids the manufacturer of building materials who sells them direct and the dealer from whom they buy must quote to all the same base price. There will be no dispute to this. But a large percentage of every bid made up consists of wages paid the men who will do the actual work, and it follows that in order to be fair with each other and fair to the building owner, the contractors must be on the same basis as to wages. Is this not so? If not so, then what is the matter with it? Wherein is it not true?

Assuming that it is true, then how is it possible, we ask in good faith, to secure this equality in bidding grounds on the open shop program? Tell us, some one, for we really wish to know how it can be done.

From what we have seen of the general building contractors of Portland, they do not appear to be guided in their business affairs by any superior conception of moral or religious scruples nor any sentimental twaddle over the downtrodden journeyman, but by an honorable conception of the obligations they assume when they submit a bid and the rights of the building owner to have the job completed as agreed.

With this in view, they seem to feel that since the owner obligates them to complete the job on a certain date, this is the paramount item in the transaction and seem to put themselves in position so they can deliver the goods. This they have no trouble in doing, so far as it is humanly possible, with the manufacturers and dealers, but when it comes to labor they have absolutely no one or no thing upon which they may depend to rustle their casual help, which is admittedly a large percentage of the labor on any building, unless they have the service of one or the other of two things, either (1) a fully equipped employment office of their own, specializing in building laborers in all lines and so thoroughly established as to give assurance that they can furnish the men on call, or else (2) a working arrangement with the men themselves, through whatever organization they may be able to provide, for handling this most difficult problem. The first of these is the best and only practical solution of the "open shop" system, and the second is what is known carelessly as "closed shop" arrangement with the Building Trades Council. There is no other way that gives the contractor any assurance upon which he can count for his men when he wants them and as he wants them or to plan his work ahead.

A very little study of the actual operation of a Building Trades Council in a city of the size of Portland will convince any contractor of one or the other of two things: (1) either all the separate headquarters assembly rooms, telephones, autos, and hired help are totally useless and unnecessary, or (2) that he can install all the service that is required at an expense within his reach upon the assumption that immediately he does this these men will quit their unions and list themselves with him, which is idle to assume they would do except and only in the event of an overplus of mechanics and building laborers such as we have not at the present time in any building trade.

This latter plan is no new thing. It has been tried out in several cities honestly and for some time, but the one thing that alone would insure success is lacking, which is the recognition of the industrial equality of the men. And therefore only upset and trouble have ensued wherever it has been attempted, so far as we know.

If some one will come forward and show that as a result of handling labor matters by a building employers' employment agency or bureau mechanics have been supplied as wanted and when wanted, that the workmen have been as satisfactory, that there has been no trouble, no stoppage of work, no lockouts, no strikes, and that the building public has had their buildings turned over to their owners as agreed, then such a plan would be entitled to serious consideration, and if it only promised these things it would

be advisable to look into it. But when and while there is no assurance that the contractor would get the service—the peculiar service, and which peculiar service the Building Trades Council is equipped to give without cost aside from the wage—it seems to us that it would be courting trouble and expense and contractual amortization for him to junk or attempt to junk his present arrangement here and launch out upon an untried experiment of some other city.

Let others try it out elsewhere and if it works to the advantage of that city and the contractors there will be ample time to adopt it here. It is understood that what is said here applies solely to building construction and not to manufacturing nor merchandising.

FOOD

(By E. Gittins in Democrat-London.)

THERE is much talk of what are called economic limits. The worker is being seriously warned—and to a great extent rightly warned—of the fact that he cannot push up prices too much without hitting up against an economic limit which will entirely queer his pitch; this is, the limit at which prices get so high that people literally will not buy.

The week-end press has been hammering this point home even more than usual lately. We have been told that the rapacious shopkeeper will soon have run to the end of his tether, because he will have to bring down his prices to create that demand which is slowly, but surely being withdrawn from him. The periodicals have told us the same thing of the seaside landladies and others who are designated under the generic terms of harpies; and the statement is sound sense so far as it goes. But it goes nothing like far enough.

What we have to realize is that demand is being withdrawn from unessential things, not because the prices of those unessential things are unreasonable, but because the prices of essential things have gone up so much that no ordinary income can now purchase anything like sufficient necessities unless all demand is withdrawn from those things that can be done without. If there is any such thing as the public deliberately withdrawing its patronage to bring prices down, it is not at all common. The average man is cutting down his consumption because he has got to. He cannot purchase necessities and non-necessities as well on the income which he has at command; and the decreased demand is not the result of the economic limit of prices at which the public will not buy. It arises from the fact that we have reached something like the limit at which the public cannot buy if a reasonable supply of necessities is to be maintained.

Here is the crux of the whole matter; that there is no economic limit to the prices at which the public will buy food, because food is always essential and grows more and more valuable as it becomes more and more scarce. The only limit to public purchase of food is when prices go up to a point at which buying is impossible to the average man; which, in the case of food, at any rate, means when food is so scarce that no amount of labor is able to acquire a good living from the limited amount of food at command.

Towards that limit we are steering every day. The process has been so gradual that we have not noticed it; but if comparison of any household budget be made with the budget for the same household three years ago, it will be found that, whilst the total of expenditure is very much greater, the number of articles which are being bought outside most essential foods is immensely smaller. There is not a single household in the land which is run as it was run in 1916. There is not a person who is acquiring so many articles of use and of pleasure as was the case in that year. Even foods which were then considered almost essential, and which were bought without a second thought, are now being cut out. Meat will have to be cut down when decontrol allows of its being sold at an economic price; and everywhere the food problem is becoming more and more acute.

It is time we realize these things far more definitely than we do. It is time that we understood that there is no single factor in the whole world which is working for lower food prices, but that everything is acting in quite the reverse

direction. The world simply has not got time to sit down and wait for that lowering of food prices which we still, in our hearts, imagine must come sooner or later; because whilst we wait the only economic limit which applies to food prices and values, the limit at which we literally cannot eat because we cannot get anything to eat, is coming steadily nearer. It needs no wise man to tell us what will happen when that limit is really reached. Any man can fill in the gaps for himself, and no amount of skill will make the picture a pretty one.

It is true that the transference of demand from non-necessities to necessities must to some extent bring down the prices of non-necessities; but this bringing down of prices is not a sign of health. It is nothing for the daily and Sunday newspapers to crow about. It is a sign that the public are finding food prices hitting them so hard that they have to be tempted by lower prices before they will spend any of their income on anything else. The slackness of trade in the clothing, boot and other trades that are almost essential, is one of the gravest signs of the times, and the continual concentration of money on food purchase which is implied by this slackness in all other trades simply means further increase of food prices. For there can be no such thing as any man having unemployed money. If he will not spend his money, or cannot spend it, on non-necessities, it means that all he has is only sufficient for necessities and implies that when the prices of necessities, go up any more his whole income will not purchase what he needs.

Nor will this trouble be in any way alleviated till we tackle it from the international point of view. The world of today needs peace as it never did before. The little wars which are going on, the revolutions which have begun, which are about to begin, and which as yet are only whispered, are all alike, having their effect on food values, too, because they all tend to smaller production of food, and to the holding up of what has already been produced. Scarcely is there one really big source of food supply which is not badly affected by war, by revolution, or by the general instability of trade, all of which are things which will never right themselves. They are matters which have to be righted by human action, and no man can do anything more patriotic at the present time, and more truly philanthropic, as well as more truly practical, than to give his mind to the study of those things which are gradually making living an even more difficult matter.

Wars and revolutions which take place in these days are not matters which cost us money only. They are matters which ultimately may cost us life itself. The cost of them comes now direct from our subsistence, because that is all we have left to pay with. Neither Britain nor any other country can afford to indulge in any more mad experiments. We want peace at once, both at home and abroad; peace industrial and military; and till we get it the factors which are bringing us nearer to our food limit and reducing the value of labor to almost nil will continue to operate, gaining velocity as they continue.

Food is no longer a question we can afford to play with. It is no longer a question which can be settled or discussed apart from all the international affairs which are mixed up with it. When we begin to understand how our foods come to us, how it may be affected by our policies, home and foreign, and how gravely we have neglected all these points in the months since the Armistice, then there will be hope for us. The food question has got to be faced with all seriousness, and there is no advantage we can gain, territorial or diplomatic or industrial, which will compensate us for the risks we run in allowing unsettlement to continue which might be quelled. The only policy for any country today, lies along the ways of sound finance, hard work, and, above all others, peace.

FAMILIAR TRADE TERMS NOT FOUND IN "CENTURY" OR "WEBSTER"

(By John Upton.)

HERE are a few brief definitions often used by the home builder, yet not included in the dictionary:

Chisel—Used in place of a grind-stone.

Staircase—Device for mussing up proper arrangements of rooms.

Nails—Small pieces of steel for the baby to cut teeth on.

Putty—The article found one year later in the tool house.

Saw Horse—The workman's "corner store."

Roof—That part of the house on which no two people ever agreed.

Varnish—Hooverizing in 1918.

Wainscoating—Camouflage for would-be painter.

Chimney—A mason's excuse for drawing smoke into a room.

Shingles—Disowned by both small boy and adult, but used for kindling by my neighbor.

Carpenter—One who stains neat white boards with tobacco juice, the air blue with smoke and strikes before the roof goes on.

Sash Cords—Clothes lines at double the price.

Knotholes—The factory's camouflage for 1918.

Hammer—The instrument of torture for producing a flow of language.

Laborer—The one who stands by and tells what the other fellow is doing.

Friend Wife—The one who is taking the joy out of life from the time the plans are produced till the furniture moves in.

Extras—What the house is really made of.

Masonry—Dam used to hold water in your cellar during spring freshets.

Plane—Diagrams showing how you do not want the house.

Kitchen—Place where the bone of contention is cooked.

THE POSITION OF LABOR

(By J. W. Mullen.)

AN entire editorial page of Collier's Weekly, in the issue of July 31, 1920, is devoted to an argument based upon this expression of a trade-union official:

"Every strike has been settled by men sitting around a table. Why not make this settlement before the strike begins?"

The proposition, as well as all the other schemes suggested and presented from time to time for the adjustment of industrial disputes or the maintaining of industrial peace, drive the thoughts of the trade-unionists who has had years of experience back into the past, and not a very distant past either, covering only about twenty-five years. Then labor was weak, organizations few and membership in them limited and very secret. Men were afraid to let not only employers know that they were trade-unionists, but the fact must be hidden even from their neighbors and many of their fellow-workers, because it was not a popular position to occupy. The argument was frequently heard in those days, even by well-intentioned gentlemen, that labor organizations were institutions that constantly created trouble and discord and that the workers would be much better off living in peace and harmony with their employers. The means, by which the peace and harmony they talked about was maintained never entered the minds of the peace lovers. The idea that the employer had been absolute master of the situation and the employe an obedient slave never occured to them. There never can be a fight so long as one is master and the other a slave, and that was the basis of industrial peace in the years gone by. Now that labor has become intelligent enough to appreciate the efficacy of organization and has built up powerful unions capable of enforcing the just demands of the toilers in the industrial world, employers and the public generally are willing to admit that there are two sides to the industrial problem and that the worker is entitled to a voice in the fixing of wages and conditions of employment. But we must not lose sight of the fact that this change in affairs is not due to any disposition on the part of the employer to be more fair and reasonable than in the past. It is not the result of a charitable or merciful disposition on the part of the captains of industry. It is due solely and entirely to the fact that the workers have so perfected their organizations that they are in a position to enforce their demands or severely punish the employer who fails to treat fairly with them. Were the workers without their organizations today there would be no anxiety on the part of either the employer or the public for the discovery of some means of maintaining industrial peace. Necessity, not a desire to do justice, prompts them in their search.

In calling attention to these outstanding facts it is not the intention to persuade the workers that industrial peace is not desirable, but rather to point to the absolute necessity of maintaining organ-

izations powerful enough to command the serious attention and the respect of everybody. The workers know that strikes are expensive, that they bring great hardship at times upon the toilers and their families and that a better, saner means of adjusting differences ought to be discovered by intelligent people. There can be no question about the workers being in full posses ion of this knowledge and that they are as anxious as the employer or the public to find some other way out, but no reasonable human being will expect them, because of their desire for peace, to throw away, or allow others to take away from them, the great instrument which has enabled them to climb to the position of influence they occupy today and stand hopelessly helpless before the minions of greed. Such a course would be sheer insanity, and no one who has the interest of humanity as a whole at heart or who deserves to be catalogued in the list of wise counselors would advocate such procedure. It must, therefore, be understood that while the organized workers are willing to do everything within reason to bring about peace and concord in the industrial world they cannot consent to the relinquishing of the right to strike, because without that right they would be at the mercy of those who are not willing to deal fairly with them. If some plan can be evolved for bringing employer and employe together in conference so that differences can be adjusted upon the basis of reason and justice, it will find a hearty welcome on the part of Organized Labor, but it must be in fact a just arrangement and not a sham affair calculated to benefit either the employer or the public to the unjust detriment of the worker.

A THUMB-NAIL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

(By H. O. Bishop.)

IN speaking about the enormous cost of the war, H. O. Bishop, writing for the "Dearborn Independent," has this to say:

The war cost the people of the United States considerably more than $1,000,000 an hour for more than two years.

The direct cost was about $22,000,000,000, or nearly enough to pay the entire cost of running the United States Government from 1791 up to the outbreak of the European War.

In addition to this huge expenditure nearly $10,000,000,000 were loaned by the United States to the Allies.

The army expenditures were over $14,000,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the total war costs.

During the first three months our war expenditures were at the rate of $2,000,000 a day. During the next year they averaged more than $22,000,000 a day. For the final ten months of the period, from April, 1917, to April, 1919, the daily average was over $44,000,000.

Despite the fact that the army expenditures are less than two-thirds of our total war costs, they are nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the world, from the discovery of America up to the outbreak of the World War.

The pay of the army during the war cost more than the combined salaries of all the public school principals and teachers in the United States for the five years from 1912 to 1916.

The total war costs of all nations were about $186,000,000,000, of which the Allies and the United States spent two-thirds and the enemy one-third.

The three nations spending the greatest amounts were Germany, Great Britain and France, in that order. After them came the United States and Austria-Hungary, with substantially equal expenditures.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the Allied side.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Germany, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total battle deaths of all nations were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous 100 years.

Russian battle deaths were 34 times as heavy as those of the United States, those of Germany 32 times as great, the French 28 times, and the British 18 times as large.

The number of American lives lost was 122,500, of which about 10,000 were in the Navy and the rest in the Army and the Marines attached to it.

In the American Army the casualty rate in the infantry was higher than in

any other service, and that for officers was higher than for men.

For every man killed in battle seven were wounded.

Five out of every six men sent to hospitals on account of wounds were cured and returned to duty.

In the Expeditionary Forces battle losses were twice as large as deaths from disease.

In this war the death rate from disease was lower, and the dath rate from battle was higher than in any other previous American war.

Inoculation, clean camps, and safe drinking water, practically eliminated typhoid fever among the troops.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle. Meningitis was the next most serious disease.

Of each 100 cases of social disease recorded in the United States, 96 were contracted before entering the Army and only four afterward.

During the entire war, available hospital facilities in the A. E. F. were in excess of the needs.

Two out of every three American soldiers who reached France took part in battle. The number who reached France was 2,084.000, and of these 1,390,000 saw active service at the front.

Of the 42 divisions that reached France 29 took part in active combat service. Seven of them were regular Army divisions, 11 were organized from the National Guard, and 11 were made up of National Army troops.

American divisions were in battle for 200 days and engaged in 13 major operations.

From the middle of August until the end of the war the American divisions held during the greater part of the time a front longer than that held by the British.

In October the American divisions held 101 miles of line, or 23 per cent of the entire western front.

On the first of April the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 in rifle strength. Due to American arrivals the Allied strength exceeded that of the Germans in June and was more than 600,000 above it in November.

In the battle of St. Mihiel 550,000 Americans were engaged, as compared with about 100,000 on the Northern side in the battle of Gettysburg. The artillery fired more than 1,000,000 shells in four hours, which is the most intense concentration of artillery fire recorded in history.

The Meuse-Argonne battle lasted 47 days, during which 1.200,000 American troops were engaged.

The American battle losses of the war were 50.000 killed and 236,000 wounded. They are heavy when counted in terms of lives and suffering, but light compared with the enormous price paid by the nations at whose sides we fought.

When war was declared the United States had 55 training airplanes, of which 51 were classified as obsolete and the other 4 as obsolescent.

When we entered the war the Allies made the designs of their planes available to us and before the end of the hostilities furnished us from their own manufacture 3,800 service planes.

Aviation training schools in the United States graduated 8,602 men from elementary courses and 4,028 from advanced coures. More than 5,000 pilots and observers were sent overseas.

The total personnel of the air service, officers, students and enlisted men, increased from 1,200 at the outbreak of the war to nearly 200.000 at its close.

There were produced in the United States to November 30, 1918, more than 8,000 training planes and more than 16,000 training engines.

The De Haviland-4, observation and day bombing plane, was the only plane the United States put into quantity production. Before the signing of the Armistice 3,277 had been completed and 1,885 shipped overseas. The plane was successfully used at the front for three months.

The production of the 12-cylinder Liberty engine was America's chief contribution to aviation. Before the Armistice 13,574 had been completed, 4,435 shipped to the Expeditionary Forces, and 1,025 delivered to the Allies.

The first flyers in action wearing the American uniform were members of the Lafayette Escadrille, who were transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

The American air force at the front grew from three squadrons in April to 45 in November, 1918. On November 11 the 45 squadrons had an equipment of 740 planes.

Of 2.698 planes sent to the zone of the advance for American aviators 667, or nearly one-fourth, were of American manufacture.

American air squadrons played important roles in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. They brought down in combat 755 enemy planes, while their own losses of planes numbered only 357.

When war was declared the United States had sufficient light artillery to equip an army of 500,000 men and shortly found itself confronted with the problem of preparing to equip 1,000,000 men.

To meet the situation it was decided in June, 1917, to allot our guns to training purposes and to equip our forces in France with artillery conforming to the French and British standard calibers.

It was arranged that we should purchase from the French and British the artillery needed for our first divisions and ship them in return equivalent amounts of steel, copper and other raw materials, so that they could either manufacture guns for us in their own factories or give us guns out of their stocks and replace them by new ones made from our materials.

Up to the end of April, 1919, the number of complete artillery units produced in American plants was more than 3,000, or equal to all those purchased from the French and British during the war.

The number of rounds of complete artillery ammunition produced in American plants was in excess of 20,000,000 as compared with 9,000,000 rounds secured from the French and British.

In the first 20 months after the declaration of war by each country the British did better than we did in the production of light artillery, and we excelled them in producing heavy artillery and both light and heavy ammunition.

So far as the Allies were concerned, the European War was in large measure fought with American powder and high explosives.

At the end of the war American production of smokeless powder was 41 per cent greater than the French and British production combined.

At the end of the war the American production of high explosives was 40 per cent greater than Great Britain's and nearly double that of France.

During the war America produced 10,000 tons of gas, much of which was sold to the French and British.

In round numbers, we had in France 3,500 pieces of artillery, of which nearly 500 were made in America, and we used on the firing line 2,250 pieces, of which over 100 were made in America.

The problem of feeding and clothing the Army was difficult because of the immense quantities involved rather than because of the difficulty of manufacturing the articles needed.

Requirements for some kinds of clothing for the Army were more than twice as great as the pre-war total American production of the same articles.

To secure the articles needed for the Army the Government had to commandeer all the wood and some other staple articles in the United States and control production throughout all its stages.

American engineers built in France 83 new ship berths, 1,000 miles of standard-gauge track, and 538 miles of narrow-gauge track.

The signal corps strung in France 100,000 miles of telephone and telegraph wire.

Prior to the Armistice 40,000 trucks were shipped to the forces in France.

Construction projects in the United States cost twice as much as the Panama Canal, and the construction overseas was on nearly as large a scale.

During our 19 months of war more than 2,000,000 American soldiers were carried to France. Half a million of these went over in the first 13 months and a million and a half in the last six months.

The highest troop carrying records are those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe, and May, 1919, when 330,000 were brought home to America.

Most of the troops who sailed for France left from New York. Half of them landed in England and the other half landed in France.

Among every 100 Americans who went over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, three in Italian, two in French, and one in Russian shipping under English control.

Our cargo ships averaged one complete trip every 70 days and our troop ships one complete trip every 35 days.

The cargo fleet was almost exclusively American. It reached the size of 2,600,000 deadweight tons and carried to Europe about 7,500,000 tons of cargo.

The greatest troop carrier among all the ships was the Leviathan, which landed 12,000 men, or the equivalent of a German division, in France every month.

The fastest transports were the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, which made complete turnarounds, took on new troops, and started back again in 19 days.

The average American soldier who fought in France had six months of training in this country, two months overseas before entering the line and one month in a quiet sector before going into battle.

Most soldiers received their training in infantry divisions which are our typical combat units and consist of about 1,000 officers and 27,000 men.

Forty-two divisions were sent to France.

More than two-thirds of our line officers were graduates of the officers' training camps.

France and England sent to this country nearly 800 specially skilled and noncommissioned officers who rendered important service as inspectors in our training camps.

When war was declared the Army had on hand less than 600,000 Springfield rifles. Their manufacture was continued, and the American Enfield rifle designed and put into production.

WHAT HAS THE WORKER A RIGHT TO EXPECT OF INDUSTRY?

(By W. Jett Lauck.)

IN any consideration of the question, "What has the worker a right to expect of industry?" we must assume general recognition and acceptance of the fundamental social right of labor—the right to an opportunity to work. Orderly society must afford opportunities of employment to its great constituent element, the workers, and that form of society which does not do this has something inherently wrong with it that must be corrected, either by unemployment insurance, or measures for the regularization of employment.

Conceded this social right, the industrial rights of the workers are elementary.

1. The worker has a right to a living wage—a wage that will enable him to live and to support his family according to American standards of living in health and a reasonable degree of comfort.

2. The worker has a right to a basic day as short as commensurate with maximum efficiency and maximum production.

3. The worker has a right to recognition as a so-called part of industry, and, as the result of this recognition, entitled therefore, to a voice in the control of industry and its operation. This embraces the right of the workers to organize and to bargain collectively with his employer through representatives of his choosing, and his right to a share in the proceeds of industry over and above his wage in proportion to his productive efficiency.

These rights of the worker are predicated upon his being considered and treated as a social being. Labor is no longer regarded as a mere commodity, to be dealt with on the basis of the law of supply and demand to be exploited mercilessly, or to be exploited intelligently and patronizingly by self-appointed over-lords of industry. That industry which does not or can not yield its workers a living wage is unsocial, and has no economic or ethical right to exist, and that industry which requires of its workers unduly long hours is destructive and may also be classed as inimical to the best interests of society as a whole.

As a rule such industries as these which take advantage of and exploit their workers, are equally unscrupulous in the tribute they levy upon the general public in the way of high prices and unjustifiable profits.

I would suggest that the important thing at this critical stage in the affairs of this nation and of the world is that we proceed in orderly fashion to establish guarantees by which the worker will be protected in those rights which have been enumerated as elementary, and by which the public interest will be safeguarded against an autocracy of capital or an autocracy of labor. The first step in this direction, I believe, should be the establishment of an industrial code defining the fundamental principles to govern all relations in industry on the basis of fair dealing to labor, fair dealing to capital and fair dealing to the public.

President Wilson's first industrial conference in October, 1919, which was to have accomplished some such purpose as this, failed because the employers' group would not accept a definition of collective bargaining submitted by the labor

group and approved by the public group. The President's second conference adapted a program for the adjustment of industrial controversies and recommended the establishment of an elaborate series of boards or adjustment agencies, but it failed to recommend the principles or basis of adjustment which should underlie the deliberations of these boards, although such principles were discussed in the report. The Senate Committee on Labor now has before it a proposal submitted by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, which contemplates both the establishment of the code and the creation of machinery adequate to apply it.

Real progress in this direction depends essentially upon an aroused and militant public opinion that demands and will have industrial peace, for constructive action by the Congress is essential.

Increased production of our farms, our mines and our mills is absolutely essential if the nation is to recover from the disastrous effects of the world war, discharge its international obligations and realize its world-wide opportunities. Increased production is impossible — unthinkable — unless we have reasonably satisfied and contented workers in every field of industry. This means the prevention of strikes and dislocations and the maintenance of industrial peace. It is the judgment of statesmen, of economists, and of intelligent leadership of both capital and labor that there can be no permanent industrial peace until there has been defined and promulgated by legislative action, a Magna Charta of industry or a bill of industrial rights which can be used on a basis of procedure, and which would be mandatory upon the deliberations and arbitration of wage adjustment boards.

At the close of the war it was thought that the way was open for such action through voluntary agreement between capital and labor. Our own experience during the war in the application of the principles or code which was at the basis of the work of the National War Labor Board, had led to the belief that such a constructive program could be adopted as the basis of the production of which the world was in so grievous need after the cessation of hostilities. Moreover the enlightened opinions of the leading industrial and commercial nations of the world had given its sanction to these same principles in the labor provisions of the Treaty of Peace, and they had received further sanction from the reconstruction pronouncement of churches, both Catholic and Protestant, without regard to denomination.

But the golden opportunity was lost. The spirit of co-operation between capital and labor gradually disappeared. It was replaced by open conflict. The lines are now being drawn for industrial warfare on an unprecedented scale.

Public opinion can alone save the situation. The public always has been and will continue to be the sufferer from industrial conflicts. It should act, therefore, in its own interest by the establishment of wage adjustment agencies, and the formulation of an industrial code or series of principles which would be mandatory upon the deliberation of such agencies, and those principles, or code, should guarantee and safeguard both labor and capital in their fundamental rights as factors of production.

This program, I believe, would protect industry from the arbitrary control of either capital or labor, and make possible a larger measure of industrial democracy. At the same time it would also advance the well-being of the general public, for the reason that it would, by stimulating the co-operative effort of capital and labor, increase the productive efficiency of industry as a whole.

EMPLOYERS' LABOR PLAN TO ENSLAVE WORKERS

(By Major George L. Berry.)

THE hysteria of some employers in America on the growth and influence of organized labor is, to say the least, sympathetic, but their attempt to foster the antiquated scheme of "the open shop" on the American people under the guise of "The American Plan" is the height of sophistry.

The one new angle to the present hysteria of the employers as presented in a portion of their program reads: "The American Plan recognizes the right of collective bargaining between the employed and the employer for the establishment and maintenance of fair wages and proper working conditions for honest services and satisfactory output."

What does the analysis of this new matter in the program of the employers to save the working men and women of

America present? First, that the organizations of labor shall be destroyed and then the principle of collective bargaining shall follow. To whom shall the principle of collective bargaining apply? Since it is the purpose to destroy the trade union movement there can be but one reasonable answer, and that is that "employer organizations" and the employers shall deal collectively. Since this is the only apparent means by which collective bargaining can be conducted under the scheme, then it is reasonable to inquire, who is to determine what "fair wages and proper working conditions" are to be? Likewise it is of additional importance to inquire as to who shall determine whether "honest service and satisfactory output" has been given? Since the plan is to "pull the teeth of the workers" to disarm them of their collective strength and co-ordination which can only come through the international trade union movement, it must follow that the employer is to determine what constitutes "honest service and satisfactory output," or in other words, the same species of collective bargaining that applied in the days of the chattel slave shall be re-introduced in this, the twentieth century period of civilization under the guise of "The American Plan."

The open shop program of the days of VanCleve, Post and Kirby, rejuvenated by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States under the alluring title "The American Plan," is revolutionary and absolutely the most vicious scheme for the undermining of stable governments that has ever been conceived.

Governments are not things separate and distinct from peoples. Governments are peoples, and the stability, prosperity, intellectuality and christianity of the governments are calculated by the standards of the people.

Organized labor is not revolutionary. It is evolutionary. It is an institution that moves forward and not backward. It is an institution representative of the great overwhelming mass of the peoples of all nations of the world whether all peoples may be affiliated with it or not. It is an institution nevertheless representing the workers, the producers, who constitute the great bulk of humankind.

One does not have to be a historian to portray or to recite from what source the humanitarian and constructive thought of the world has emanated. Certainly it cannot be said that it has come from the dormant or satisfied minds, but rather it has come from the active, energetic protestants who had a grievance and who notwithstanding the abridgements that have been made to prevent their speaking and writing they nevertheless have been heard.

Now comes the latest hysteria fostered by the Chamber of Commerce of the country that proposes "normalcy." Such a purpose and such a term is best translated into the word "reaction" or "deterioration," and while it may be true that this spasmodic effort may avail many of those who are engaged in its precipitancy yet it is reasonable to expect, if we are to be guided by the experiences of the past, that it will despair and fail of its own momentum for the very simple and yet forceful reason that it is in contravention of the very nature of human aspirations.

The fact is that certain members of the Chamber of Commerce, large and influential employers who have heretofore profited by confusions, are desirous of "repeating," and while they realize that it is but a makeshift scheme, they are in hopes nevertheless of securing sufficient results from the campaign to compensate them and to check momentarily the growth of the movement of organized labor, whose only reason for existence, it should be said, is to promote the happiness and well-being of those who toil.

Lenine and Trotsky through their Bolshevist party are endeavoring to sovietize Russia; they have confiscated property; they have decreed that free men shall not own their homes; they are revolutionists and the world has generally agreed that they are radicals of the most advanced type. Moreover, the most inexperienced student of economics and of human phychology will agree to the utter impracticability of the Bolshevist philosophy. The American trade union movement is opposed to this political and industrial impossibleism. It stands for evolutionary tendencies predicated upon understanding.

Let us draw the parallel between the Bolshevists and the Chamber of Commerce, or those members of it who have rejuvenated the failure of the past, as is true in the case of Lenine and Trotsky. The Chamber of Commerce, or at least those responsible for the so-called "American Plan" (Open Shop) scheme, are endeavoring to monopolize the ma-

terial things of America in the interest of a few and to the disadvantage of the many. The program contemplates the confiscation of property because their theory of collective bargaining disarms and makes helpless the workers in conserving wage standards necessary in the maintenance of homes, and by the same rule they have decreed that free men, the workers shall not own their homes because they would make it impossible through their bureaucratic control.

The American trade union movement is opposed to this political and industrial impossibleism advocated by certain elements of the Chamber of Commerce because it is revolutionary, vicious and selfish. The international trade union movement will therefore resist with the same energies the so-called open shop movement as they will the efforts of Lenine and Trotsky to sovietize the world, both being reactionary and destined to the same end while parading under somewhat different cloaks and titles.

The American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress will meet the present spasmodic movement of the Chamber of Commerce as it has always met such reactionary issues. As an indication of the growing sentiment in this respect a resolution passed by the Twenty-eighth Convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America is presented herewith which clearly emphasizes the intelligent understanding that the organized workers of America have in respect to the so-called open shop movement. It likewise emphasizes the spirit of resistance that will be found generally throughout the labor movement of America. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America have declared war upon organized labor by combining with Merchants' and Manufacturers' and every Employers' Association that have stood for and advocated the so-called Open Shop; and we, your special committee appointed to call your attention to this condition, hereby urge upon the convention the necessity of having our membership realize the menace of the combined organization of the moneyed interests; and

Whereas, It is the opinion of the delegates assembled in this Twenty-eighth Convention that the American Federation of Labor shall hurl the gauntlet to the combined Manufacturers' Association whose purpose is to keep the workers of these United States in a menial condition; and

Whereas, The necessity is apparent for a further unification of the resources of the American labor movement so that its continual legitimate progress may be promoted and the wastes and interruptions resulting through lack of a larger sense of common interest may be minimized; therefore be it

Resolved, By the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union that we propose and urge that the American Federation of Labor shall create a general defense fund, from which a practical, unified and substantial support could be provided in needful industrial circumstances; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor and also urge upon them the necessity for immediate action along the lines above set forth.

FIDDLER'S PAY

(By Wm. L. Sullivan, in Sheet Metal Workers' Journal.)

IT was a custom, especially in the dance halls of the past, that compelled every man who hit the floor to indulge in more or less graceful leg exercise to pay the fiddler either previous to or at the conclusion of the dance.

This practice seemed so eminently just that the policy was incorporated in the scheme of governmental taxation. Just what the late war dance we became enforced participants in actually cost us is still problematical, but according to Representative Denison, of Illinois, the total appropriations by Congress for the years 1917 to 1920, inclusive, were:

1917	$ 1,628,411,644.81
1918	18,881,940,243.79
1919	27,092,094,720.75
1920	7,345,617,283.58
Total	$54,948,063,892.93

To this should be added $125.000.000, for deficiency appropriations, and $200,000.000 provided for in the recent railroad law, which brings the total up to $55,273,063,892.93. Deducting from this the sum of $4,000,000,000, which would have been the normal cost of running the Government for the years 1917 to 1920, inclusive, the cost of the war, to date, in money will be seen to be $51,273,063,892.93—which is more than five hundred dollars for every man, woman and child in the United States.

This, though, is not all. Other expenditures, amounting to billions, for war expenses must still be made.

The increase in the cost of living must also be considered. Estimating this at $300 per person for the past years, or $900 per person for the entire period, will bring the total cost of the war to date up to $150,000,000,000, and its cost to every American man, woman and child, fully $1,500.

Is it any wonder that the American toiler is dissatisfied? Better than any one else he knows that this awful burden has fallen on his neck. Better than any one else he knows that this burden has created a condition which makes it impossible for him to feed, clothe and house his family and himself, decently. Better than any one else he knows that this burden destroys, forever, his life's ambition to own a home.

What has the American toiler gained as a result of all these sacrifices? What has he to show for the sacrifice of so many precious lives taken from toiler's ranks? At home, nothing except unrest and the creation of from 18,000 to 30,000 new millionaires, Abroad, nothing except the enmities of the peoples of Europe, whose general condition is now much worse than when the United States was plunged into that inferno.

Nine billion dollars of this enormous amount of money, has been wasted, lost or foolishly expended by the War Department alone, declares Representative Denison.

Specific instances of this waste of public funds are as follows:

One hundred and fifty million dollars was expended in the construction of port terminals at Charleston, Boston, Norfolk, and other places, but not one dollar of this outlay did us any good, because not one ship sailed from these terminals during the war.

One hundred and sixty million dollars was expended in the construction of powder plants, but not one pound of powder manufactured by the Government was used in the war.

One hundred and seventeen dollars was spent in the manufacture of gas, but not one pound of gas was fired in American shells during the war.

One hundred million dollars was spent in the manufacture of American tanks, but not a single American tank reached France until after the armistice was signed.

Four hundred and seventy-eight million dollars was spent in the manufacture of guns, but only 72 guns reached the American battle front.

One billion fifty-one million was spent in the manufacture of aeroplanes, but not a single fighting plane was produced.

One billion dollars was spent in the manufacture of shells, but only 17.000 American shells were fired by the American forces during the war.

Seventy million dollars was spent on a powder plant at Nitro, West Virginia, and the entire plant recently was sold for $8.000.000, with no assurance that we shall ever be able to collect any of it.

The foregoing is only a partial summary of the sinful waste, or worse, of the people's money by a single department of the Government. Other departments are guilty of the same thing, too. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that, of the $51,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress for war purposes, fully one-half, or $25,500,000,000 has been squandered — the loss to every American family being in excess of $1,000.

Every dollar of all the money appropriated by Congress comes, of course, from the pockets of the American people, 90 per cent of whom have to toil for a living. Upon the American toiler, therefore, has fallen practically the entire burden of the war. And, in order to carry his share of the load, the American toiler has had to deny to his family and himself, not only the luxuries of life, but, also many of life's most common necessities.

That's why in place of paying the fiddler with his usual appreciative grin he scans the proclamations of the fiddle-minded American Nero with scowling brows and vows that unless he gets a square deal in the near future Rome will be given cause to howl.

LOYAL DOLLARS AND THE UNION LABEL

(By Charles L. Baine.)

THE union labels of the trade unions have been of far greater benefit to the union labor cause than is generally realized even by its most enthusiastic advocates. There are numerous successful labor organizations of the present day whose success was founded upon their respective union labels.

Every effort that was made to increase the sale of the union label products has been repaid a hundredfold in adding strength to labor's cause. Even the non-label trades have benefited largely, through adding strength to the whole movement, by using the union label as an organizing factor to complete organization in factories using the labels of the respective trade unions.

Support of union labels is a practical boycott of all unfair and non-union conditions.

Every dollar spent for union label products is a dollar spent to support and increase the power of organized labor, and a dollar withheld from aiding non-union concerns.

The great need of the present is that a larger percentage of union members and friends shall apply the union label principle religiously in all purchases, whether of goods on which union labels can be procured or of goods made in non-label industries. Union members and sympathizers would scorn to take an unfair job, to work where the workers were on a legitimate strike. They are equally recreant to their duty if they pay their money for non-union or unfair goods. When they purchase union label products they are sure to be on the right side.

Women wage earners can do much in helping the union label cause. From a trade union standpoint nothing is cheap if produced by non-union labor working for union-hating employers. Every dollar spent to support non-union concerns is used directly against organized labor.

Women wage earners also have much influence with women in the homes. The women of the homes spend a large portion of the wages of their men folks. Any work done to induce the home women to spend the wages of their men in the support of union labels, and to withhold that money from support of non-union concerns and conditions is a most important addition to the strength of labor's cause at one of its weak points.

In these days we hear much about the collective bargain. Organized labor is always struggling for a more complete recognition of the principle of collective bargaining. Every unorganized factory represents individual bargaining, which is really no bargaining at all. In such factories the employer dictates and the individual employe must accept the dictation of the employer or lose employment. The first object when unionizing such a factory or industry is to secure the right to bargain collectively, so that the employes in the mass may have a voice in the sale of their labor.

In any factory using a union label the principle of collective bargaining is established, and support of union labels insures a continuance of that desirable condition. Union labels and collective bargaining go hand in hand. The most telling work to extend the principle of collective bargaining is done by whole souled support of all kinds of union labels. The important point should always be prominent in the mind of every member and true friend of organized labor.

The history of union labels is not half written. The mission of union labels is not half performed. We have not reached the halfway post in our onward march in the union label cause. We have accomplished much, but more remains to be done. So long as non-unionism exists, so long as there remain union-hating employers, or scheming employers with fair professions on their lips and malice toward labor in their hearts, just so long is there organizing work for union labels and their supporters to do. Completely unionized industries is the goal of every union label effort.

Whatever other activities trade unionists and their friends may undertake, there should be no let-up in union label agitation and demand. There is no more important work that can be done. Every dollar of the wage earner or friend is, when spent, either a union dollar or a non-union dollar, according to how it is spent. If it is spent as a union dollar, it is for strength to the labor cause. If it is spent as a non-union dollar, it is for weakness. There is the hard and fast line, and there is no middle ground.

Politicians may be false to their friendly professions to labor, but they are not more false than the wage-earner who buys non-union products either thoughtlessly or from deliberate choice. The dollar spent for union labeled products is true as steel to the union cause. Our trade union movement needs more union dollars in circulation. If wage earners and their true friends will be true to their principles, union dollars will prevail, industries will become completely unionized and the principle of collective bargaining will become firmly established in all industrial occupations.

Let us continue a more intensified and religiously conscientious effort in support of all union labels until this goal is reached.

THE "OPEN SHOP"

(From an Editorial in the "New York World.")

WHEN William H. Barr, President of the National Founders' Association, describes the progress of the open shop campaign as 'a stimulant to the patriotism of every one," he is dealing in snivelling hypocrisy at a time when honesty and frankness in all economic matters were never more necessary.

The champions of the open shop are not actuated by any patriotic impulse whatever. They believe that the open shop is more profitable to themselves than the closed shop and that to destroy the unions would put more money in their pockets. That is all there is to the controversy. The open shop advocates wear a mask of patriotism because they are afraid to meet the economic issue.

A nation-wide campaign has been inaugurated against organized labor. The plans were all laid during the presidential contest, and the Harding majority was interpreted as evidence that public opinion has swung wholly to the side of reaction. Associations of manufacturers and their professional walking delegates have been boasting that the Harding administration would be an open shop administration, and, curiously enough, union labor helped to furnish the votes that that provided the Harding majority.

As a matter of principle, there is much to be said in favor of the open shop, but we should prefer to have it come from the non-union men themselves. The organized employer advocates of the open shop are not concerned at all with principle, however vociferously they profess to be. What they want is a labor market in which they can dictate wages, hours of employment and working conditions, regardless of the social consequence of such economic tyranny. They want to treat labor as part of the raw materials of their factories, to be bought at their own price and used as they see fit. That is all there is to the organized campaign in behalf of the open shop, which increases in confidence as industrial conditions become more unsettled.

The attitude of its advocates is well illustrated by further remarks of the President of the National Founders' Association when he demanded the 'complete elimination' of the labor clauses from the covenant of the League of Nations. As it happens, these clauses are not part of the covenant; they are part of the treaty of peace, and they represent the most enlightened thought of the world in regard to the international relations of labor. Nothing could better define the real aims of the open shop propaganda than its avowed antagonism to the labor section of the Treaty of Versailles.

An organized and well-defined open shop campaign can create a great deal of industrial trouble in the United States and add immeasurably to the difficulties of reconstruction, but it will never succeed except by wrecking the industrial fabric of the country, because there is no real honesty and sincerity back of it. There is nothing back of it but greed and sordiness, and in the long run greed and sordidness cannot dictate the economic policies of the American people.

The Put-It-Offs

My friend, have you heard of the town of Yawn,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Wait-awhile flower fair,
Where the Sometime-or-other scents the air,
And the soft Go-easys grow?

It lies in the Valley of What's-the-use,
In the Province of Let-'er-slide;
That tired feeling is native there,
It's the home of the listless I'don't-care,
Where the Put-it-offs abide.

The Put-it-offs smile when asked to work,
And they say they will do it tomorrow;
And so they delay from day unto day,
Till death cycles up and takes them away:
And their families starve, beg or borrow.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1921

Throws Down the Gauntlet for the So-Called "American Plan"

"The American Lumberman," a weekly edited and published in Chicago, has at last come to the front to take issue with organized labor and in bold type, under the caption, "Shall American Industry Be Bound Or Free?" makes a pusillanimus attempt to explain why this great so-called "American Plan" should be adopted. "The American Lumberman" is the only humurous paper on earth. Its elephantine moralizing and inexhaustable fund of misinformation appeals to one's concept of the ridiculous. It takes itself seriously and carefully warns the promoters of the plan that they had better watch out or the American Federation of Labor will accumulate a fund of $52,000,000 a year to be used in combating the open shop movement and establishing the principles of the union shop as a permanent feature of American industry. It also, casually admits, that the "American Plan" probably is destined to encounter more stubborn resistence than it has yet met.

Capital's declaration of war upon organized labor under the guise of a campaign for the "open shop" has come at a most unfortunate time, and will have disastrous consequences, but in the long run, which may be very soon, the counter-offensive of radical forces which have been recruited by the fatal and futile course of reaction will sweep away the last vestiges of industrial peace and bring about far-reaching economic changes that may not be altogether to the liking of our financial and industrial interests.

The "Lumberman" claims that "the leaders of union labor are trying to cloud the issues by claiming that the open shop movement is a movement to force wages downward." Yet it dares not go to the bat and prove it is not!

The real purpose of the "open shop" movement is to destroy all effective labor unions, and thus subject the working people to the complete domination of the employers.

One should not be deceived as to what the so-called "American Plan" means, which the "Lumberman" gives much front space, too. It is the re-titling of the scheme of the manufacturers of a decade past who set out to crush the movement of organization among the working men and women of this continent under the banner of the "open shop," and the sugar-coating is represented in the following apparently harmless words:

"By use of the term American Plan of employment we mean that all men shall have equal rights to work on any and all projects without regard to affiliation or non-affiliation with organized labor. We consider it the fundamental constitutional right of every employe to sell his services where he may without fear of hindrance."

The inconsistency of the quotation above is presented in the following parallel quoted, which reads: "We mean that all men shall have equal rights to work on any and all projects without regard to affiliation or non-affiliation with organized labor." The words "affiliation or non-affiliation with organized labor" is hypocrisy of the worst sort for the reason that it obviously proposes non-affiliation with organized labor. That this is true is borne out by the following language:

"We consider it the fundamental constitutional right of every employe to sell his services where he may without fear of hindrance." "To sell his services where he may without fear of hinderance" can have but one interpretation, and that is that the employers propose by disorganization of the trade union movement to place the workers in a position where they will be compelled by circumstances to "sell their services" at a rate that will disregard the rights of their fellow workers.

The "American Plan" propagandists coomplain about labor being organized. But are the enemies of organized labor unorganized? Is the "American Plan" movement an unorganized movement? What are all the Manufacturers Associations but organized movements in their respective trades?

The "American Lumberman" would do well and have its hands full at that, if it attends to its own "house cleaning."

* * *

Unionism Absolutely Necessary

In a powerful serman delivered to a mixed congregation in New York City on November 21, 1920, the Rev. James Cronin said in part:

"The supreme being on earth is the human being. That is a statement that neither capitalist nor working man will contradict. I say that because of this fact—men, judged simply as human beings, are on the same plane. Therefore, we can start on the closed or open shop problem with some sort of basis—that of the equality of all men as men.

"Now, I ask you, how can one man fairly order the lives of 30,000 men, women and children without those families having a say in the matter? He cannot. How are the working people to assert themselves? They must argue this way: In order to keep the home safe, a living wage must be obtained; to obtain the living wage, unionism is absolutely necessary; and to safeguard unionism, you must have the closed shop. There is nothing else for it.

"It comes to this. It is a case of unions or no unions. In Russia capitalistic autocracy has been killed; in England today naval autocracy is supreme; and here in the United States industrial autocracy still holds the working man in the grip of graft and poverty and all that poverty brings with it. The labor unions have a right to insist on the closed shop; without it, the unions might as well not exist. They do exist to see that every man gets a fair wage, and the chance to live and keep his family decently, and the Catholic Church stands firmly behind them in their endeavor. I believe that if the employers refuse to grant what is right and fair labor can and must use force to bring them to their senses.

"It may be that labor has taken what does not belong to it at some time or other; but how much more has capitalism stolen the results of labor and the fruits of the factory which only the sweat of the brow can produce? Where labor has stolen a dollar, capitalism has robbed to the extent of thousands of dollars. The open shop is a violation of Americanism; the closed shop will help to bring about the Americanism which belongs to a truly free nation."

* * *

Word to the Non-Unionist

As an individual the workman is as helpless as a sapling in a tempest. He may say that he intends to work for whom he pleases for as many hours as he pleases and as much as he pleases, and he may feel that he has a moral right to do so, but he has not.

And then, again, he should know, as he will sooner or later, perhaps when it is too late, that he must ask his employer for leave to work for what he chooses to pay, and for as many hours as he desires.

Organized labor has been able, through united action and collective bargaining to shorten the work day, raise wages, and in many ways improve the conditions of the worker; it has prevented reductions in the pay; it has made the homes better; it has secured better clothes, better food, more comforts and has made the shop, factory and the mine a better place in which to work.

Organized labor has been the fighting force in state legislatures and in Congress, not only for labor, but for all men; it has compelled the passage of laws to

protect the health of the workers; to take children from the mill and the factory and place them in school; to limit the hours of labor for women and fix their wages above a living wage; to prevent the loss of lives and limbs, and to compel the payment for injuries to body or health. It has done this and more, more than we can enumerate here.

Every time organized labor achieves a victory it not only raises the status of the union man and his family, but of the non-union man and his family as well. And on the other hand, when a non-union man takes another worker's place and crushes the union, it lowers the status of all working men, non-union and union, who share the degradation of labor.

* * *

Kingsville, Tex., Having Trouble

We have just been advised, by General Organizer Olsen, that in Kingsville, Tex., some time ago, the Gulf Coast Railroad Shops were burned and that they are now rebuilding those shops, but owing to an effort on the part of the railway officials, to bring open shop conditions, they are getting a few non-union carpenters into the city to rebuild the shops. By this attitude they are causing the men of our Local some trouble. It would be advisable, therefore, for our members to stay away from Kingsville during the reconstruction of the shops.

* * *

What is there to this parrot cry about capital and labor getting together round a table? Wouldn't capital take its place at the head of the table, and do the carving, and take the first and best helping?

* * *

No man will admit that he is willing to be robbed, yet he will support a system that robs him every day of his life. H. C. L. is only one of many methods.

* * *

May As Well Try to Stop Niagara As Labor Unions

Rev. Jones I. Corrigan, professor of ethics in Boston College, addressed lately 1,100 teachers of the Boston schools, on the "open shop" campaign of certain Employers Associations in the United States. He said in part:

"Capital's declaration of war upon labor under the guise of a campaign for the 'open shop' has come at a most unfortunate time, and will have disastrous consequences unless checked at once. Backed by the triple alliance of winter, industrial depression and unemployment, the 'open shop' campaign may have a temporary success, but in the long run, which may be very soon, the counter-offensive of radical forces which have been recruited by the fatal and futile course of reaction will sweep away the last vestiges of industrial peace and bring about far-reaching economic changes that may not be altogether to the liking of our financial and industrial interests."

In spite of what is going on in Europe many American employers have not yet realized that reaction makes revolution. Protesting that they are not opposing collective bargaining, the "open shop" campaigners are using the specious plea of freedom for the individual worker. In reality, however, they are fighting labor unions, collective bargaining, the living wage, that degree of independence of the workers obtainable by labor unions, and the whole labor movement.

Dr. John A. Ryan in a recent pamphlet on "Capital and Labor," while advocating shop committees and profit-sharing, declares that "as compared with capital, labor has always been the weaker party in negotiations about wages and other conditions of employment. To obtain a position of approximately equal bargaining power, laborers must act as a body, and the individuals who represent them in the bargaining process must be the most effective that they can find. Such representatives are generally the officers of the unions."

There is grave danger that the "open shop" campaign may precipitate widespread industrial warfare. Many employes have learned for the first time the strength of unions and they will not give up without a struggle.

Reactionary forces are striving to restrain it within the old forms and molds, but it were as well to try to push back Niagara.

* * *

To Fix the Price of Coal

The Senate Committee, which has been conducting an investigation of the coal industry has announced that unless the men responsible for the manner in which the business is conducted will reform their methods a proposal to nationalize the mines will be submitted to the next Congress. Either the price of coal must be reduced voluntarily, states the committee, or the Government will find

(Continued On Page 34.)

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American Technical Society

Dept. C-361 **Chicago**

(Editorial Continued From Page 31.)
it necessary to take control of the situation.

There is no possible reason, except greed, for the price of coal. The cost of producing, shipping and marketing coal from the time it is dug out in the mines until it reaches the consumer's bin, reveals the fact that the financial interests which control the coal fields make three profits on every ton of coal they sell. Nor is this all, for it is shown that the consumer, in addition to paying these three profits once, pays the tax on the ton of coal which he bought last year and the ton which he will buy next year.

Senator Calder, of the committee, is declared by the newspapers to have stated that legislation will be proposed which will include price fixing at the mines. It is earnestly hoped that the Senator has been correctly quoted. The Government has any amount of data on the cost of production and shipping. If these are not enough Congress has access to the records of the Treasury Department, which reveal the extent of the tremendous profits piled up by the coal mine operators of late years.

* * *

Death of August M. Swartz

August M. Swartz, who died at his home in Allegheny, Pa., was one of the oldest members of this organization. He was initiated in L. U. No. 211 of Allegheny, Pa., October 19, 1886. He was elected delegate to our General Convention successively for many years, the last being in 1914, which was held in Indianapolis, Ind. Brother Swartz took an active part in the labor movement for the best part of his life and was a member of our General Executive Board for the years 1892 to 1898. We deeply regret the death of Brother Swartz, as it is not only a great loss to this United Brotherhood, but to organized labor at large.

* * *

We Want Your Address

Complaints come in from time to time from members who are not getting the Journal regularly. We want to say at the outset that hundreds of notifications reach us from Post Offices that the Journal cannot be delivered to addresses, and the reasons are variously stated. Among them are: "Moved Away;" "Left No Address;" "Incomplete Address;" "Unclaimed;" (in large numbers), and "No Such Post Office in the State Named."

Many members give only their city address but, no street address or box number, in which case the postal authorities send them back to us. They will not even consult the directory, as in the case of first class mail. On one day alone more than 200 were returned from one city.

Now, the postal authorities positively refuse to attempt delivery or to locate the addresses whose paper fails to have a box number or street number. We would say that Financial Secretaries will find in many cases where members complain, "there is a reason," and one that may be corrected at their end. Hundreds move away who neither inform this General Office or their Financial Secretary of their changed address or the Post Office, with the result that they are disappointed, and their paper returned to Headquarters. Then, too, many are delinquent who overlook that fact. Of one thing we are certain, the Returned Mail Department, the Editorial Staff and all officials of the General Office labor incessantly to secure a correct mailing list; but to do this the co-operation of members in all the Locals is necessary. Let every one give us a street or box number and report promptly the change of address and the thing will be done, although many Journals come back addressed to box numbers, but marked "Unclaimed," yet many of such write to Headquarters that they are not getting their Journal. Certainly not! But who is to blame? We might add, in closing, that many members give as their address small villages where there is no Post Office, and of course, these are promptly returned. In such cases Post Offices through which such should be sent should be furnished when sending in address.

* * *

The Bankers In Convention

The American Bankers' Association held its annual convention in Washington, D. C., in October, 1920. In the discussions on the floor the delegates to that body who are looked upon as "non-producers" called upon labor to "produce more" so that prices might be reduced.

This brought quick replies from President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers declared that a survey of the activities of the bankers would shock the nation.

"The outlook," he said, "would be more encouraging if the money powers

in control of production were not themselves engaged in subtle efforts to restrict production for the purpose of maintaining famine prices.

"The time has come for a careful survey of the activities of bankers and others intrusted with the processes of production and distribution of the world's needs. The workers are confident that an impartial analysis of the present business practices will so shock our people that those responding to an inordinate desire for good will be compelled to relieve the suffering of the people."

Secretary Morrison said:

"Let the bankers tell their story of the need for greater production to the thousands of workers who have been laid off. Let them tell the coal miners to work harder.

"The miners are smashing all production records, and yet we find the price of coal is prohibitive, with bankers lecturing workers on the need for greater production.

"The Government's record of exports of manufactured goods does not sustain the bankers. Let them insist that the law of supply and demand for which they profess such high regard be permitted to operate. Let them call upon the trusts and combines to stop fixing prices and to stop closing mills and shops to maintain these prices.

"Our banker friends may fool themselves, but they are fooling no one else."

In the midst of this cry of "stop thief" by the bankers, Comptroller of the Currency Williams charged the New York bankers with borrowing money from the Government at 4½ and 6 per cent and loaning it for as high as 15, 20, 25 and 30 per cent.

The bankers, according to the comptroller, have made millions of dollars profit, and their rates mean a grip on the nation's commerce.

He answered the bankers' attack by the statement that rhetoric and eloquence is not a reply to sworn facts.

* * *

Minister Roasts Profiteers

It is not often that a Minister of the Gospel takes occasion to express his views on prevailing conditions, but when one does he does not hesitate to make them plain enough so that "he who runs may read." American profiteers were blistered fore and aft in a sermon delivered recently by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Shipman, New York. He also placed the torture brand on those who exploit labor in greed for gold. The pastor read a poem which he had prepared for the occasion, over which he placed the title, "The Profiteer." It caused the fashionable parishoners to sit in hushed awe and gnash their teeth, for it hit many of those present. He especially excoriated the $1-per-year patriots who remained at home during the war and made money by gaining inside information and privileged opportunities.

"If ever there is a thought which makes me bitter," said Dr. Shipman, "it is against those who out of sacrifice and blood have coined dirty money." He likened profiteers to "greedy human vultures" and "crawling ghouls."

Dr. Shipman was in the overseas service and surely knows whereof he speaks. The poem read during the service gives the pith of the sermon. It is quoted herewith as follows:

You have decked your frowsy wives with borrowed splendors,
You have hung your daughters' necks with stolen pearls;
Have you thought about the other wives, the lenders,
Or the harlots made to decorate your girls?

You have fashioned from the needs of sick and dying,
From the souls of children pleading for the right,
Ready cash today to do your Christmas buying;
Ready cash to pay your prostitute tonight.

You have coined your filthy gold from blood and sorrow;
There are soldiers' graves across the fields of France;
Whence the dead through you upon tomorrow
Will rise to damn your profits with a glance.

All the deathless deeds worth doing and worth telling,
All the things that noble men hold high and true,
All but seemed to you for buying and for selling,
And to serve a greedy human vulture—you.

God! That better men should toil and sweat and labor,
Bear the cross and climb up calvaries of pain;
While the crawling ghouls that spare not friend or neighbor
Damn the world to make a cruicible for gain.

If in blackest hell, O Lord, there be a blacker;
If beneath the deepest pit, a deeper pit;
Not for harlots, thief or coward slacker,
But for these, that blackest, deepest hell is fit.

* * *

The housing problem is becoming more serious. The tendency to steady advancement of rents is maintained by the scarcity of houses and the indisposition to build. Sooner or later this problem must become a national one.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3024 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE

It has just been brought to our attention that a good many of our members are traveling from place to place without Clearance Cards on account of some Financial Secretaries advising them not to take out Clearance Cards until they arrive at their destination. This is clearly in direct conflict with Section 46, Paragraph A, of our General Laws, which reads in part:

"A member who transfers his membership or who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality must apply to the Financial Secretary and present his Due Book, surrender his Working Card, and in no case shall a Clearance Card be issued without the surrender of his Working Card, then he shall have card properly filled out. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card."

The District Council of Jacksonville, Fla., advise that many men are coming into that district without cards, presumably depending on fake ads for men wanted in our line of work and upon arriving find it not to be the case, and as a consequence the place is overrun. It would be well, in view of the country-wide plan of the different Chambers of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Associations in their open shop movement, that the Financial Secretaries and Business Agents of our Locals advi e all of their members not to attempt to go from place to place without first getting in touch with the officers of the Local Union where they desire to locate.

NOTICE

We have been officially notified by the Massachusetts State Council that the Coburn Trolley Track Company of Holyoke, Mass., will not hire any one connected wiwth organized labor.

Resolution Adopted By L. U. No. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the United Brotherhood.

Conditions during the past summer having been so bad, with only a few jobs being done, while at present there is no

work of any size in view, no attention should be paid to booming notices, as they are all exaggerated. The local members not averaging half time. We warn all travelling members to stay away from Sioux City, Ia.

A. HOLBERG, Pres.
J. B. KINNEY, R. S.

(Seal)

Local Unions Chartered In November

Lexington, Tenn.
Humboldt, Tenn.
Crookston, Minn.
McKenzie, Tenn.
Oakdale, Cal.
Dalton, Ga.
Marlow, Okla.
Somerset, Pa.
Safford, Ariz.
Pittsburg, Ill.
Vivian, La.
Enumclaw, Wash.
Martin, Tenn.
Paris, Tenn.
Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
Ronceverte, W. Va. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Columbus, Ga. (Colored.)
New York, N. Y. (Furniture Workers.)
Los Angeles, Cal. (Pile Drivers, Boat, Dock and Wharf Builders.)

Total, 19 Local Unions.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
State Councils

COLORADO—President, M. H. Alexander, Labor Temple, Pueblo, Colo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Currie, 1947 Stout St., Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT—President, Thos. P. O'Brien, 441 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.; Secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

GEORGIA—President, Thomas S. Skipper, 29½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Luquere, 548 Bohler Ave., Augusta, Ga.

INDIANA—President, W. F. Wilson, Room 30, Cosmos Castle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. I. Day, 4929 Magoun Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

IOWA—President, W. H. Griebling, 9 S. Georgia St., Mason City, Ia.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. P. Menton, Box 185, Boone, Ia.

KANSAS—President, L. B. Weaver, Topeka, Kas.; Secretary-Treasurer, E. E. Clary, 1001 Osage St., Manhattan, Kas.

LOUISIANA—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; Secretary-Treasurer, O. G. Fernandez, 3020 Royal St., New Orleans, La.

MASSACHUSETTS—President, Wm. A. Rossley, 5 City View St., Worcester, Mass.; Secretary, A. Jay Bromley, 59 Palmer Ave., Springfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN—President, E. W. Secord, 416 Cornelia St., Saginaw, Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, Garrit Verburg, 1739 Madison Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MONTANA—President, A. W. Hardy, 328 S. 6th St., Livingston, Mont.; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. B. Finlay, Box 445, Butte, Mont.

NEW JERSEY—President, George W. Adams, 653 S. Older Ave., Trenton, N. J.; Secretary, John R. Burgess, 642 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

NEW YORK—President, Frank M. Connor, 78 Sanford St., Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, John T. O'Brien, 627 W. Brighton Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

OHIO—President, Ode J. Grubb, 259 W. Federal St., Youngstown, O.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arnold Bill, 307 Superior Ave., W., Cleveland, O.

OKLAHOMA—President, G. W. Morgan, Okmulgee, Okla.; Secretary-Treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 906 5th Ave., N. E. Ardmore, Okla.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, Fred Hawes, 39 E. 6th St., Mt. Hamilton, Ont., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. Jackson, 9 Mountainoel Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

PENNSYLVANIA—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; Secretary-Treasurer, Vernon Fletcher, 2644 S. Juniper St., Philapelphia, Pa.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—President, V. Francoeur, Ste Anne, Que., Can.; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Lamothe, 276 Amherst St., Montreal, Que., Can.

RHODE ISLAND—President, Myles Johnson, 106 Church St., Newport, R. I.; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward S. King, 31 Gilmore St., Providence, R. I.

TENNESSEE—President, J. L. Holly, 2152 Lincoln Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; Secretary-Treasurer, W. E. Cheek, 928 Morena St., Nashville, Tenn.

TEXAS—President, Tom F. Bays, Labor Temple, Fort Worth, Tex.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. E. Roberts, Box 487, Dallas, Tex.

UTAH—President, H. W. Beckett, Ogden, Utah; Secretary, D. O. Jacobs, 151 South Second East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WASHINGTON—President, W. G. Marsh, 912 Lindstrom St., Aberdeen, Wash.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. M. Sharp, 9003 8th Ave., S. Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA—President, J. H. Bond, 239 Adams Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. C. Bradley, 433 Columbia Ave., Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN—President, F. E. Gastrow, 620 Center Ave., Madison, Wis.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Sorenson, 3224 Osborne Blvd., Racine, Wis.

WYOMING—President, E. O. Crege, Lusk, Wyo.; Secretary, C. S. Thompson, 536 Park Ave., Casper, Wyo.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41010	William Walker	43	3	10	Myocarditis	$150.00
41011	Bertha A. Anderson	51	1	9	Peritonitis	25.00
41012	John Kruger	51	6	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
41013	Thomas Casey	94	10	9	Carcinoma	300.00
41014	David A. Mills	155	29	0	Pneumonia	300.00
41015	Elizabeth Werner	212	2	11	Pneumonia	50.00
41016	Lavina E. Manning	218	19	4	Carcinoma	75.00
41017	Walter Lansburg	272	14	4	Accidental	300.00
41018	Servia Czaplewski	341	9	3	Cholelithiasis	75.00
41019	Bertha C. W. Runge	369	21	1	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
41020	Jerry J. Kucera	416	9	7	Pneumonia	300.00
41021	Mina Hartman	454	3	3	Accidental burns	75.00
41022	Kenney Gibbs	454	2	6	Endocarditis	100.00
41023	Ernest Thielke	419	28	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
41024	William Agnew	600	19	6	Endocarditis	300.00
41025	James Flinn	632	18	4	Heart disease	300.00
41026	Eli Catie	679	12	4	Senility	125.00
41027	Edith Whibley	1108	3	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
41028	Thomas W. Lyon	1135	8	1	Carcinoma	75.00
41029	Fred Shillinger	1178	31	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
41030	John Nesbett	1272	15	4	Accidental asphyxiation	125.00
41031	Samuel Jones	1805	1	0	Odema	50.00
41032	William G. Pittman	1922	8	5	Asphyxiation	80.10
41033	Bessie Feldman	1922	8	2	Diabetes	75.00
41034	Cornelius C. Twomey	1971	1	8	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
41035	Benedito Struncone (Dis.)	385	11	9	Fall (Bal.)	200.00
41036	Charles A. Watson	1904	2	6	Hemorrhage	100.00
41037	Stanley A. Niespodziany	13	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
41038	Maurice LeBar	20	2	3	Tuberculosis	100.00
41039	Elizabeth A. Clucas	22	20	6	Apoplexy	75.00
41040	Thomas Harding	33	15	2	Accidental	300.00
41041	Ezra L. Rasnick	61	1	11	Fractured skull	50.00
41042	Charles H. Carey	105	20	4	Ulcer	300.00
41043	Bennie Furyy	131	13	2	Accidental	300.00
41044	Edward C. Simpson	196	11	6	Arteric sclerosis	300.00
41045	Elizabeth Martinowicz	199	14	10	Heart failure	75.00
41046	James Ashford Bell	249	15	1	Pneumonia	300.00
41047	Mary Guess	249	7	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
41048	Patrick Powers	275	33	0	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
41049	George W. Stone	287	3	0	Carcinoma	50.00
41050	Charles Enderle	366	25	11	Cardiac failure	300.00
41051	Salvatore Todaro	385	11	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41052	Melvin Monroe Mitchell	420	2	6	Endocarditis	25.00
41053	George E. Chatfield	427	1	5	Accidental	50.00
41054	Richard Saunders	450	3	3	Street car accident	150.00
41055	Thomas H. Bone	450	3	1	Endocarditis	150.00
41056	Mary Mamrilla	519	15	0	Uremia	75.00
41057	Walter Terns	574	10	1	Auto accident	300.00
41058	Albert Sutcliffe	595	13	1	Heart disease	300.00
41059	Laimi Nirva	627	4	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
41060	Virginia Mann	696	19	10	Apoplexy	75.00
41061	Winifred J. Uhl	778	7	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
41062	Edward Timm	854	19	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
41063	Anna Margaret Mueller	1051	34	7	Diabetes	75.00
41064	William A. Rogers	1051	2	6	Tuberculosis	100.00
41065	William Montgomery	1177	17	5	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
41066	Henrietta Barnes	1179	15	4	Carcinoma	75.00
41067	Charles A. Sharp	1354	17	10	Coronary arteries	125.00
41068	Emil Jeske	1365	2	11	Mitro stenesia	100.00
41069	Frank Kefferly	1367	8	7	Diabetes	300.00
41070	Rose Anderson	1456	2	8	Nephritis	50.00
41071	J. C. Turner	1643	3	2	Auto accident	150.00
41072	Theodore M. Lessard	1699	8	0	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
41073	Emma Gutzman	1868	16	2	Carcinoma	75.00
41074	Bernard Fermilla	1919	4	6	Carcinoma	200.00
41075	Charles Buckland	1929	2	5	Accident	100.00
41076	Rose Waywell	11	9	6	Abscess	75.00
41077	Edward J. Howe	80	13	11	Accidental asphyxiation	125.00
41078	Eusebe Arpan	96	18	0	Apoplexy	300.00
41079	John W. Johnson	273	19	5	Carcinoma	300.00
41080	Charles F. Carkner (Dis.)	316	13	1	Fall	400.00
41081	Frank V. Searles	532	20	6	Peritonitis	300.00
41082	Geo. T. Young	638	19	6	Myocarditis	125.00
41083	Oscar P. Carlson	1069	3	5	Tuberculosis	150.00
41084	David Shindleman	1073	3	4	Nephritis	150.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41085	Andrew Wieck	1367	8	7	Carcinoma	300.00
41086	A. K. Miller	1541	1	5	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
41087	Jose Marguez Henriguez	1633	1	1	Bright's disease	50.00
41088	John J. Wright	1716	2	6	Nephritis	100.00
41089	Conrad Lethiecq	1775	1	1	Intestinal obstruction	50.00
41090	John Nowicki (Dis.)	1834	3	9	Accidental	200.00
41091	Louis Oken	2090	5	2	Nephritis	300.00
41092	Alexander D. McDonald	33	15	2	Fractured spine	125.00
41093	David Wilson	73	19	9	Carcinoma	296.00
41094	James Piechocki	104	2	7	Abscess	100.00
41095	Enoch L. Abrams	184	10	4	Rheumatism	300.00
41096	John E. Wonderly	277	18	8	Hernia	300.00
41097	Mancy Talula Rowland	283	9	8	Bright's disease	75.00
41098	Horace Mandeville	488	32	0	Myocarditis	300.00
41099	Oscar Johnson	608	11	4	Fall	300.00
41100	Martha J. Bischoff	661	20	8	Cerebral embolism	75.00
41101	Clara Reed	977	17	11	Tumor	75.00
41102	C. M. Bagwell (Dis.)	1399	6	1	Rupture	400.00
41103	Georgia S. Allen	1486	1	3	Insanity	25.00
41104	Mrs. Aug. K. E. Johnson	1503	9	10	Apoplexy	75.00
41105	Alexander Sylvia	1733	3	8	Natural causes	150.00
41106	Elizabeth Horn	8	11	2	Nephritis	75.00
41107	John J. Fleming	56	3	7	Tuberculosis	150.00
41108	William J. Evans	80	13	1	Myocarditis	125.00
41109	Mary Mimmack	80	9	1	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
41110	Geo. D. Baker	122	4	5	Cancer	50.00
41111	Thomas L. Woodard	132	16	1	Endocarditis	125.00
41112	William E. Smyth	184	1	1	Fall	50.00
41113	Theo. Fleming	260	20	0	Fractured skull	300.00
41114	Charles DeLuca	490	1	2	Pneumonia	50.00
41115	Meribah Hutton	496	19	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
41116	Evan Jones	1016	18	5	Carcinoma	300.00
41117	John Barowicz	1367	8	6	Sarcoma	300.00
41118	Gertrude Mary Bishop	1367	10	1	Leukemia	75.00
41119	Amelia Ellen Hoffman	1515	15	6	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
41120	Peter Krack	1690	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
41121	Anna Kutin	1786	11	1	Carcinoma	75.00
41122	Leonard V. Hawkins	1933	4	0	Ulcer	200.00
41123	R. S. Gunn	11	18	3	Accidental	300.00
41124	John P. Thompson	58	26	3	Peritonitis	300.00
41125	Fred G. Kautz	78	12	0	Nephritis	300.00
41126	W. F. Vollenweider (Dis.)	79	4	2	Wounded in U. S. Service	300.00
41127	Michael Casella	97	4	4	Accidental	200.00
41128	Margaret Feldman	104	10	7	Pregnancy	75.00
41129	Cora Van Weel	131	24	4	Myocarditis	75.00
41130	Charles A. Husted	210	19	7	Appendicitis	300.00
41131	Benjamin F. Ketcham	357	17	1	Accidental	125.00
41132	Hannah Jane Burgett	358	16	11	Apoplexy	75.00
41133	Lydia Catherine Unangst	399	2	5	Drowning	50.00
41134	Charles L. Crabtree	407	14	6	Myocardial insufficiency	300.00
41135	Fred C. Boshaine	439	2	7	Gangrene	100.00
41136	Benj. Means Porter	541	20	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
41137	William F. Pope	819	18	11	Nephritis	125.00
41138	John Ferguson Githens	842	2	11	Fractured skull	100.00
41139	Margaret Mutchler	879	13	0	Cancer	75.00
41140	Carl Glockner	1051	18	6	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
41141	William B. Millett	1061	5	6	Accidental	75.00
41142	Hyman Engber	1073	3	5	Tuberculosis	150.00
41143	Frank Doyen	1146	3	4	Heart trouble	50.00
41144	Carl Voss	1166	18	4	Sarcoma	300.00
41145	Nels A. Nelson	1367	11	0	Nephritis	300.00
41146	Robert G. Leckie	1856	6	1	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
41147	Frederick S. Straub	1	21	1	Heart disease	300.00
41148	Mary Elizabeth Mooney	8	36	0	Pneumonia	75.00
41149	Anna MacKenzie	19	33	4	Heart disease	75.00
41150	Charles Carriere	134	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
41151	Charles T. Gibbons	167	21	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
41152	John B. Dickson	343	15	0	Drowning	300.00
41153	Harriet Bryant	651	13	5	Accidental	75.00
41154	Amelia Wolf	705	6	2	Nephritis	75.00
41155	John Berninger	808	33	0	Carcinoma	300.00
41156	Catherine Fink	1227	3	4	Phthisis	75.00
41157	Len L. Bell	1399	14	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
41158	Harry C. Smith	1567	1	0	Nephritis	50.00
41159	O. S. Mote	1659	13	1	Tumor	300.00
41160	Sarah Anne Wingfield	1694	18	5	Carcinoma	75.00
41161	Louis Pricer	2328	11	3	Intestinal obstruction	125.00
41162	Albert H. Borgwald	5	17	8	Accidental suffocation	300.00
41163	George Schneider	5	8	2	Myocarditis	300.00
41164	James Singletorry	19	1	7	Ulcer	50.00
41165	Erik Larson	62	34	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41166	Pierre Bossette	96	27	5	Pneumonia	300.00
41167	John A. Thomas	105	4	9	Arterio sclerosis	200.00
41168	Elias Michel	122	7	8	Nephritis	75.00
41169	Mary E. Richardson	144	20	6	Apoplexy	75.00
41170	W. M. Chaney	144	1	1	Appendicitis	50.00
41171	5dmund Mallett	218	5	7	Odema	300.00
41172	Alex. Nagy	271	7	10	Pneumonia (Bal.)	119.00
41173	9mma Albrecht	265	17	7	Carcinoma	75.00
41174	Mary E. Vivian	286	12	4	Pneumonia	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41175	William J. Boundy	430	4	10	Pneumonia	200.00
41176	Fred H. Goffney	578	4	6	Pneumonia	50.00
41177	John F. Bolser	667	9	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41178	Elizabeth S. Truex	750	13	11	Accidental	75.00
41179	Nicoletta Borgio	952	5	3	Septicaemia	75.00
41180	George Connelly	953	8	11	Nephritis	300.00
41181	Vittano Agozzino	1050	2	6	Heart disease	50.00
41182	Mary Kravitz	1073	3	4	Sarcoma	75.00
41183	Lewis B. Goff (Dis.)	1077	17	11	Injured hand	400.00
41184	Andrew Nicholson	1922	18	2	Septicaemia	300.00
41185	Bessie Mozingo	55	7	10	Acidosis	75.00
41186	Charles F. Shaw	61	19	4	Appendicitis	300.00
41187	Frederick L. Berryman	72	6	9	Suicide	75.00
41188	John Kranmus	79	17	4	Heart disease	300.00
41189	John Rankin	82	9	5	Rupture	75.00
41190	Paul Lutz	329	2	1	Fractured skull	100.00
41191	Lena Lindholm	366	8	2	Maniacal exhaustion	75.00
41192	Peter George Newman	374	20	5	Endocarditis	300.00
41193	Samuel C. Ellis	393	10	7	Nephritis	300.00
41194	Melissa Coleman	406	1	1	Carcinoma	25.00
41195	Arlington Leuze	440	6	6	Suicide	300.00
41196	Robert Abbott	550	1	3	Fractured skull	50.00
41197	Julia Braun	550	12	11	Nephritis	75.00
41198	P. B. King (Dis.)	696	13	2	Fall	400.00
41199	David Ross (Dis.)	808	16	1	Fractured left leg	400.00
41200	Emma Jane Cassler	838	8	2	Suicide	75.00
41201	Edith G. Varney	974	5	0	Peritonitis	75.00
41202	George D. Williams	1080	14	8	Typhoid fever	300.00
41203	C. B. Reynolds	1278	3	4	Heart trouble	150.00
41204	Barbara Ella Judy	1690	1	7	Aortic stenasis	25.00
41205	Sarah E. Turner	1694	17	8	Senile dementia	75.00
41206	William H. Korner	1762	15	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41207	Pauline M. Bigler	1802	5	3	Apoplexy	75.00
41208	Maria J. Market	1978	2	8	Carcinoma	50.00
41209	David M. Hobbs	4	10	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
41210	Joseph Folorio	11	5	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
41211	Vincenzo Lombardo	53	16	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
41212	Harvey Martineau	93	1	3	Heart failure	50.00
41213	Charles Lindner	132	31	0	Pneumonia	300.00
41214	Wayne Brougham	146	14	5	Heart disease	300.00
41215	Grover Allman	197	18	9	Fractured skull	200.00
41216	Minnie Bloebs	257	30	7	Pneumonia	75.00
41217	John W. Tracy	257	20	7	Arterio sclerosis	249.50
41218	Alfred L. Spooner	266	9	11	Erysepelas	300.00
41219	William Powers	273	29	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41220	Josephine Carlson	429	20	11	Apoplexy	75.00
41221	Emily M. Matson	434	14	6	Puerperal sepeis	75.00
41222	Otto Leins, Sr.	827	7	2	Accidental	300.00
41223	Young Walton	897	18	11	Apoplexy	125.00
41224	Ernest Dick	1093	18	6	Ether pneumonia	300.00
41225	Elizabeth Vess	2090	25	8	Carcinoma	75.00
41226	Alside Landry	2107	1	5	Sarcoma	50.00
41227	Albert Gilliard	2219	1	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
41228	John McDonald	7	4	5	Fractured skull	200.00
41229	Lydia Mosansky	11	1	1	Endocarditis	25.00
41230	Kathleen C. Pendola	22	1	11	Myocarditis	25.00
41231	Irene Loveys	56	6	4	Suicide	75.00
41232	Thomas J. Griffin	73	3	11	Meningitis	150.00
41233	Charles L. Brewer	75	22	8	Apoplexy	300.00
41234	John W. Henschen	75	19	5	Myocarditis	300.00
41235	Burt F. Mitchell	81	2	8	Injured head	100.00
41236	Bertha Richster	212	6	1	Typhus exanthernaticus	75.00
41237	Pearl S. Walker	226	14	7	Carcinoma	75.00
41238	Robert Pattison	317	14	7	Accidental	300.00
41239	John Alvin Penrose	362	6	5	Cirrhosis	300.00
41240	Cornelius Pruim	824	12	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
41241	Theodore Hartman	1252	7	0	Heart trouble	300.00
41242	Sigmund Sadowsky	1365	4	7	Fractured skull	200.00
41243	Joseph Watts	1370	11	2	Pneumonia	300.00
41244	William F. Ireland	1437	4	2	Hemorrhage	200.00
41245	Katie B. Duncan	2052	1	0	Accidental	25.00
41246	Mary A. Hall	64	2	7	Intestinal obstruction	50.00
41247	Frank Lauba	181	18	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
41248	Ida Nelson	181	15	7	Heart disease	75.00
41249	G. Henry Lane	293	1	4	Appendicitis	50.00
41250	Laura Leask	349	9	3	Goitre	75.00
41251	Carrie Kupfrian	482	16	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
41252	Edward C. Newsted	507	4	6	Cancer	50.00
41253	John M. Sather	507	1	10	Murdered	50.00
41254	Ida Swansrom	317	22	10	Cholecystitis	75.00
41255	Philip F. Tucker	624	20	3	Bronchitis	300.00
41256	Samuel Dawson	743	19	9	Pneumonia	300.00
41257	Mary A. Sweeney	1051	4	2	Heart trouble	75.00
41258	Minnie Weber	1073	3	7	Endocarditis	75.00
41259	Charles S. Bills	1462	3	0	Fractured skull	150.00
41260	Georgiana B. Plouffe	1610	13	2	Bronchitis	75.00
					Total	$42,339.60

142	Full beneficial claims	$32,089.60
24	Semi-beneficial claims	2,275.00
77	Wife's claims	5,275.00
8	Disability claims	2,700.00
251		$42,339.60

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
4056	Mary Felczynski	9	2	1	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	50.00
4057	Bess C. Moore	61	2	7	Not filed within six months	50.00
4058	Ida Mary Gundersdorf	277	2	3	Wife ill when member was admitted	50.00
4059	Anthony Ehnes (Dis.)	440	20	3	Not totally disabled	400.00
4060	Sarah J. Potter	487	17	11	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4061	Annie C. Bayer	492	19	2	Not filed within six months	75.00
4062	Hezekiah Slutter	501	4	10	Honorary member	50.00
4063	Katherine Duchesne	551	6	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
4064	T. J. McClelland (Dis.)	575	0	0	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	50.00
4065	Timothy J. Donovan	778	1	10	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
4066	Theresa Koranda	1039	1	0	Three months in arrears	25.00
4067	Fannie Josephsohn	1057	3	10	Three months in arrears	75.00
4068	Fred Leiner	1282	3	0	Honorary member	50.00
4069	Edna L. Clark	1340	2	5	Three months in arrears	50.00

Thirty Carpenters Take Course In Architecture

Thirty carpenters, many of them gray haired, poring over their drawings and vying with one another in their work, are the members of a class held every Friday evening by Professor Percy P. Adams, of the Architecture Department of the University of Oregon.

This class, which is composed largely of members from the Carpenters' Union in Eugene, is an extension class, organized at the request of the men, who asked that they might be permitted to study under the direction of the University some of the things they missed earlier. Professor Adams is giving two courses, Graphic Statics and Estimating, and most of the men are taking both.

Dan McGann

Said Dan McGann to a foreign man who worked at the self-same bench, "Let me tell you this," and for emphasis, he flourished a monkey wrench, "don't talk to me of this bourjoisee, don't open your mouth to speak of your soviets or your anarchists, don't mention the bolsheveek, for I've had enough of this foreign stuff, I'm sick as a man can be of the speech of hate, and I'm tellin' you straight that this is the land for me!

"If you want to brag, just take the flag, an' boast of its field of blue, an' praise the dead an' the blood they shed for the peace of the likes o' you. I'll hear no more," and he waved once more his wrench in a forceful way, "o' the cunning creed of some Russian breed, I stand for the U. S. A.! I'm done with your fads, and your wild-eyed lads, don't flourish your flag o' red where I can see, or at night there'll be tall candles around your bed.

"So tip your hat to a flag like that! Thank God for its stripes and stars! Thank God you're here where the roads are clear, away from your kings and czars. I can't just say what I feel today, for I'm not a talkin' man, but first an' last, I'm standin' fast for all that's American. So don't you speak of the bolsheveek, it's sick of that stuff I am. One God, one flag is the creed I brag! I'm boostin' for Uncle Sam!"—Holyoke Transcript.

New Uses for Wood

Here are some of the strange uses to which wood and its by-products are now put by American manufacturers:

"Silk" socks are made from wood fiber; they look like silk and feel like silk, but are far cheaper than the real thing.

Sausage casings are made of sawdust in some instances today, instead of the old type sausage casings, which were produced from the by-product of the slaughter house.

Phonograph records can be made from wood flour compressed under enormous power.

Paper milk bottles are being made out of wood pulp, to help fight the high cost of living, by saving the breakage of enormous quantities of glass bottles in the kitchen and by the dairyman.

Correspondence

Still In the Push

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a little for the Carpenter to show that we are more or less alive.

Our Local, No. 1390 of Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, had a most enjoyable whist drive and dance on December 3, 1920. About 120 friends and members were present. Six valuable and useful prizes were given the various winners of the whist, three for the ladies and three for the gents. The dancing kept in full swing until 1:00 o'clock a. m., after which street cars were provided for our friends at the expense of the Local. A charge of $1.25 per couple was charged to defray expenses.

This being such a success, the committee has set January 7, 1921, for the next, and it is the intention to have one every four weeks thereafter.

This is a means we have adopted of holding our members together during the winter months, so as to be in a position to meet the Master Builders in the coming spring in strength.

Yours fraternally,
L. L. PULLAY, R. S.

Expelled

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Wallace M. Tenbrock of L. U. No. 1043, Hanford, Cal., has been tried and found guilty of embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local and the Union voted to expel him. Fraternally yours,
A. GUSTAFSON, F. S.

Don't Be Fooled By Fake Ads

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Outside of this district, we understand, that, a well financed campaign is under way to induce men to come to this vicinity for employment at high wages. The advertisements state that there is a shortage of men, and further mention that living is low here, rents are medium and houses are plentiful. The result is that every train from the outside contains a majority of workers who purchased tickets with the slight surplus of funds that they were able to save in other places in hopes that in Los Angeles and its vicinity work is plenty and conditions are ideal.

It is not the purpose of this Council to place a fence around the town for personal reasons or for the idea to create a shortage to promote our welfare.

We advise you most sincerely to disregard any and all statements from this point relative to a shortage of labor and consult the Local of your craft before you come here. Write to the Los Angeles Local of your Brotherhood before you make any decision.

Please remember that there is a surplus of labor here, wages are low instead of high, rents are out of sight for working people and business is slack. Read this letter in your union and have this notice printed in your trade paper.

Fellow Worker—The only "American Plan" is the plan advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

With best wishes, we beg to remain,
Sincerely and fraternally,
J. C. BLAIR, Pres.
FRED A. RANAGAN, Secy.
CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, San Pedro and Wilmington, Cal.

Resolution Adopted At the Seventh Annual Convention By Iowa State Council of Carpenters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

To the Officers and Delegates of the Seventh Annual Convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters.

Greeting—

Whereas, The Seventh Annual Convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters, now in session, shows by the reports of our President, Secretary-Treasurer and Executive Board, that conditions throughout the State were never better than at the present time; and

Whereas, This condition has been brought about largely through the cooperation of our membership in general, and our General Officers in particular; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as expressing our deep and sincere appreciation to our General Officers

for the co-operation and assistance rendered to the officers and members of this Council; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be made a part of the proceedings of this convention, and a copy forwarded to our General Office with the request that it be published in our official Journal, "The Carpenter."

The above resolution was concurred in by the Resolutions Committee, which report was accepted and the resolution unanimously adopted by the convention.

A. J. CRONKHITE, L. U. No. 308.
H. A. MORSE, L. U. No. 1398.
J. M. KEMPTER, L. U. No. 772.
GEO. WILLBRANT, L. U. No. 2044.
J. E. JEYS, L. U. No. 641.
Resolutions Committee.

Ladies' Auxiliary Wants to Reorganize

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of former Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 50, of Dayton, O., which disbanded some time ago, think that they should reorganize in the near future. We feel that with the progress made while we were in existence that we would be of assistance to the United Brotherhood, especially when we know that Ladies' Auxiliaries are organizing all over the country. We wish to take this occasion to express our thanks to Second General Vice-President Geo. Lakey for the able assistance he rendered us at all times and also to Mr. L. E. Nysenwander, former Business Agent for this district for his kindness and encouragement during our existence. We also feel, that with the co-operation of the carpenters here we could do much, especially in promoting the use of the Union Label.

Trusting to be able, in the near future, to write you of our success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
MRS. L. E. NYSENWANDER.

The Union Card

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As this is my first attempt at publicity, I trust that you will make due allowance for the shortcomings which appear herein, knowing that my motives, in thus expressing myself, are all for the good and uplift of organized labor.

I have often wondered why it is that so many cling to the mistaken idea about the union card and think of it only as a badge or insigna to show that the holder thereof is a member of some union. That, in itself of course, is a splendid idea, but the card should mean more than that to the member who holds it or the union will never reach that place to which it is destined.

When a young man starts to learn a trade his one ambition is to become a competent and efficient workman. If that is not his goal he had far better quit and learn something in which he is interested. He should also feel that in becoming a competent mechanic that the trade he follows will be benefited and raised to a higher plane because of his accomplishment, and should use every effort of his to make his calling the most respected amongst all the professions, for after all is said and done the mechanic is more necessary to the nation's well being than many so-called professional men. Therefore, he must become a competent workman and in doing so, the union card becomes more and more important.

Let the prospective tradesman consider that he is taking a course of study in preparation for his life, just as the medical student is preparing to practice medicine, then when he has finished his apprenticeship, and goes to work, his union card is his diploma.

No one would think of retaining a lawyer to defend him in a court of law who was not a lawyer and one with the proper credentials to prove it. If we demand that of the professional man, it should follow in logical sequence that the same demand for credentials should be demanded of the mechanic to show that he had completed his term of apprenticeship and was competent to fulfill whatever duties he might be called upon to do in his line of work and his diploma or union card would stand his sponsor. Then he could say to the prospective employer: "You need have no fear to employ me, for I could not have this card were I not competent." Were he not capable and thoroughly versed in his trade the union would not permit him to carry a union card.

Let all the unions set up this high standard of efficiency among their members and thus demand the respect for the card then we will have less trouble in negotiating agreements for the union shop. Make the card a protection for the employer as well as the employe.

Fraternally yours,

J. J. MORGAN, B. A.
L. U. No. 268. Sharon, Pa.

Controversy Still Pending

The Montreal Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held June, 1920, gave consideration to the controversy which has been pending between the Metal Polishers and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., since September, 1919, when a strike sanctioned by the International Union was declared by the Metal Polishers in the employ of this company for improved conditions of labor.

The Metal Polishers made continued effort in the past twenty-five years to organize the men employed in the polishing department of the Winchester plant, but were not successful until during the period of the war. The demands of the union met with the firm refusal of the company.

Before the strike was declared, the international officers of the organization endeavored to induce the company to treat fairly with their employes; also, one of the conciliators of the Department of Labor acted as a mediator, but their efforts failed to bring about an adjustment.

The Metal Polishers' International Union have made the request that all possible publicity be given the attitude of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. of New Haven, and the Montreal Convention directed that this be done.

Pursuant to this action, we are communicating these facts to the State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils, Metal Trades Councils, official trade Journals and labor press, so that this information may be brought officially to the attention of these bodies for the circulation of the information among members of organized labor and for such action as in their judgment may be practical in promoting the success of the struggle of the Metal Polishers to secure just consideration from the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, A. F. of L.

Carpenters Celebrate

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Carpenters' L. U. No. 603, of Ithaca, N. Y., held its annual Thanksgiving banquet on Tuesday evening, November 23rd in the Odd Fellows Temple.

It was a regular Thanksgiving feed with roast young pig, the main attraction.

Among the guests of the Local were: Sam Botterill of the General Office, Prof. Samuel Orth of Cornell University faculty, Louis Smith of the local Chamber of Commerce, ex-Judge Sweetland and several of the contractors of the city.

Captain R. E. Treman was toastmaster, and he sure is an artist at that job as well as a regular fellow.

The feed was voted the best ever and taken altogether, we feel that the carpenters of Ithaca are to be congratulated upon the success of their annual event.

Fraternally yours,
L. E. MOORE, R. S.
L. U. No. 603.

How They Love Allen!

The "high esteem" in which Kansas trade unionists hold Governor Allen is indicated by this statement in the "Kansas Unionist":

"A Topeka paper announces that Governor Allen has been suggested as a possible successor to Secretary W. B. Wilson, head of the United States Department of Labor. This position is about the only one to which the Goverenor has not heretofore aspired, and the only one for which he is most eminently fitted—through long years of training and environment. If Mr. Harding is wise he will act upon the suggestion immediately upon ascending the White House throne and we shall hasten to wire our indorsement. It will be recalled that Secretary Wilson came up from the ranks of the miners, the Governor's knowledge of mining would permit the carrying out of a similar policy as that inaugurated by Mr. Wilson but with less expense to the Government, for the reason that under the Governor's improved method the department of mediation and conciliation would be unnecessary. Labor would hail his appointment with joy while of course expressing regret at the State's loss of the greatest executive it ever has had. From an obscure post of duty in France to the governship of a great State and to a cabinet position in the span of two short years, is a space few 'friends of labor' have ever scored. Long live the Gov!"

The Union Label protects the trade Union against attack by making the purchaser the real employer.

Successful Trade Movements

L. U. 1374, Keyport, N. J.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting 90c an hour. Chas. Behr, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1029, Johnson City, Ill.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $8 a day. Geo. Thurston, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1943, Henryetta, Okla. — Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $10 per day. P. H. Fleer, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 235, Riverside, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $8 a day. M. C. Burton, R. S.

* * *

L. U. 1884, Lubbock, Tex.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $1 an hour. W. O. Morris, F. S.

* * *

L. U. 180, Vallejo, Cal.—Our movement for an increase in wages was a success and we are now getting $10 per day. John Anderson, R. S.

Foreign Labor Notes

In Denmark and Finland a number of women are employed as ship pilots.

* * *

Gravediggers in Dublin, Ireland, becoming dissatisfied with their wages, quit work recently.

* * *

The Trades Council of Melbourne, Australia, rejected a proposal calling for the formation of "one big union."

* * *

Japan has over 60,000 textile workers. Their pay, for male more than 15 years, averages from 19c to 26c a day, while the wages of females average 20c.

* * *

Great Britain is to have a federation of brain workers which will be organized on the lines of the National Union of Journalists, the Bank Clerks' Union and the National Union of School Teachers.

* * *

The suspension of work by miners in Germany caused many of the mining companies in that country to go bankrupt.

War Savings Stamps spread happiness to millions—get your share.

The Mystery

"'Taint me," says the farmer, "who's getting the stuff."
"'Taint me," says the packer; "I get just enough
To pay a small profit as fair as can be,"
And all of them chorus together, "'Taint me."

"'Taint me," says the tanner, "who gets the big price
For high shoes and low ones, for slippers and ties."
"'Taint me," says the rancher, "I live and that's all."
"'Taint me," says the dealer; "my profits are small."
"'Taint me," says the canner; "my margin's the same."
"'Taint me," says the huckster, "who's bracing the game."
"'Taint me," says the gardner: "I'm poor all the time."
"'Taint me," says the grocer: "I ain't seen a dime."

It's surely a puzzle to know where it goes.
No maker, or seller, or any of those
Partakers of high prices, so they all agree.
Me? I'm a consumer, I'm certain 'taint me!

—Exchange.

Health Hints

(From the Division of Public Health Education.)

The general impression that common "cold in the head" is an unavoidable though harmless condition which can be safely ignored by the suffered so far as care and treatment are concerned is somewhat upset by a recent statement issued by the State Department of Health. In the opinion of public health officials, common colds are as infectious as influenza and are not infrequently the starting of pneumonia. They can be guarded against by avoiding excessive fatigue and by protecting the body from direct drafts, dampness, sudden chilling and other conditions which lower bodily resistence, thus preventing the organisms causing colds and other respiratory diseases from gaining the upper hand in the throat and nose. Still more important is the instruction to avoid putting fingers in the mouth or articles such as pencils or drinking cups which may have been wet with the saliva of others. Unprotected coughing and sneezing are also emphasized as methods by which the infective material is spread from person to person. Children should not associate with or be fondled by those having colds.

Bodily resistence to colds and other diseases can best be built up by taking pains to live so as to have plenty of fresh air, day and night, the proper kind and amount of exercise, good food, but not in excess, and a sufficient amount of rest.

Important Facts About Production in America

A public speaker recently pointed out that, while the United States has only six per cent of the population of the world and only seven per cent of land, it produces:

Sixty per cent of the world's supply of copper.

Forty per cent of the world's supply of lead.

Fifty per cent of the world's supply of zinc.

Sixty per cent of the world's supply of aluminum.

Sixty per cent of the world's supply of oil.

Seventy-five per cent of the world's supply of corn.

Sixty per cent of the world's supply of cotton.

Forty per cent of the world's supply of silver.

Forty-two per cent of the world's supply of coal.

Forty per cent of the world's supply of iron and steel.

Twenty per cent of the world's supply of gold.

Eighty-five per cent of the world's supply of automobiles.

Twenty-five per cent of the world's supply of wheat, and refines eighty per cent of the copper, and operates forty per cent of the world's railroads,

While paying its wage workers less than twenty per cent of the value of the wealth they create.

More Coal Produced

A report by the United States Geological Survey on coal mined the past year refutes the claim that mine workers are responsible for the present coal prices.

Despite a decrease in production of 1,523,000 tons as compared with the previous week, due to strikes in Illinois and Indiana, the end of July found bituminous production, since the beginning of the year, to be 302,727,000 tons, an increase of 44,500,000 tons over the amount mined up to July 31 last year.

Anthracite coal was also produced in greater quantity, reaching 50,575,000 tons on July 31 of this year, as compared with 47,307,000 tons at the end of July, 1919.

The survey reports that the car situation at the end of July showed "no widespread improvement," and coal shipments for export during the last week of July made a new record for an amount of cars of coal handled.

The Open Shop Drive

The Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council makes the following statement:

The "open shop" drive of certain groups of American employers to becoming so strong that it threatens not only the welfare of the wage earners, but the whole structure of industrial peace and order. Employers sometimes favor the "open shop" because they do not want to be limited in the employment of men to union members. But the present drive is not of that kind. The evidence shows that in its organized form it is now merely the "closed shop," but against unionism itself and particularly against collective bargaining. Of what avail is it for workers to be permitted by their employers to become members of unions, if the employers will not deal with the unions? The worker might as well join golf clubs as labor unions if the present "open shop" campaign is successful.

The "open shop" drive masks under such names as "The American Plan" and hides behind the pretence of American freedom. Yet its real purpose is to destroy all effective labor unions, and thus subject the working people to the complete domination of the employers. Should it succeed in the measure that its proponents hope it will thrust far into the ranks of the underpaid the body of American working people.

The Bishops of the National Catholic War Council who issued the program of Social Reconstruction, said: "It is to be hoped that the right—the right of labor to organize and to deal with employers through representatives will never again be called into question by any considerable group of employers." The Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in their Pastoral Letter proclaimed again "the right of the workers to form and maintain the kind of organization that is necessary and that will be most effectual in securing their welfare."

During the war the National War Labor Board recognized and protected a genuine kind of "open shop," one which assured the non-union man freedom and the members of the union the right of collective bargaining. That is not the

kind of "open shop" for which the drive is now being made.

The unions were necessary even during the war when working people found their labor in great demand. They are still more imperative now, and they must keep their strength and grow. Otherwise we shall see a repetition of the old bad days when the workers were utterly dependent upon their employers.

There is great danger that the whole nation will be harmed by this campaign of a few groups of strong employers. To aim now at putting into greater subjection the workers in industry is blind and foolhardy. The radical movements and disturbances in Europe ought to hold a lesson for the employers of America. And the voice of the American people ought to be raised in the endeavor to drive this lesson home.

Prices and Wages In '43

"An old account book has been unearthed showing prices paid by the owner of the book in 1843," says the San "Francisco Star."

"The figures given are such as to make one weep for the 'good old days'—until one stumbles on an item indicating the wages paid 77 years ago. A pair of shoes is entered at $1.37, slippers at 62c, a dozen eggs at 3c, coffee at 10c a pound, butter at 8c, cheese at 10c, lumber at 1c a foot and chickens at 10c each. These were the days when a dollar was as big as a cart wheel in the matter of purchases. But the said awakening comes when one reaches the entry: 'Credit for one day's work, 50c.' Fifty cents today would pay for about 30 minutes labor, while in '43 a 'day' probably meant from 12 to 14 hours."

Statistics on Strike Losses

"If the workers depended on the public alone, they would rarely, if ever, make any progress, for the fundamental reason that the public is wholly selfish," says the New York National Civic Federation Review. It is declared that much of statistics on strike losses "is pure and unadulterated rot."

"The public does not want to be inconvenienced," says this publication. "In a strike on a street railroad the public does the walking and the swearing. It makes no difference how long may be the hours the men work or how small may be their pay. 'If they don't like their jobs,' the public generally says, 'they should get others, but, under no circumstances make us walk.' How long would it have taken the public to wake up and organize to force 'the bloated coal barons' to give shorter hours and increases in the pitifully low wages of the anthracite coal miners in 1903?

"In regard to the appalling cost to the wage earners, there is another side to that question. The big heading figures about the losses of hundreds of millions of dollars on account of millions of days' wages being lost are frequently great fallacies. In some cases not a cent is lost and the increases in wages is a clear gain. The 1910 anthracite strike of six weeks only changed the date of the annual shut down of the miners. Just as much coal was produced for the year, but the miners got more for the portion mined after the strike. The headline statisticians can always scare the public by multiplying days by the wage rates, but no headliner has ever pointed out another startling fact, and that is that in any normal year there are more days of labor lost on any three of the seven national holidays than in all the strikes of that year. Think of the three billion days lost on Sundays and Saturday afternoons, and yet nobody counts that a loss, but a gain."

"It is not meant by this that there is not unnecessary loss, suffering, injustice and abuse of power many times by the unions, but it does mean that a good deal of the statistics put out on the subject is pure and unadulterated rot."

A Clear Cut Contest

"The so-called 'open' shop campaign has been replaced, especially in the West and Middle West by the so-called 'American' Plan. 'It is nothing new,' said American Federation of Labor Secretary Frank Morrison in making public information received at American Federation of Labor Headquarters on the money being contributed by employers for anti-trade union purposes.

"Among certain employing interests," said the unionist, "there is a stronger opposition to organized labor since the time of the late David I. Parry, President of the National Manufacturers' Association, and the late Charles Post, head of the citizens alliance. Both of these movements have been discredited, but their opposition to organized labor remains.

"As the trade union movement rests on the theory of collective bargaining the

issue is a clear-cut contest between trade unionists and those employers who insist upon the absolute right to set hours, wages and working conditions of their employes."

Not New

Although some people look upon industrial training as "a new thing," the theory is nearly four centuries old, according to C. R. Mann, who has written a pamphlet, "The American Spirit in Education," printed by the United States Bureau of Education.

"Public responsibilty for industrial education was first publicly recognized in the poor laws of the Elizabethan age," says Mr. Mann.

"During the reign of Queen Elizabeth about half the population of England were vagabonds. After repeated attempts to suppress vagabondage by force had failed, Parliament, in 1553, authorized the overseers of the poor to call for voluntary contributions from the rich for the purpose of placing the children of the poor in apprenticeships where they might learn a trade and thus become self-supporting. Evidently, the charitable contributions of the rich were not adequate to the requirements, for the legislation was gradually made more compelling, until, in 1601, it was voted to raise the required funds by compulsory assessments of all ratable persons.

"This idea of taxation for the purpose of training poor children so that they might become economically productive is expressed in several of the early education acts of the various colonies."

Ancient Union Foe Getting Very Polite

James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, is getting very polite in his war against organized labor.

Mr. Emery is one of the little Jack Horners of anti-union employers. For years he has been raging up and down the country with his fire alarm message against trade unionism, and now he tells business men in Seattle, Wash., to "study the demands of labor instead of hurling epithets at workers with new ideas." The speaker did not seem like the Emery of old whose pleas for "the right to work" have thrilled cheap labor employers.

Some trade unionists whisper that Emery adjusted himself to environment. Business men in Seattle have failed to destroy organized labor. Their rough stuff has only strengthened the workers' lines and given Seattle an unenviable reputation.

Another organization has been formed by these business men, and the workers believe that the new federated industries of Washington will adopt smoother methods. The strikebreaker and thug will be replaced by "can't-strike" laws, which will be urged at the coming session of the legislature.

Under these conditions, Emery put his war whoops in cold storage and affected a broad, liberal, patronizing attitude toward the workers, while criticising employers for "using shop worn sayings in condemning others."

The business men cheered this Eastern wonder and the word was quietly passed among those present that Washington must have an anti-strike law similar to Kansas.

"I" Pay My Dues Tomorrow"

The following, from the pen of Walt Mason, imparts some wholesome truths that should be borne in mind by every member of a trade union who regards the welfare of his dependents:

"Tomorrow," said the languid man, "I'll have my Time insured, I guess; I know it is the safest plan, to save my children from distress." And when the morrow came around, they placed him gently in a box; at break of morning he was found as dead as Julius Caesar's ox. His widow now is scrubbing floors, and washing shirts, and splitting wood, and doing fifty other chores that she may rear his wailing brood. "Tomorrow," said the careless jay, "I'll take an hour, and make my will; and then if I should pass away, the wife, and kids know no ill." The morrow came, serene and nice, the weather mild, with signs of rain; the careless jay was placed on ice, embalming fluid in his brain. Alas, alas, poor careless jay! The lawyers got his pile of cash; his wife is toiling night and day, to keep the kids in clothes and hash. "Tomorrow" is the fatal rock on which a million ships are wrecked.—The Broom Maker.

The Origin of the Writ of Injunction

The writ of injunction is popularly supposed to be a modern innovation of the law, principally by reason of the extension of its scope in recent years to cases arising out of labor disputes.

But as early as 1382, the commons of England appealed to the sovereign for protection against the barons who were overriding the processes of the common law courts and the result was that these courts were placed under the protection of the chancellor, "the keeper of the king's conscience," who was empowered to issue certain writs designed to prevent the abuse of legal procedure in the lower courts. The principle, however, of injunction dates still further back—it had its real origin in the Roman law, where it took the form of an interdict.

Maryland Frame Church 238 Years Old

The durability of wood as a building material is strikingly emphasized in the old Quaker meeting house at Eaton, Md., built in 1682 to 1684, and probably the oldest frame building in the country without additions or alterations from the original structure. Its fame, inside woodwork and some of the weatherboarding is the same as when built in the days of William Penn, who visited the building, was laying out the city of Philadelphia. The structure is 60x44 ft. and is made from white oak, white pine and cypress from the Maryland forests.

The church is still a place of worship and has been visited and attended by many notable persons.

The Fragrant Perfume of Wood

The Northwestern Indians nearly always made their totem poles out of Western red wood, but this choice was probably due more to the fact that the wood is eask to work and extremely durable rather than to its fragrance, says the American Forestry Magazine of Washington. It may be taken as a very good general rule that woods that are scented are resistant to decay and insect attack, and have good cabinet qualities.

With the woods of the world to choose from one can easily arrange a whole scale of scents from the sweetest and most delicate of perfumes at one extreme to rank and overpowering odors at the other. The stores of the perfumer's shop will not yield a greater variety than one can find in woods.

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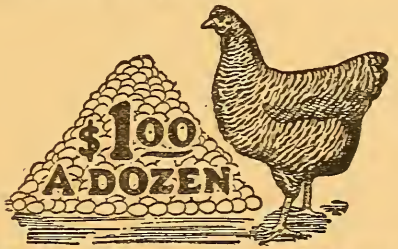
Eggs $1 a Dozen

That's the sign you'll see in the grocers window this winter. You, too, can sell your eggs at this price. Think of it! $1.00 a dozen. How much money will you have?



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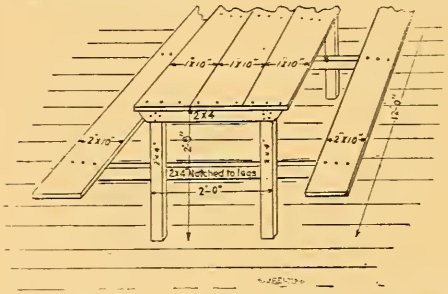
Craft Problems

Some Camp Accessories—A Camp Table With Benches

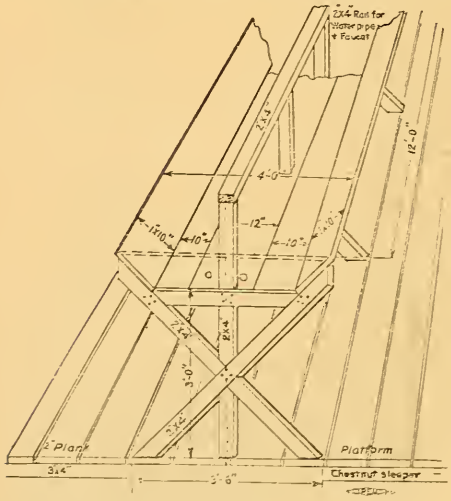
(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Economy and rapidity are the two important items necessary in the construction of camp furniture and utensils and the sketches illustrated here will give readers some idea of how some of them are made.

At Fig. 1 will be seen a scheme for camp tables and benches, the construc-



tion of which is very simple, the legs, top pieces and bench supports being of 2x4 in. North Carolina pine joists halved and notched into the legs, which make up the frames, three to each table, the

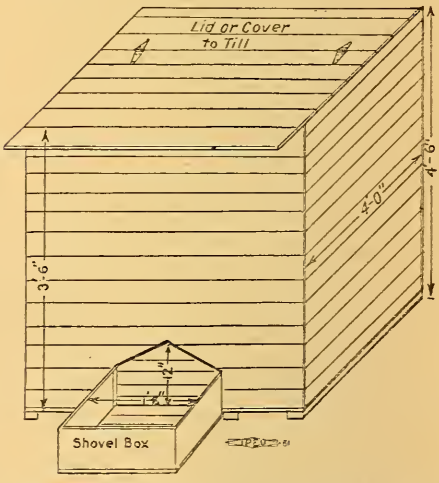


top being 3x12 in. in area, 1¼ in. boards cover the top and 2 in. planed planks form the benches or seats on the opposite sides.

A very convenient and quickly made form of washing and drinking water trought is shown at Fig. 2, the legs being of 2x4 joists framed halved to form, which makes the flaring sides for the trough at the top. The interior is lined with galvanized iron and has a 2x4 in. rail up 24 in. from the bottom on which a 1¼ galvanized iron water pipe with eight faucets rests, high enough up to permit a pail to be placed under it.

The arrangement of the sanitary lathrines or toilets are represented in cross section at Fig. 3, where the measurements are given and the sketches show how the whole light framework of wood was put together the whole being surrounded with a 5 ft. closed fence, 2 ft. 6 in. away from the structure.

The wooden coal boxes necessary for



storing fuel for the three stoves and heaters in each barrack and bunkhouse is illustrated in Fig. 3 with the standard dimensions. Each was provided with a 24 in. cover and a tray and opening on front at the bottom from which the coal was shoveled into the scuttels, one for each stove.

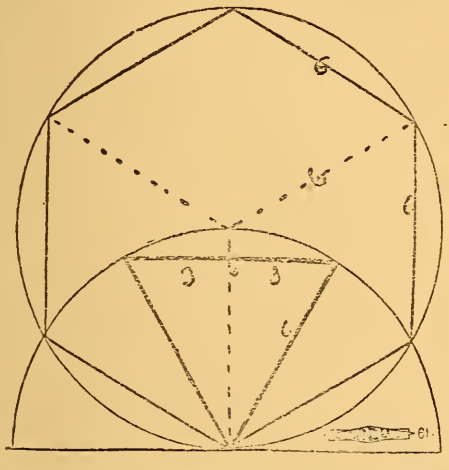
The Compasses and How I Use Them

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In laying off all kind of polygons there is no tool in the world that I know any-

thing about that anywhere near compares with the compasses. Take for instance a hexagon or six-sided figure, if you want the sides 6 in. long, set your compasses 6 in. and you have it, simply swing your compasses around and you have the circle complete, your compasses are already set right to space the circle off into six equal parts, therefore, you see when all those points are pointed out, the hexagon is complete.

As illustrated in Fig. 15. Now, a triangle is practically as easy, swing the same circle around half way, make your



plumb line in the center and 3 in. from the center give the points, together with the one at the bottom to complete the triangle.

I give the dotted lines in this design to simply show how they compare with the square or cube.

Now, any other polygon is practically just as easy, make the circle divide it into the number of sides desired, but perhaps they are not quite as easy as the six-sided figure, a seven-sided figure could be just as easy, only of course, the compasses would have to be changed to a smaller space to space it off into seven equal parts, and again if you wanted the sides a certain length each side, that would have to be considered to know how big to strike the circle.

Now, for a heptagon or seven-sided figure, to have sides 5 in. apart set the compasses at 5, but if you should want it 5 ft. apart and your compasses were not large enough, duplicate a pair of compasses for that kind of work by simply driving a nail 5 ft from the end of a stick and at the end of the stick hold

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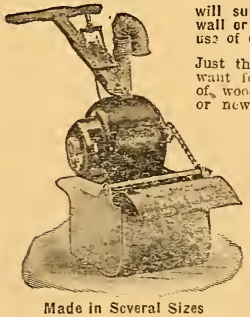

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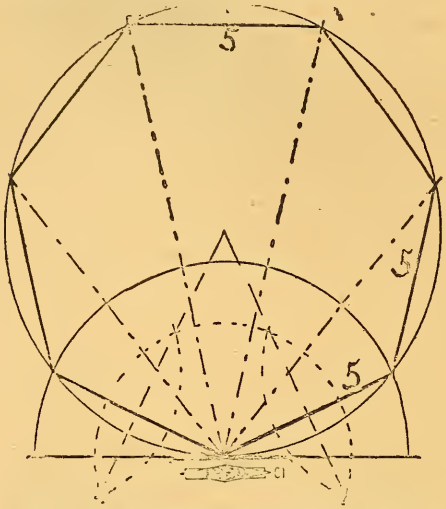
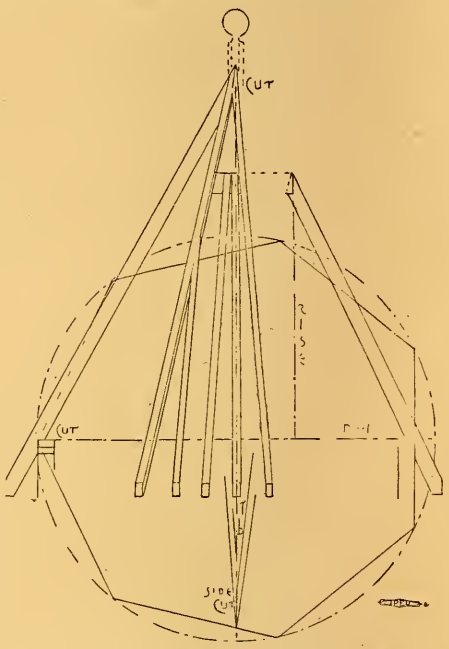
your lead pencil and strike half circle as illustrated in Fig. 16.



As it is a seven-sided figure wanted, divide that half circle into seven equal parts. Now, to find the center point for the main circle, swing a circle around as the dotted lines show, and it matters not what size it is. Set the point of your compasses at the two lower spaces and swing them around until they intersect and then a line direct through their intersections gives the point to set the compasses to make the complete circle. Now, a line from the bottom of the center of the circle to these seven points found on the half circle makes the points to lay out your seven-sided figure 5 ft. on each side, or of course, when the main circle is completed you can divide the main circle into seven equal sides. I like to often speak of two or more ways to let the readers realize there are more than one way to do anything, sometimes it is handier to do a thing one way and then again as the conditions arise, it may be far handier to do a thing some other way the next time, again often when one is in a hurry he may make some mistake, if carried on might be the means of a good deal of loss, especially lost time, but it generally only takes a moment to test your work out some other way and you are not likely to make two mistakes at the same time, so a moment's time to prove your work is often time well spent.

Fig. 17 illustrates the roofing of a seven-sided figure or a polygon of any number of sides would be roof practically the same kind of a way. This illustration is a combination of a plan and an elevation, that is, the seven-sided figure is shown as you look down on it, while the rafters are as an elevation or as you were looking at them from the side in-



stead of from down at the top. I trust you will now understand it and not get mixed up in the drawing, as I have tried here to make it all plain in the one drawing, which shows the complete circle, the level line, the plumb line when the rise is given from those lines to the top of the rise gives the length of the rafters, here the seven hip rafters would be the main thing to this kind of a roof as well as to practically all polygon roofs. They can be cut to all come together at the top or a seven-sided pole can be at the top of the roof for them to rest against, in that instance there would be no side cut at the top of the rafter.

Now, the rise and run to where you put in your header, gives the length and cuts of your common rafters, you could, if you wished, cut them all like that and make the tops come closer together and in that case with the pole at the top there would be no side cut. These common rafters could be cut with the notch as illustrated and the header set plumb, or they could be just as well cut off as the dotted lines show, and the header put in to suit.

Now, the two rafters in the center illustrate this method while the one at

the left shows the method perhaps more generally employed of putting the rafters up parallel with each other. In that case there would be first the hip rafters and then the common rafters, and then these jack rafters, seven cut for one side and seven cut for the other side.

Now, I think you will see the cutting of a roof for a polygon is just as easy as the cutting of a rafter for a most common shed roof, for all there is to either one is to find the rise and run and the distance from those points gives the length and cuts of your rafters. The side cuts as shown at the bottom is simply the same as everywhere else, length and tangent cut on length.

So you see a polygon roof with the top of the rafters against a pole at the top and the main rafters all cut at one length and set against a header (for it would be useless to try to get them all cut to go clear to the top). A polygon roof can be cut as you see, with the only two different rafters, all cut from only two patterns, one for the hips and the other for the common rafters, no side cuts at all, and in that way a much easier matter to cut what is often supposed to be a difficult job is much easier after all than the cutting of an ordinary common roof that we come in contact with almost every day of our lives.

I am trying in these articles not only to show how easily and accurate all these roofs can be cut with the aid of the compasses, but also to show how simple everything really is if only fully understood.

Renewing the Floor — Laying a Hardwood Floor Over An Old One

(By John Upton.)

There is one kind of floor laying which the average carpenter does not like. This is putting a good hardwood floor over an old badly worn one. But we sometimes get this sort of work and now that people are repairing the old houses instead of building new ones, we are likely to get more of it, and after all there is a certain sense of satisfaction or pride of accomplishment in doing such a job, which does not come with all new work.

A pretty good way to lay a floor over an old one is to take the old one up and make firewood of it, then you can line up the joists and do a good job. When you have a case where the owner will not have this done and the new floor must go down on top of the old, and it is in such shape as one I tackled recently, the first thing you want is a bunch of shingles and a bundle of lath. When you find a low place you can begin with the tip of a shingle, then a lath and maybe another and where the old floor is higher you can finish with a shingle.

The second thing is to get all the furniture, stoves, etc., out of the room, but here you may find objections and you may even find that the meals will be cooked and eaten in the same room where you are laying the floor. In such case, just grin and bear it and stop and move the stove.

On such old work the chances are that the walls will be more or less crooked, generally more, and the first board must be scribed to fit, but before doing this you should have a guide line.

This is a chalk line at equal distance from the corners and if it comes at equal distances from the corner on the other side all is well, if not, there will be some tapering pieces unless you regulate the matter by leaving the boards a bit apart on one end.

If there is a quarter round or shoe on the base, remove it and put it back after the floor is down. It may be well to use a quarter round to cover the joints, not that it is needed to cover up poor work, but by using it the floor need not be fitted so tight and there will be less chance of its bulging up from swelling, but I do not like to see the quarter round and so do not advocate its use. I would prefer to take the base up and let this cover the joint.

If the first board is fitted with a bevel edge that is planed or ripped so the lower part is narrowest it may be fitted tightly to the base and then if it swells it will cut into the base instead of bulging.

If you are going out into the country to lay a floor and can see the nails that are to be used, look at them and do not get caught as I did recently. The owners bought some flooring nails and when we started to use them they were about the size of 10ds and would not work well in beach flooring, so we made a trip to the village and brought back two other kinds. One was too fine, but the other was all right. After they were stuck in a cake of yellow soap they drove right in. They were eighths and so went into the old floor enough to hold some. Perhaps tens would have been better.

In this work the nails should be driven at an angle of 45 degrees and set in with a set. Some will use a round set and lay it down on the nail, which is all right and helps to drive the boards together, but the best way to make them tight is to pay and nail four or five, then take a 2x4 and an adz or maul and drive them up. For this kind of work the 7-8 or 13-16 in. stuff should be used unless the old floor is in good condition, for if there is much furring to be done the thin stuff will spring too much and of course, it must be laid across the old boards, also it will probably be end matched or at least it should be, and then the joints may come where they will. This class of work does not call for the best grade of flooring, so you will likely need to do some sorting. If you can tell where some piece of furniture will always set, you can put some of the poorer pieces there. At least you can avaid putting them where they will show too much.

If you find two different kinds of flooring, look out or you may have trouble. Sometimes they will not match together well. No. 1 may fit into No. 2, but the reverse may not work as well, and it may be necessary to dress the tongue down on one board when you change from one kind to the other, in order to get it to go at all. Again, some may have the tongue on the right hand and some on the left hand.

When part way across just notice how you are coming. One end may get ahead of the other or the middle may get ahead or back and if you notice it you can remedy it by using a little more force in the right place, in driving it up.

Ready Roofing—Why and How to Use It

(By John Upton.)

The ready or prepared roofing referred to is not a cheap article made to sell. It is a standard roofing fit to be used on any building. It is a layer of paper or felt saturated with some waterproof substance which makes it durable and sometimes it has a coating of sand or gravel or crushed stone spread over it and pressed in. It comes in rolls of 108 sq. ft., is 32 or 36 in. wide. Each roll will lay a square of roof with the laps. Nails and cement for the laps are packed inside the rolls.

A few years back this material was used only on cheap or temporary work, but now it is often the best roofing that one can get for some sorts of work. Shingles and the labor of laying them have advanced in price so that a good shingle roof will run up into money. Steel or iron is also high and can scarcely be had at any price, and as a good grade of ready roofing can be bought and laid for about half the cost of a shingle roof, there is much of it being used, and as many of us will use it for the first time, a few hints as to its use may be of help.

It can be used on steep or flat roofs and will give better service on flat ones as the asphalt or other substance will not run out and if there is a gravel coating it will remain in place longer.

The surface to which it is applied should be smooth. The boards need not be matched, though it is better if they are, they must be dry and of even thickness and put close together. Knot holes can be covered with pieces of tin well nailed. See that no knots or nails stick up. Sweep all chips and dirt off before laying the roofing.

The roofing can be laid parallel with the eaves or from eave to peak, if roof is flat lay with the eaves, if steep lay up and down.

There are reasons for this. On a flat roof the side seams might leak, on a steep one they will not, and then on a steep roof one can do more and better work to put the strips up and down, for if run the other way, it is difficult to keep them straight, but one can roll up a piece long enough to reach from peak to eaves. Carry it up on a hook ladder and let it unroll where wanted and it will stay where put till one can nail it fast. In this way one needs no stageing, and after one side is covered, a board on the ladder hooks will prevent its being injured. Then when an old shingle roof is being taken off, if the boards are close together one can remove a part at a time and soon cover it, which will be something desirable in rainy weather.

On flat roofs you can begin at the bottom or top as desired. It will not hurt the roof to walk on it with rubber sole shoes, but look out for shoes with nails. By putting the first strip at the eaves you may avoid putting a narrow one there at the last. Where there are some stageings already on the roof you may want to begin at the top, this will work well if there are two or three men so as to lift the upper sheet up and shove the next one under it, after it is cemented on the upper edge. The roofing is

cut so as to turn down and nail to the facia board at the gables and at the eaves. A strip of wood may b eput over it on the gables, but I do not like one on the eaves for the water will run in behind it. On porches I have used one by putting thin blocks behind it, a better way might be to use some cement on the strip and get it as tight as can be.

Lap all seams at least 2 in. and cement well, on flat roofs lap more, and after putting in a few nails, hammer the seam with a mallet or walk on it to press it down. There is a gravel coated roof with a 6 in. lap without gravel. This is supposed to be nailed in the top of the sheet and the next sheet fastened with cement only, with this one would begin at the bottom of the roof.

Put the nails 2 in. apart, if there are not enough, get more. You can generally use a pound or so for each six or eight rolls of roofing beside those packed with it, and as this is but a small item compared with doing a goood job it may be well to supply them yourself if you need them.

Begin nailing in the center of the strip and work toward the ends. Put a nail every foot at first and do not drive them down till you see that all is right. It is well to use a chalk line and get it straight and so avoid wrinkles. Where the ends lap, have them come so the strong winds will not blow against the top piece, lap 4 in. and cement well. Nail these well and see that they do not come in line with each other.

If there are copings or side walls use a separate strip for this 6 or 8 in. wide, half on the roof and half on the wall, cement well and fasten with nails or a strip on the wall.

valleys or gutters a separate strip is used, onehalf- the width will do, put this in first and let the others lap onto it.

Around chimneys a good way is to let the roofing come up some 4 in. and fasten with a strip of wood on each side. This is made to fit tight and beveled on the top, if well cemented this makes it tight.

Don't drive nails in the center of strips, they may hold some, but there is only one thickness and the wind will raise the roofing and make holes. Drive nails straight down, not on a slant, so as to cut the roof.

If a nail goes into a hole or crack leave it and cover with cement or take it out and patch the hole with a small piece nailed on. If a large hole is made by accident, patch it by running the patch up under the roofing, then cement and nail. Remember that water cannot get through the roofing, but can and will go through a small hole in it, and it will pay to be careful.

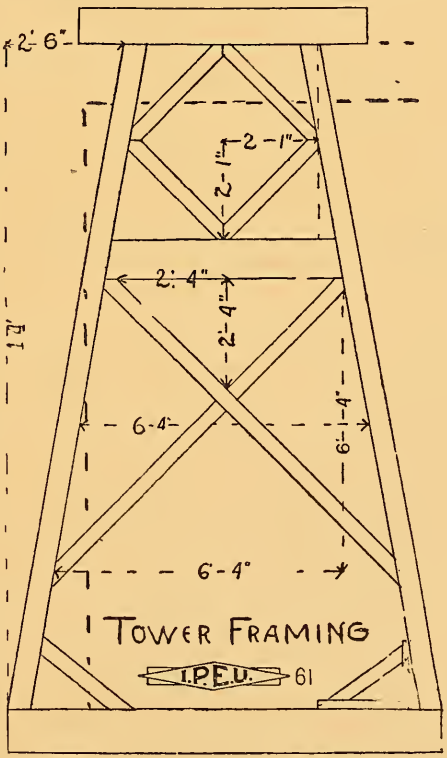
THE STEEL SQUARE AS A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In this article I want to show how the square handles, instantly and easily the many different propositions that we are liable to come in contact with in our daily work.

Tower for Water Tank

Now, a tower for a water tank or other purposes, that leans naturally both ways, may not be anything on an ordinary hip

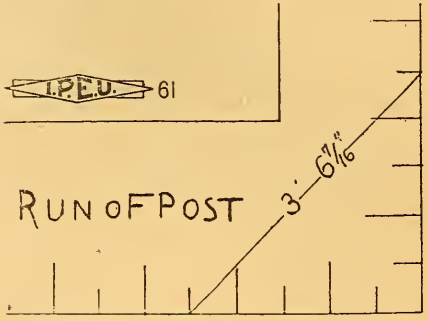


roof I will admit, yet it may bother some nevertheless. Look at the illustration and see if it does not look easy.

Run of Post

As the tower is 2 ft. 6 in. smaller at the top than at the bottom, the run of

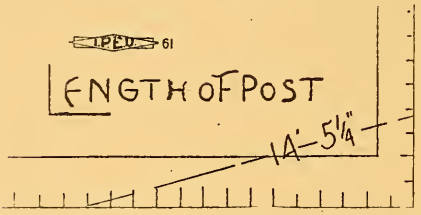
the post would be the diagonal of 2 ft. 6 in., or as we take it on the square, the



diagonal of 2½ in., which we find to be 3 ft. 6 7-16 in. run of post.

Length of Post

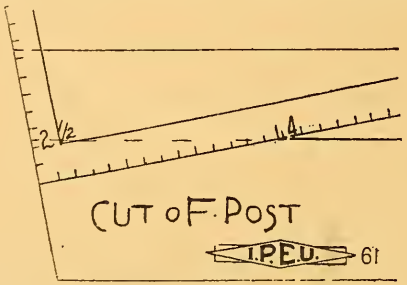
Take the run just found and the rise which is given as 14 and we find by



measuring across our square the length of the post will be 14 ft. 5¼ in.

Cut of Post

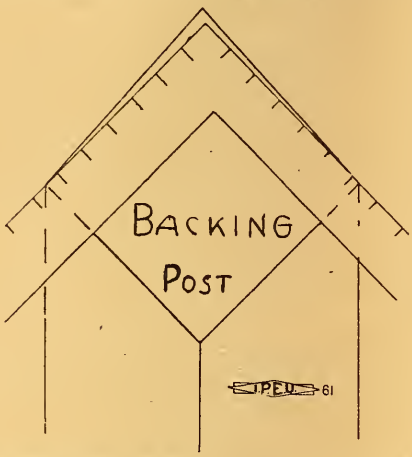
As the post leans both ways, the ends



have to be cut beveling both ways.

Backing of Post

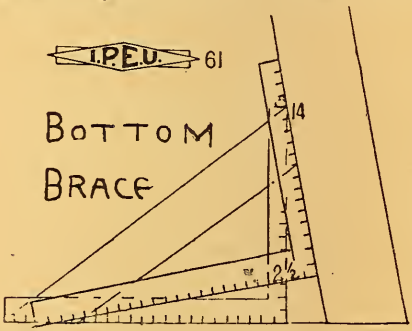
While it is true likely for an ordinary water tank there would be no beveling of post, in fact it is much like a hip rafter, it is very seldom indeed, that we back them, though where it is necessary, it is well to know how to do it, the square will do it more ways than one, but the simple way of laying the square on



as illustrated after the cut is made is indeed a handy way.

Bottom Braces

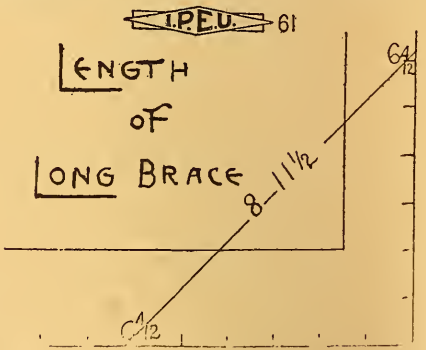
With the aid of two squares we can get the length and cuts of the bottom



braces at one operation, or of course, the one square makes the same application.

Length of Long Brace

If the run and rise is 6 ft. 4 in., it matters not if the top is narrower than

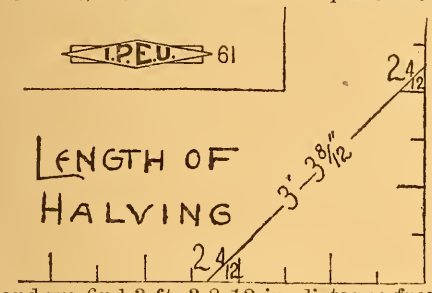


the bottom if we consider what we are doing and get the right calculation, we

find by measuring our square that we have 8 ft. 11½ in. length of long brace.

Halving Brace

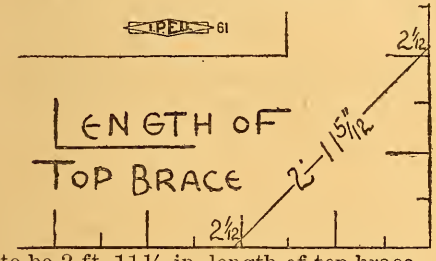
If we have a distance both ways of 2 ft. 4 in., measure across our square there



and we find 3 ft. 3 8-12 in. distance from top of brace to the top of where it is to be halved as illustrated.

Length of Top Brace

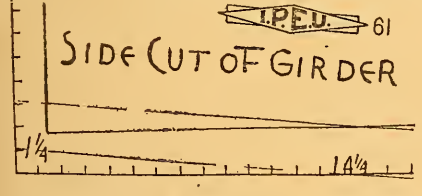
We find the distance across 2 ft. 1 in.



to be 2 ft. 11½ in. length of top brace.

Side Cuts of Girder

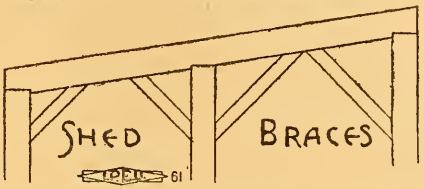
The girder between the posts of course, at the ends is cut the pitch of the posts, but as the posts incline both ways, the outside corner is just a bit prominent and to be exact should be backed as described, therefore the inside would be



just that much scant, or, in other words, the inner side of girder to fit posts, should be just as much longer as the backing of the posts, or the length and rise added together and the run, cut on run. As the rise is 14 and the length we found to be 14 ft. 5¼ in. we find 28 ft. too long to use on the square reduced to inches, so we reduce it to ½ in. in our illustration. I think this is sufficient to give an idea how to instantly get length and cuts for posts and braces for towers, therefore, I will not dwell longer, but before leaving the subject entirely will mention getting the braces of different heights as we often do on big, heavy shed roofs.

Shed Braces

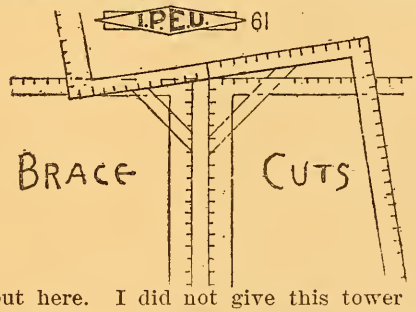
Note the braces are all of a different length, the bottoms are all cut on a



plumb cut while the tops are cut the pitch of the roof, which as in most big shed roofs is very slight.

Brace Cuts

The square as applied on the brace of the bottom of the tower just described or on the brace in the center of the bicycle track, or as we find it here and there and everywhere through this world of ours in our daily work is worked out just about the same as you will note it is worked



out here. I did not give this tower or many other of these illustrations, thinking you would use those exact things so often in life, but I tried to give a variety enough to pave the way to interest you enough in the square and its different applications so you would take notice, and by a study of the valuable tool be able to instantly solve many of the problems that to many seem so difficult and take so much time for some to figure out.

An Inquiry

I would ask if any of the brothers would show me a simple way to get the layout for twists in a stair rail. It is the only thing I don't know about the business, and if someone will enlighten me as to how to lay out twists for stair rails in a practical way and how to get the size of block to make any kind of twist I will consider it a great favor.

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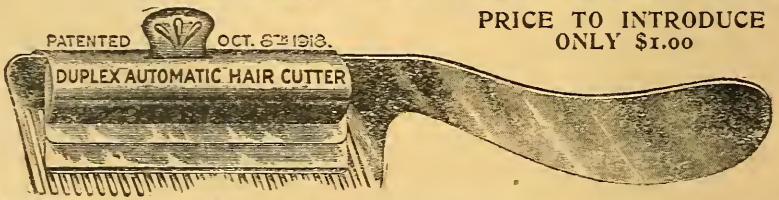

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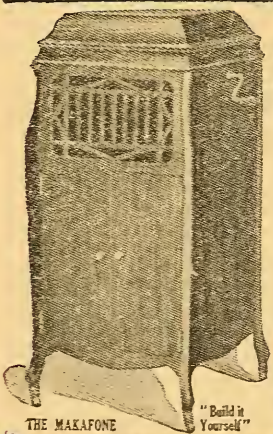

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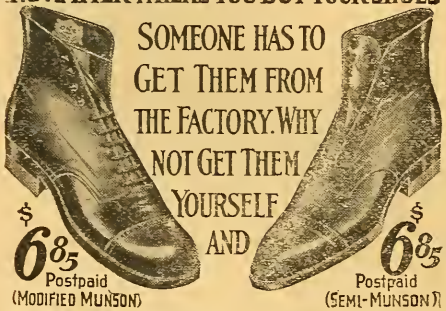

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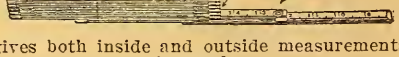

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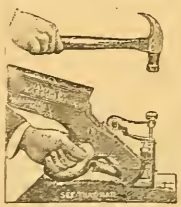

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Made of extra quality cotton yarn, carefully inspected and guaranteed free from all imperfections of braid or finish. Spot Cord will wear much longer than common, roughly braided cord and you don't have to waste any of it by cutting out bad places. It will also outwear metallic devices many times over, and is noiseless.

We make Braided Cord in all sizes and colors for all purposes, including Masons' Lines, Awning Lines, Dumb Waiter Rope, Ventilator Cord, and Shade Cord.

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The Standard the World Over

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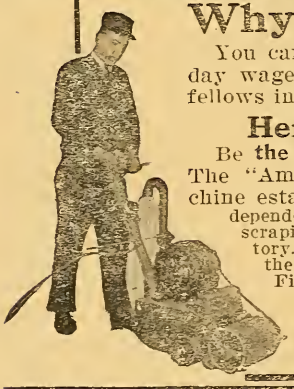

Why Carry a Tool Box?

You can't get ahead working for others at day wages. The Big Money is made by the fellows in business for themselves.

Here is YOUR Opportunity

Be the Floor Surfacing Contractor of your town. The "American Universal" electrically driven machine establishes you in a highly profitable and independent business with a very small investment. Floor scraping by hand is undesirable, expensive, unsatisfactory. The demand exists right now in your town for the "American Universal Way" of floor surfacing. Find out why. Write today for more information.

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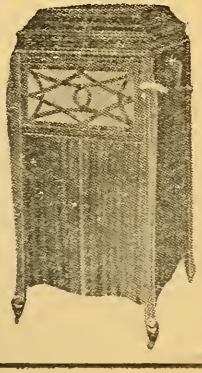

For THESE COOL EVENINGS (We suggest)

This beautiful Phonograph (plays all records).
MAKE IT YOURSELF (in your spare time).
SAVE the cost of assembling and finishing and the large profits made by jobbers and dealers. MAKE them for your friends, if you sell one the profit will pay for your own.
Complete woodwork (cut to exact size) and hardware $39.75.
Cabinet when complete, 51 in. high, 24 in. deep, 23 in. wide.
All panels are 5 ply Genuine Mahogany or Quartered Oak.

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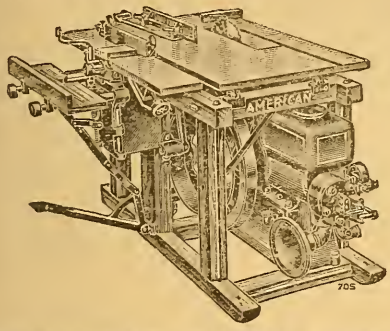

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Gasoline, Kerosene, or Electric Driven
Used on the Job or in the Shop

Let us send you our Bulletin No. 77 describing this and other profit producers for the Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

American Saw Mill Machinery Company
136 Main Street
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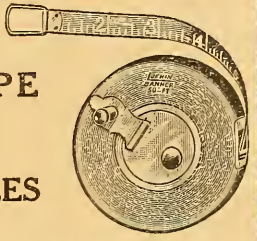
DURABLE



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EVERY MECHANIC NEEDS ONE.

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Cost less than Cord and Weight installation more durable, neater and more quiet.

No breaking of Cords or rattling of Weights. Guaranteed for Ten Years

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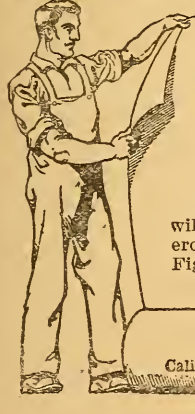

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CANVAS ROOFING

So easy to lay that it saves time and trouble on the job.
So economical that it can be profitably used on many jobs where more expensive material is out of consideration.
So durable that it renders universal satisfaction even under the most severe conditions of wear.

Use CON-SER-TEX in your repairing jobs. Your customers will be greatly pleased and you will make good profits. Generous samples and copy of our new booklet, "Roofing Facts and Figures" sent on request.

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IT'S EASY WITH OUR HELP

Get our FREE Blue Print Offer

DEALERS WANTED FOR OUR Raedy Built Phonographs

A few hours' interesting work saves many dollars—gives you a fine machine exactly suited to your ideals—better than many machines costing much more. Plays any record.

We furnish complete, simple plans and diagrams—anyone can understand them—motors, tone arms, case material, everything required, and full instructions. F. C. Strong, Canada, says: "Please send me one of your circulars, 'How to Build your Own Phonograph,' as I would like to make one. Mr. Gallie has built one and if he hadn't told me that he had made it himself I would have taken it for a $150 model." Listen to this from Charles F. Mancke, Wash.: "Received the two outfits, and am well pleased. I built one machine for myself and took an order for one for $175. I now have mine done, and it has a wonderful tone. I would not take $200 for it." We are the originators of the home building idea. Our customers always succeed because our plans and system are easy and clear. No special skill necessary.

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Make Big Money Building Phonographs

Ask for Our Sure-Fire Plan and Free Blue Print Offer

You can make hundreds of dollars easily. Ask us. We tell you how and help you. We have started many others. We can start you. Pleasant, easy work. N. J. Adams, Michigan, says: "Just sold my phonograph which I built from your plans for $165 at nearly $100 profit. Only took about a week working evenings to build it. Those who have heard it say that it is better than phonographs they have seen and heard at $250."

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Our dealers' proposition on our ready built Phonographs will appeal to you. It's the best thing yet. No canvassing—no work—no capital needed. It works every time. We give you full particulars and show you how to make sure, easy money. Remember, we are the old reliable house-originators of the home building and home dealers idea. Write today. Get our proposition. Have a fine phonograph at half price and make money besides.

Choraleon Phonograph Co., 121 4th Street ELKHART IND.

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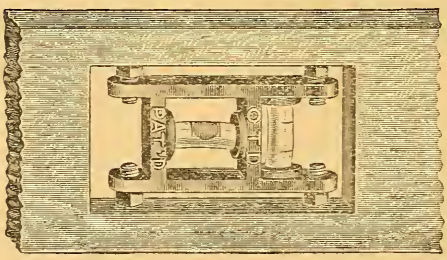

Price $3.00 at Your Dealer, or direct

Be progressive, check your level now and then. The best recommendation a mechanic can give is his tools, if your employer sees that you use up to date tools he knows at once that you are the man he wants. So do not hold yourself down by clinging to the old fashioned plumb bob and stationary level. Throw away your plumb bob and be up to date by using an O. T. D. level. It entirely eliminates the use of a plumb bob, and you can make your level bar of any length that the job may require for the accurate adjustment of your work. It is adjustable and by the use of the set screws you can always keep it on the dot, and thereby insure yourself at all times against the use of an imperfect level.

Check the level you are using and see if it is worth carrying around with you. Place it flat against the wall, make it level and mark both ends, at the bottom, then reverse placing ends on the opposite marks, look at the glass and if it does not check throw it away and order an O. T. D. Level.

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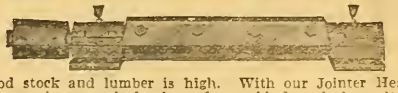

Wood stock and lumber is high. With our Jointer Heads you can buy rough lumber of any kind and dress it to suit your job. Saves time, money and lumber. Would this be any object to you? If so, get circulars and prices. Sold on 30 days' trial. Manufactured by

Whisler Mfg. Co. **Gibson, Iowa**

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Direct from the Manufacturer

Light Wt.	$1.54 a Doz.
Heavy Wt.	2.05 a Doz.
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Post paid. Remit to

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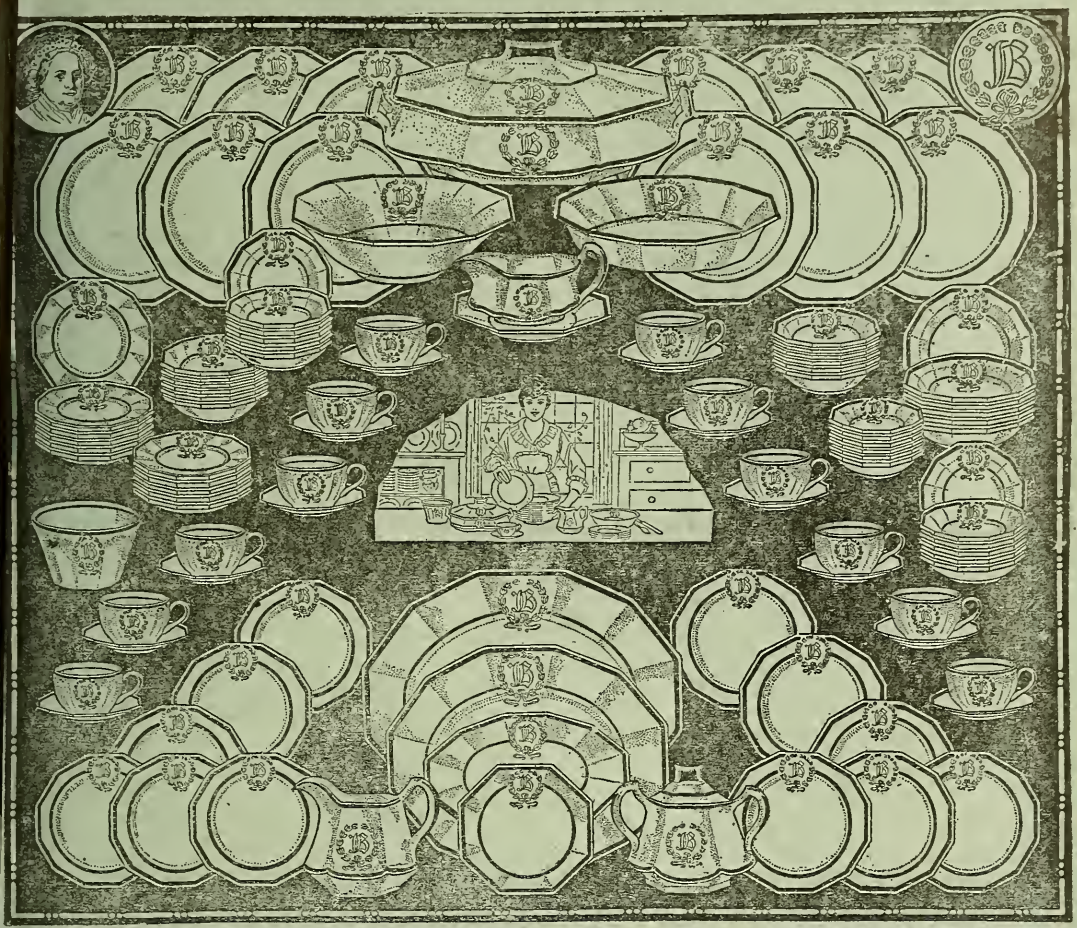


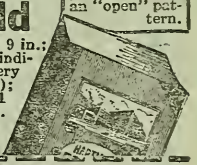
$1 Brings This Gold Decorated 110-Piece Martha Washington Dinner Set

Only $1 and we ship this superb Dinner Set—yours to use for 30 days before you decide whether to keep or return it at our expense. Artistically shaped, snowy white dishes with glistening gold decoration and your initial in gold surrounded by a wreath in gold on each piece. Of course you will be astonished at our bargain price. We guarantee that nowhere can these dishes be bought for less.

With Your Initial Monogram in Gold

Complete in every feature. This superb gold decorated set comprises: 12 dinner plates, 9 in.; 12 breakfast plates, 7 in.; 12 soup plates, 7¾ in.; 12 cups; 12 saucers; 12 cereal dishes, 6 in.; 12 individual bread and butter plates, 6¼ in.; 12 sauce dishes; 1 platter, 13½ in.; 1 platter, 11¾ in.; 1 celery dish, 8¾ in.; 1 sauce boat tray, 7¾ in.; 1 butter plate, 6 in.; 1 vegetable dish, 10½ in., with lid (2 pieces); 1 deep bowl, 8¾ in.; 1 oval baker, 9 in.; 1 small deep bowl, 5 in.; 1 gravy boat, 7¼ in.; 1 creamer; 1 sugar bowl with cover (2 pieces). Shipped from Chicago warehouse. Shipping weight about 90 lbs. **Order by No. 327CMA19. Price of complete set of 110 pieces, $34.95. Send only $1 with coupon; balance $3 monthly.**

IMPORTANT! Set guaranteed first quality. Replacement pieces can be purchased from us for 3 years as this is an "open" pattern.



30 Days' Free Trial

Send only the coupon and $1 now and we will send you this complete set of 110 pieces for 30 days' use in your home. If not satisfied, return the set in 30 days and we will return your $1 and pay transportation both ways. If you keep them, pay balance on our easy monthly payment plan. Don't let this offer pass. **We ship immediately.**

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I enclose $1.00. Send 110-piece Golden Martha Washington Dioner Set No. 327CMA19. I am to have 30 days' trial. If not satisfied will ship it back and you will refund my $1 and pay transportation both ways. If I keep it I will pay $3.00 per month until price, $34.95, is paid.

Actual Height of Wreath 1⅜ inches

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R. F. D.....Box No.....

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Give Initial Wanted [Any One Letter].....

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WORKMANSHIP

BEHIND a quality saw investment, as behind a machine investment, you need workmanship most of all. *Workmanship assures you of stability.*

Without workmanship there is no assurance of stability, and without quality there can be no workmanship.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS

possess stability because high quality and superior workmanship go hand in hand in their manufacture.

Since 1857 this company has ranked as the foremost in saw manufacturing. The business was solidly built up on quality and workmanship, and it has expanded steadily.

Atkins Saws will increase your production and make your work a pleasure

Tell us what kind of saw you are interested in and we will mail our literature with full details.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY, Inc.

"The Silver Steel Saw People" Established 1857

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Branches carrying complete stocks in the following cities:

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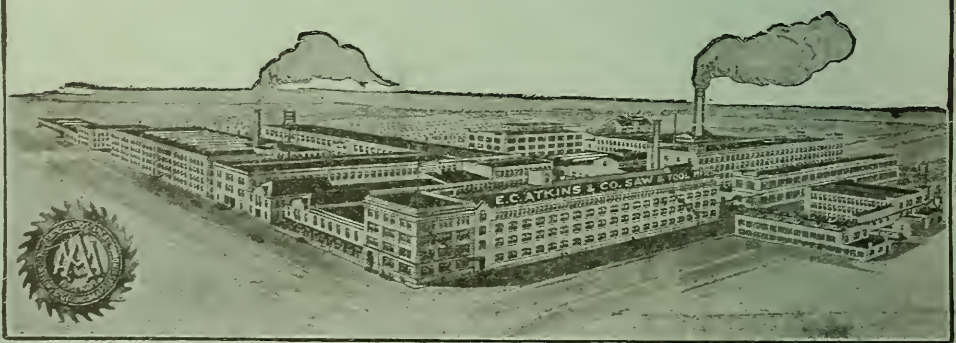
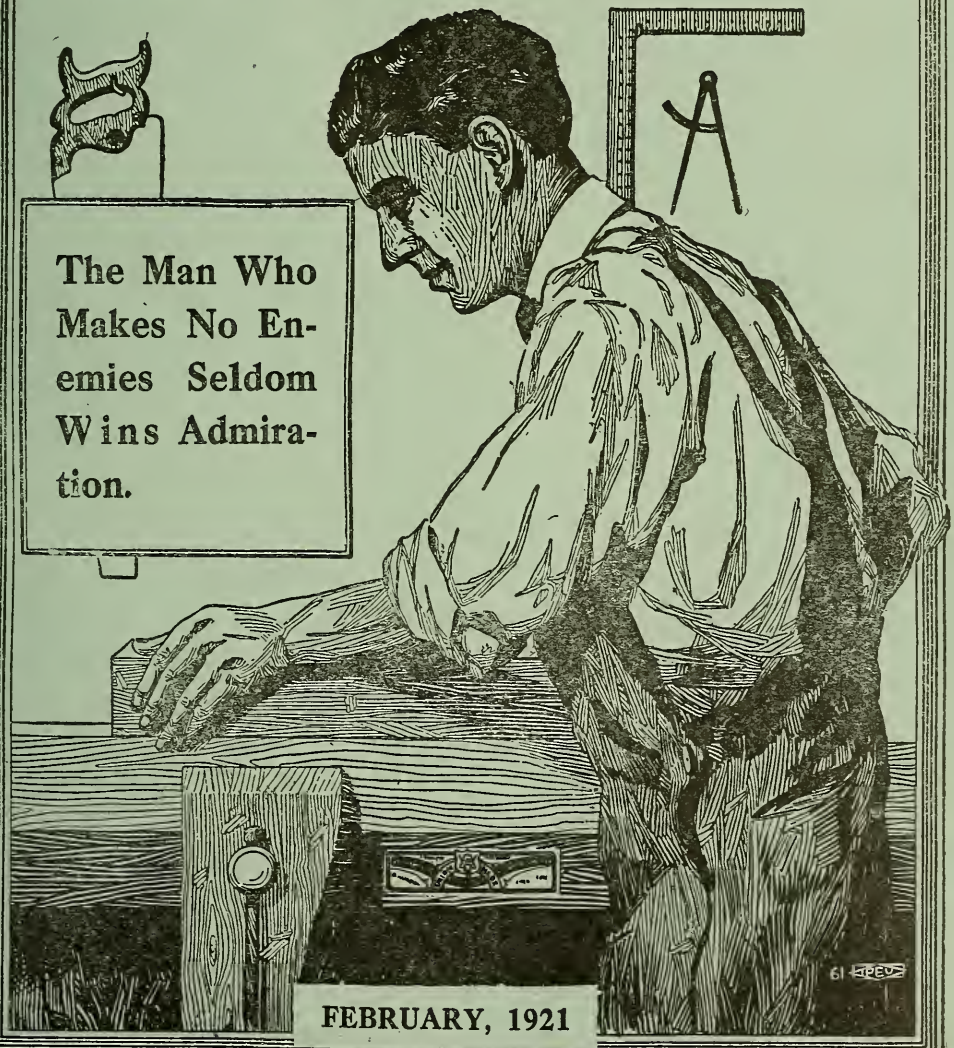


The Carpenter



The Man Who Makes No Enemies Seldom Wins Admiration.

FEBRUARY, 1921

"Strong-for-Work"

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You'll say they've come across *right*, once you wear Blue Buckles.

Ask your dealer for Blue Buckles.

Jobbers OverAll Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va. *Largest manufacturers of overalls in the world*

A New Shingle Design

A new and distinctive design in shingles, a more economical and speedier method of laying, are worth-while improvements, even though taken separately. Yet all are combined in the Vulcanite Hexagon Slab Shingle.

As the illustration shows, the heavy tile effect of this new design makes an unusually attractive roof. The artistic hexagon, with surface in red or green natural colored crushed slate, affords a pleasing contrast to ordinary shingles.

Automatically spaced, Vulcanite Hexagon Slab Shingles are *easy to lay*. Due to their patented design they require no marking off on the roof. They provide double thickness at every point. A base of selected fabric felt and refined asphalt gives exceptional resistance against fire and weather.

The Vulcanite Self-Spacing Shingle is another exclusive Vulcanite design. The complete Vulcanite line also includes the Standard Individual Shingle and the Four-in-One Slab Shingle as well as Slate Surfaced, red or green, or smooth surfaced Roll Roofings to cover every need. Write to the nearest District Sales Office listed below or call upon the nearest Vulcanite dealer for samples and helpful literature.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 2

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1921

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Ten Cents a Copy

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One man in a thousand, Solomon says,
Will stick more close than a brother.
And it's worth while seeking him half your days
If you find him before the other.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine depend
On what the world sees in you,
But the Thousandth Man will stand your friend
With the whole round world agin' you.

You can use his purse with no more talk
Than he uses yours for his spendings,
And laugh and meet in your daily walk
As though there had been no lendings.
Nine hundred and ninety-nine of 'em call
For silver and gold in their dealings;
But the Thousandth Man he's worth 'em all,
Because you can show him your feelings.

His wrong's your wrong, and his right's your right,
In season or out of season,
Stand up and back it in all men's sight—
With THAT for your only reason!
Nine hundred and ninety-nine can't bide
The shame or mocking or laughter,
But the Thousandth Man will stand by your side
To the gallows—foot—and after!

—Rudyard Kipling.

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At home—in your spare time—you can get instruction *by mail* from the experts of Chicago Technical College. You can learn all the higher branches of your trade and soon know as much or even a good deal more than the man who is bossing you now. If you are a workman, you can train for a foreman's or superintendent's job or you can look ahead to being a contractor in business for yourself. This training doesn't cost much and you can pay on easy terms. Look into this now. Just send the coupon below and get catalog and full information.

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STANLEY Carpenters' Tools are first in the minds of good carpenters. The ownership of a STANLEY Hammer, Screw Driver, Plane, Rule, Level and Bit Brace will afford you many pleasing, profitable hours.

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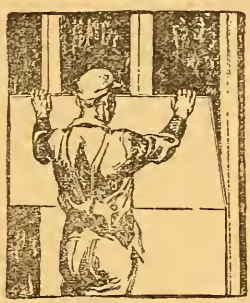
SHEETROCK

The Modern Sheathing Board



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Sheetrock units are large units. Tests have proved that they stiffen up the building much better than wood sheathing. And Sheetrock is fireproof. It resists heat, cold and sound. It cannot warp, shrink or buckle.

You can apply Sheetrock quickly and economically. Order from your dealer today, not only for sheathing, but also for interior walls and ceilings on new construction, alterations and repairs.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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For The Man Who Knows

Signal Overalls, made of TubTest fabrics, hold a particular interest for the man who knows the value of good materials and workmanship. The very feel of Signals suggests their quality. And the way they wear, their perfect fit and neat appearance, prove that they deserve their name, "America's Finest Overalls".

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UNION MADE

WARNING:
Every Genuine Signal Overall has this Trade Mark on the waistband. Without this Trade Mark it isn't a Signal.

Ask Your Dealer For Signals or Write

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Mound Ave., Racine, Wis.

Signal
SHIRTS & OVERALLS

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Ruberoid Roll Roofing is built for service. From the raw materials, through every process of manufacture, to the finished product, Ruberoid Roofing is made to withstand the severest tests to which a prepared roofing may be subjected.

Ruberoid Roll Roofing has stood the test of time. Hundreds of Ruberoid Roofs, laid over a quarter of a century ago, are still infact—are still testifing to the sound judgment of the carpenter who laid them.

Make sure that your customers will be well served by covering their buildings with Ruberoid Roofing.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

95 Madison Ave., NEW YORK
CHICAGO **BOSTON**

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Mr. Punch says:

"Meet my big brother, Automatic Screw Driver"

"I don't care whether you're a full fledged carpenter, an apprentice, or a 'home putterer,' if you want to do first-class work, you've got to have first-class tools."

It's a fact, men—and here's one of the handiest first-class tools you ever put your two hands on.

You push—that's all; in goes the screw—tight as beeswax. Same idea when pulling out a screw—simply *push* the handle—out comes old screw quick as a wink! Can be used as a stationary screw driver by setting the shifter knob at the star marked on ferrule.

Member of a good family

This Automatic Screw Driver is one of the Goodell-Pratt 1500 Good Tools. And, like every other member of this Good Tool Family, it's the kind that makes a good workman proud of his tools and happy about the work they do.

An old-fashioned stationary screw driver is about as efficient compared with this automatic as a "one-lung" motor is compared to a twin six.

You need this Automatic Screw Driver in *your* home. Your hardware dealer has it or can get it for you. Ask him about the Goodell-Pratt 1500 Good Tools.

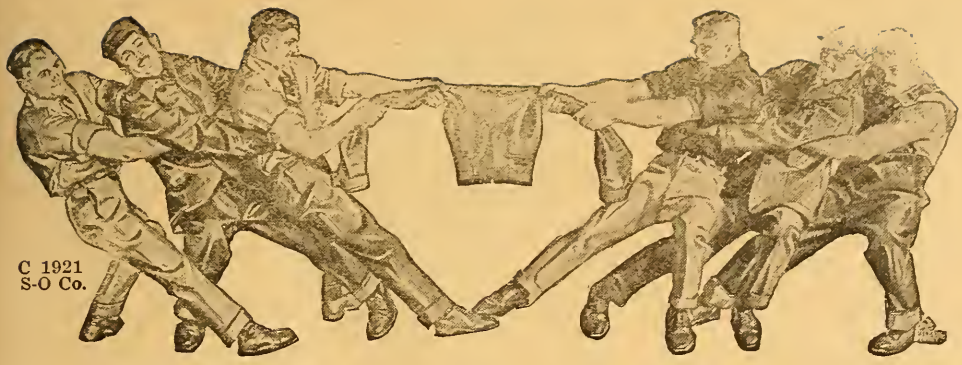
Write for FREE interesting illustrated booklet, "The House that Jack Fixed." It gives you a lot of good ideas about keeping things ship-shape around the home.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, Greenfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Toolsmiths

Automatic
Screw-Driver
No. 111
Price, $3.20

Makers of Mr. Punch



C 1921
S-O Co.

A *Name* to look for on Work Shirts

THE shirt you wear to work doesn't have to look grimy and faded after a few washings.

And it won't—if it has the name Sweet-Orr on the neck-band.

Sweet-Orr Work Shirts don't get that way.

They are *made* to keep clean and fresh-looking a long time. The materials are selected for that purpose. So are the colors, which are fast and don't run.

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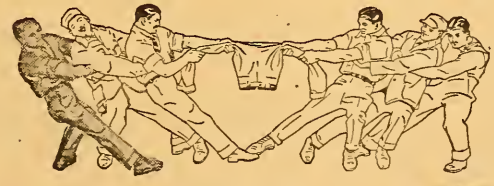

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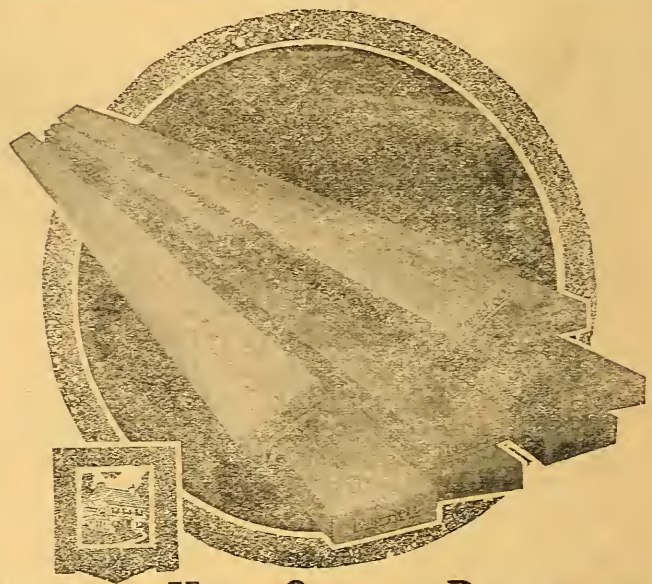

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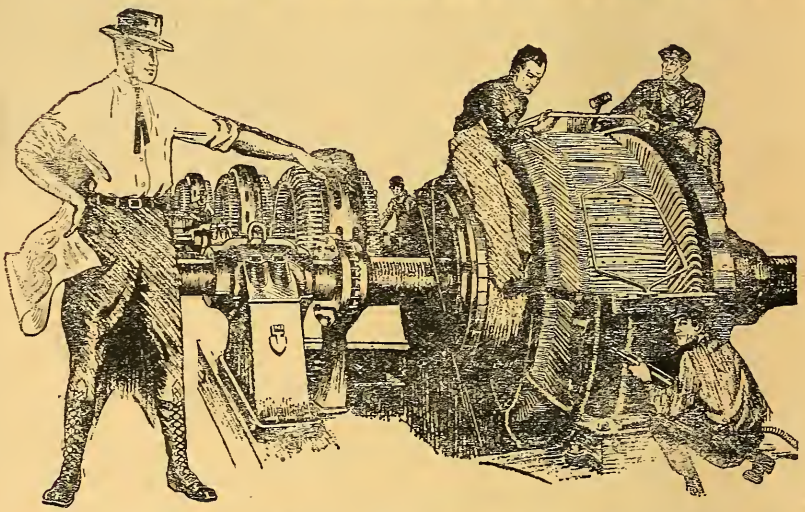

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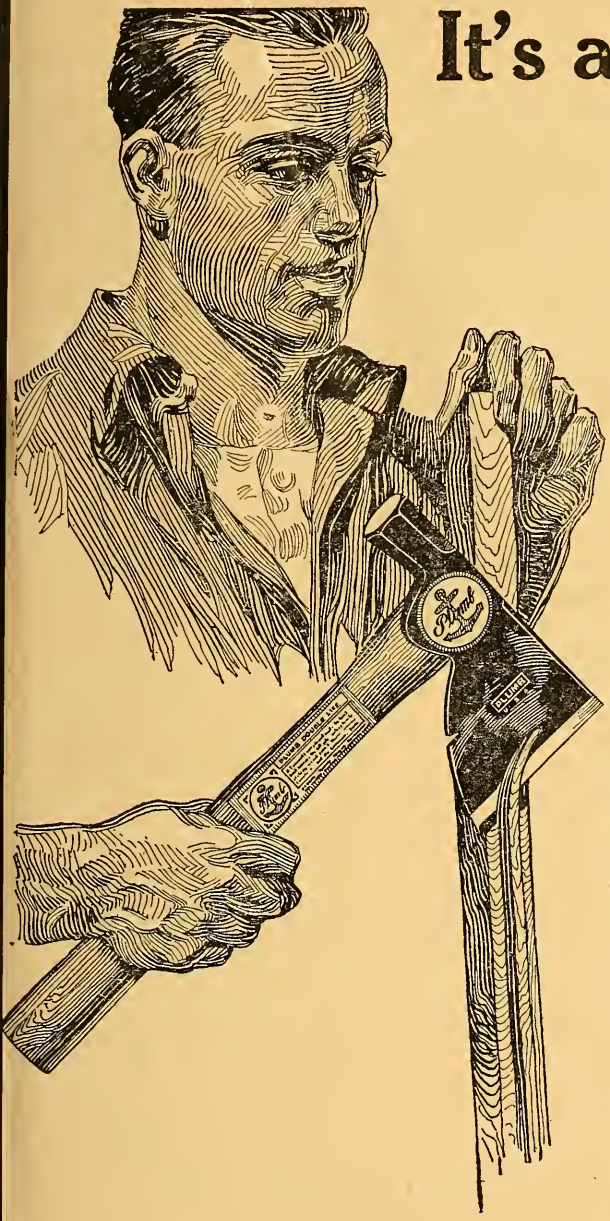

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ATTITUDE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN TOWARD LABOR

THE attitude of Lincoln toward labor grew out of his experience as a worker, his conflict with slavery, and deep and persistent thinking on fundamental industrial relations. By reason of all these elements in his life he came to convictions regarding labor that stand firm today despite the great changes that have taken place in industry.

Lincoln had no hesitation about ascribing the first place in the economic order to labor. "Labor," he said, "is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves as such the highest consideration."

That is the way Lincoln placed the man higher than the dollar in his scheme of thinking. If that attitude of mind existed among the legislators, judges and executives of our country what a change it would mean toward labor!

But he realized that those who toil have a constant struggle to maintain the priority of their labor. "As labor is the common burden of our race, so the effort of some to shift their share of the burden onto the shoulders of others is the great durable curse of the race."

To him "labor" was a "common" burden and he was against the fellow who wanted to be released of his share by some form of special privilege.

But he is for the worker getting the full return of his labor. "And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all that has happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole produce of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

One wonders what Lincoln would do were he sitting at the White House today. Would he let the steel magnates, the coal barons and the stockyard profiteers get away with it — would he go in for a real "new freedom" for labor. In the light of his heroic achievements no one can doubt but that he would line up the forces of government for industrial justice and freedom.

No one may question Lincoln's loyalty and reverence for the law and for its institutions, but he had no illusions about the usurpation of power by the Supreme Court. He said: "I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to the suit, as to the objects of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the Government. . . . . At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made an ordinary litigation, between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically reisgned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

When one recalls how the Supreme Court has set aside labor legislation and other legislation making for the public welfare, we can see the danger that exists in the present power of that court. It is the last bulwark of privilege.

In the light of the use of the injunction writ in the recent coal strike, consider the utterance of Lincoln's: "I am of the opinion that the law which prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not. I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere."

Some of our senatorial bourbons can not yet see the virtues of woman suffrage, but as far back as 1836 Lincoln spoke as follows: "I go for all sharing the privilege of government who assist in bearing its burdens, consequently I go for admitting all whites to the right of suffrage who pay taxes or bear arms, by no means excluding females."

THE UN-AMERICANISM OF THE "AMERICAN PLAN"

(By Oliver T. Remmer.)

MR. Oliver T. Remmer, in an able address before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, which voted to continue the present scale of wages, said:

"I shall oppose this resolution for two reasons; one as a matter of principle, the other and guiding reason is that the Chamber of Commerce is going beyond the purpose for which it was organized in giving this question even serious consideration. It is honestly believed by many that the passage of this resolution would be suicidal to the best interests of the Chamber and to the community at large. My reasons for these assertions I shall develop later.

"I shall oppose the resolution for a further reason; that it is paid propaganda, stimulated by paid employes, who should be out producing instead of agitating and stirring up strife. But the more activity there is the more they are pleased, even though nothing has been accomplished matters not, for it perpetuates their jobs. Why this resolution which has just been read was not even prepared by any member of this organization, but a newspaper parlance, is 'boiler plate' or 'canned' matter. It was merely handed to us with the equivalent 'adopt it.' When this resolution is adopted the fellows in this propaganda office will pat themselves on the back, reassemble the mutual admiration society, and get out a sheet announcing the great work they are doing for the cause, sublimely indifferent as to the lack of good it might do, or the strife it might cause.

"Some of these propagandists are also contentious, at the other fellow's expense, for they have no plant, no investment, no public good to seek or maintain, with only their salaries at stake. They can easily afford to foment strikes; they are worse than the walking delegates they seek to displace; they are walking delegates or hirelings for capital to suppress labor with honeyed words. The other is a paid representative of his fellow men to obtain for the fellow worker decent working conditions and better wages to help his family live and at least have a few comforts, and educate his children. If he cannot obtain this by peaceable means through persuasion or logic or ordinary justice, he must resort to his only weapon—the strike. No man has an inherent right to ease, laziness and comfort, but should work for it. After he has earned it he will be old enough to enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and not loll around at the expense and labors of others. Thomas Paine said: 'It is impossible to make wisdom hereditary.'

"The resolution states that equal justice shall be allowed every workman, and that he shall not be discriminated against by reason of any views that he holds. A local example of how true this highly varnished language contained in resolution might be is the demonstration of the American Plan in certain shops in St. Louis, when it is a notorious fact that under this plan in these places employes are required to surrender working cards and due books before entering the employ of these shops. Why doesn't the resolution plainly say what it means, instead of by deceptive language claim to stand for the utopian, when its real purpose is to suppress organized labor? Why does it not get out on all fours and say so, calling a spade a spade? I have no patience with deceit, or circuitous methods. Neither do I believe that the Chamber of Commerce and the members here assembled are so narrow and small-minded as to subscribe to a resolution false on its face, when it merely intends to convey the thought that the end justifies the means.

"We should be big enough to regard the human equation as the largest concern of business, and think that the only way to acquire the truly personal relation on a man-to-man basis is to arrange the basic hours and pay through a bargain with a responsible union body, for then there is no question of good service on the part of the employer or of contentment on the part of the employe. The parties might be considered as buyers and sellers on a level plane and because each has something that the other wants there is no reason that their bargain cannot be carried through with the same dignity, with the same mutual satisfaction and with the same fairness of aim on the part of both sides that makes a present-day bargain between business men the beginning of cordial relationship.

"Mr. Samuel Gompers says that if he were an employer of general labor he should expect to bargain in the fairest possible spirit, and he believes that he should receive fair service in return. As soon as we remove the union's suspicion of the employer and the employer's suspicion of the union, there is nothing to prevent the most cordial relation—the sort of relation that we all like to have with everybody with whom we come in contact. The bargain would settle the question of hours and wages; and with them out of the way the road would be open for truly personal contact.

"He says further that many employers do not recognize psychological change that comes about through union organization. The man who does not belong to an organization is very apt to say: 'What are you going to do with the boss? He has all the money; he has all the power; what is a fellow going to do?' He says he has heard the feeling of impotence expressed over and over again, and because the men feel that they are impotent the employer, unless he is a very remarkable man, will feel much the same way and he may be gripped by the fetish of abosolute arbitrary power. He thinks he is the whole show.

"The worker, on the other hand, when he organizes for the first time, usually acquires a swelling feeling of power. He begins to think that he, and not the employer, is in control—that is, he gets into exactly the same attitude of mind as is shown by the absolute employer. This is a well-recognized stage of union development, and it is good for the man to get this feeling and for the employer to fear them, just as the employes used to fear him; for out of the mutual fear arises, in the course of time, and inevitably, the sensing by both that neither is running the show alone — and the only way for either to get on is through cooperation. That co-operation develops the very finest possible relation, in which both sides are not only fair, but independent and manly.

"Some of the things the open shop or American Plan will do are to cause conditions of workers to be bettered by legislation forced by organized labor, which was formerly done by agreements. This will affect all employers; the agreement plan affected only the union shops. It will cause the withdrawal of money from banks operated by high financiers, and the establishment of people's banks, owned and controlled by the organized working people. It will cause the regulation of all business by State or Government officials through legislation, causing the American Federation of Labor to embark in the insurance business to issue policies at a price where no insurance company can compete. It will cause the enactment of State or Government managed compensation laws for health and accident, and result in the blacklisting of employes who do not, nor will not, accept the policy of the open shop.

"Any considerable adoption of the American Plan will lead to the extension of the supervision of the Department of Labor over private business, for the protection of unorganized workers an equal interest in governmental affairs, when the right of collective bargaining is denied, resulting in a great industrial upheaval when the employes discover they have been duped; and labor unions will become more attractive, as they will make membership more desirable. It will, without question, considerably increase labor turn-over and force employers to plagiarism in obtaining the other fellow's men, for the un-organized man, working in an American Plan shop, will have no interest in anything except his own welfare, he will be in the hand-to-mouth class, and will leave any employment to accept other employment at better wages or shorter hours, without making any effort to gain them, or without the expenditure of a single penny to accomplish it.

"The American Plan will never prosper, because it aims directly at the purse-strings of the business men, who keep contributing to a fund to be paid to professional agitators. The business man soon tires of such contributions, especially when it keeps his business in a turmoil, resulting in boycotts and excessive labor turn-over, together with the loss of many friends and considerable patronage."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, in a recent address, said:

"There can be no cure for the world's ills and no abatement of world's discontent until faith and the rule of everlasting principle are again restored and made supreme in the life of men and of nation. This cannot be done by extortion or by preaching alone. It must be done also by teaching; careful, systematic, rational teaching that will show in simplest lang-

uage that the uninstructed can understand what are the essentials of a prominent and lofty morality of a stable and just social and industrial order."

"If you want to know what makes bolshevism," said Sherman Rogers, an ex-lumber jack from Oregon, before two thousand delegates of the Industrial Relations Association, at Chicago, "go home and take a squint in the looking-glass and you'll see. It is time to stop passing the buck and slant the cards on the table face up where everybody can see them, and then we will get somewhere. All men are right when they get the truth. The attitude of employers in staying asleep at the switch and letting radicalism spread has been one of criminal apathy. The employer has done nothing toward educating the worker. The unrest is caused not so much by the activity of the agitator as by the passivity of the employer. Ninety-eight per cent of labor is right, absolutely square. In the last six months labor and capital have drawn closer together than in any one hundred years previous. Establish the human contact between the office and the shop, preach the truth openly, come out in the open, quit passing the buck, and it won't take long to convince the worker that the stuff the radicals are preaching are the doctrines of destruction."

The American Federationists has declared, as have also the officers of the American Federation of Labor, that had there been a well-organized trade movement in Russia there would never have been a Bolshevist success in that country.

In support of this statement is the quotation from a newspaper interview by Herbert Hoover, who had this to say regarding the Bolshevist extermination in Budapest:

"We could take another example of Bolshevism in the efforts of Bela Kun and his colleagues in Budapest. The distinction between this situation and Russia is that they were dealing with a population of much higher intelligence, of much higher average education, and it required but three months for the working people of Budapest to realize the fearful abyss into which they had been plunged. It is solely due to the efforts of the trade unions of Budapest that the Bolshevists were thrown out of Hungary.

The best safeguard of any nation against autocracy and dictatorship, whether of an organized plutocracy or a misguided section of the working people, is a strong, intelligent and well-organized trade union movement. The United States possesses that best of all forms of insurance, and the blind hopes of certain employers for its destruction will avail nothing.

Industry owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to the conservative members of organized labor—public thanks is due to Gompers and men of his type. Were it not for the sane and logical leadership of these men, exercising very remarkable generalship in holding and controlling the masses, the radicals would be much stronger. These leaders have, by sensible and reasonable control, suppressed the dangerous elements in their ranks; and so soon as the present labor movement is repudiated industry will really learn to know what hell is.

The best way to deal with organized labor is to work with it, and not against it, and collective bargaining, which the American Plan wishes to suppress, is the cornerstone of organized labor.

Collective bargaining means that organized employes, within a trade or industry, through representatives of their own choosing, shall deal with the employer or employers in the making of wage scales and working conditions. Collective bargaining is the only practical proposal for adjusting relations between the management and the workers in a business way, assuring a fair deal to both sides. There are two sides always to an agreement. Each side ought to have equal chances to propose and insist upon what it considers a fair agreement. Industrial peace can be secured only by the righting of wrongs suffered by the workers. If the body of workers has a grievance it can be adjusted only through co-operation with the employer or his representative. As all cannot meet the employer at one time, it is necessary for the men to select representatives to carry out their will as expressed collectively. This right is identical with that always held by the employer and never challenged by the law or the public.

The trade union movement is a progressive movement to secure some of the advantages which have come by reason of the great production of wealth; to secure a normal work-day, to secure a wage which shall bring comfort into the

home, that shall afford an opportunity to the workers to give advantages to their children and their dependents, that these children may have the opportunity of going to the schools, the colleges and the universities; that they may be taken out of the factories, the work shops, the mills and the mines and given a chance to run, to play in God's sunshine, that they may grow up into the manhood and womanhood of the future upon which our republic and institutions depend.

Much experience and a close study of the toiling masses of this and all other countries shows that no group so generally prevents, avoids and averts strikes as the American labor movement. But there are some things which are worse than strikes, and that is a degenerated and demoralized and servile manhood. The American labor movement prevents, avoids and averts strikes, but the men of labor who would not strike under gross provocation and only as a last resort would be slaves and would be fit subjects to have fetters placed upon their wrists.

The American Plan propagandists complain about labor being organized. But are the enemies of organized labor unorganized? Is the American Plan movement an unorganized movement? What are all the Manufacturers Associations but organized movements in their respective trades? These organized associations sometimes say to labor: "Why don't you stand on your own bottom as an individual American citizen?" But you cannot expect an individual workman to secure a remedy for a wrong or obtain a right in a great industrial plant. His individuality is lost the moment he enters the plant. The only way that workers can regain the equality of standing in influence and power is by uniting in fact and in spirt and in the federation of all.

THE STORY OF A HOUSE

(By Dawn Powell.)

THERE is more sentiment in the heart of a workman than he dare let be known, fearing the ridicule of his mates. If he gave voice to his thoughts while working on the plans of a new house, or doing the actual concrete work, carpentry or plumbing, we might hear something like this:

"I wonder what the story of this house will be. It looks as if it should be a happy home, so bright and clean and new, but it takes more than new lumber and paint to insure happiness. Oh, well, I suppose it will run the gamut of experience like all houses. First a pride and joy, then a little run down, then the owners move out, and then it becomes a boarding house instead of the private mansion is used to be. Then it is torn down to make room for a fish market. Houses have their rise and fall the same as nations and individuals."

He puts another handful of nails in his mouth, managing cleverly, to leave room for a sigh.

This is a true story of one house. It was once a beautiful palace, one of the most beautiful in Constantinople. In the scented garden the chosen ones of Riza Pasha, War Minister to the Sultan Abdul Hamid, disported themselves on pleasant afternoons. There was much intrigue in the harem; much whispering, and very little noise.

Had the walls of the house tongues as well as ears, they might tell a different story now.

A howling, shrieking mob of Greek and Turkish orphans have succeeded the fair ladies of the harem in house and garden—a husky, lusty lot of boys who are being housed and cared for by the Near East Relief.

"It would be quite a blow to old Riza Pasha, I imagine," wrote one of the relief workers in charge, "if he could see his beautiful palace turned into a relief headquarters for little war orphans, afflicted with trachoma. When the Sultan 'went out,' as you might say, there wasn't so much demand for spacious haremliks. Harems are rather on the wane now and the Pasha's beautiful house and garden were a drug on the market. But nothing goes to waste when Americans are around, and no sooner had one of our doctors caught a glimpse of the estate with its light-flooded rooms than he announced that he was going to have it for a trachoma hospital for his orphan patients. Negotiations resulted in the transfer of the property to the Near East Relief which is using it as a combination orphanage and hospital where the little refugee orphans troubled with eye disease may receive treatment

and at the same time have physical exercise."

This explains why the scented gardens now ring with the shrieks and yells of boys chasing a football, or doing the high jump.

Houses have their stories, and the men who work on them have this thought in mind, though, through fear of ridicule from their mates, they may deny it.

"NO STRIKE WAS EVER LOST"

(By John Swinton.)

THE present-day agitation for anti-strike laws and predictions of disaster to organized labor, recalls an address by John Swinton, journalist and author, before the American Federation of Lobor Convention, held in Philadelphia, in December, 1892. A portion of the address follows:

"Now, my friends, I do not mean to raise any surprise here by saying that there is cause for congratulation in the somber history of the year 1892. The battalions that fought this year at Homestead in Pennsylvania, at Coeur d'Alene in Idaho, at the mines in Tennessee, at New Orleans in Louisiana, and also in the City of New York, rendered heroic, productive and memorable service to the industrial hosts of the United States — aye, they did. Honor them forever! Thrice honor to these brave men, who, by their courage, saved millions of their brethren from attack, and who prevented the enemy from ravaging other fields, which he surely would have ravaged if they had not taught him that his encroachments were both costly and dangerous to himself.

" 'But, cries some blear-eyed onlooker, 'labor was defeated in all these fields and fights, from Buffalo to Coeur d'Alene, from Homestead and New York to New Orleans.'

"Halt! I answer. Halt! Thou driveler! We must take a broad view of the warlike operations of which these strikes were incidents. Skirmishes may be lost. Regiments may be defeated in the battles of a triumphant campaign. Campaigns may end in dismay for the army that conquers in the war.

"Be not in haste, ye blear-eyed blockheads! This thing is not yet over. The forces of the advance have yet begun to learn their drill. Serious revolutions move in large arcs, along a course which is orderly, though it may appear to be zig-zag. The war of the Union began at Bull Run, but closed elsewhere.

"I repeat, then, that the 50,000 brave men who, in the six great strikes and the many lesser strikes of this year, stood the enemy's onslaughts, rendered a service of incomputable worth to the working masses of the United States.

"If they had not thus stood out, if they had been cowed by dangers that confronted them, if they had succumbed without resistance, if they had failed to strike a blow before they fell—what do you think would have happened elsewhere? Do you doubt that cowardice would have invited further reprisals, that the conditions of labor would have been made harder in other places and other industries, that there would have been numberless attempts to reduce wages, to lengthen the working day, to crush out unionism, to deny the right of organization, to enforce conspiracy laws and to take all sorts of mean advantage of workers who were at the mercy of their employers?

"I tell you that those men who think that such exactions would not have been made by capitalists, if labor had refrained from giving evidence that it would resist them, must be numbskulls who cannot see the signs of the times.

"I ask you to bear it in mind, to hold it in grateful memory, that American labor in general has been benefited by the action of the brave strikers of Homestead, Buffalo, New Orleans, who took the field in its defense and fell while battling for a few of the items of its rights. The labor of this country has been paid millions of dollars this year, which it would not have got without the help of these striking brethren, which they would surely have lost if they had surrendered without a struggle, or had fought with less pluck and perseverance, or had failed to shiver the treasury of the assailant.

"Through them, many of you have been saved from the risks of the times; and how, then, can it be said that they strove in vain? Foul is the tongue of the workingman who would say it while

reaping the advantage that they secured to him.

"I look for progress, if you be true to yourselves. I look for far brighter times, for far better industrial conditions, for a far worthier social order, for far greater general welfare than we now possess, if, with wisdom and courage, the working people wield the power which is now in their hands.

"Success to the American Federation of Labor!"

THE HEALTH CRUSADE OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

THE fight against tuberculosis is only fifteen years old, yet during that time the death rate from this cause has decreased from 200 per 100,000 to 146 per 100,000. This is the most encouraging sign to those engaged in this fight and indicates beyond all doubt that tuberculosis is preventable and curable.

Tuberculosis is after all a children's disease. It is conclusively determined that 50% of all tuberculosis is contracted under the age of 12, 70% under the age of 16, and 90% under the age of 21. The tubercle bacillus may enter the system even during babyhood, but remain dormant for 15, 20 or 30 years until the lowered resistance of the individual permits this germ to become activated. Tuberculosis, therefore, is a matter of resistance. Recognizing this, the National Tuberculosis Association instituted the Modern Health Crusade, a plan for upbuilding the health of children and strengthening this resistance so that tuberculosis would never take hold.

The fight against tuberculosis, therefore, is a fight for better health. Approximately 5,000,000 children will be enrolled in the Health Crusade this year. Each one of these children taking part in the battle for increased resistance and lessening the chances of becoming tuberculous. This means that these children not only grow into healthy citizens but that the tuberculosis program is working directly for the creation of a stronger and more intelligent citizenship for the future. The successful issue of the program means eventually increased efficiency, better production, increased earning capacity, a reduction of the economic cost now due to preventable disease, to say nothing of the social and physical distress prevented. It is estimated that the cost of tuberculosis in dollars and cents at the present time is $500,000,000 annually. Most of this waste can be prevented.

That tuberculosis is not necessarily fatal may be gleamed from the fact that a very large number of tuberculous persons who go to sanatorium leave these institutions in good health and are able to follow their normal pursuits until reaching a ripe old age. It is an established fact that practically 90% of all persons have tuberculosis at some time or other, yet are able, by their resistance to the disease, to fight it off. Autopsies have disclosed this fact, which have shown further, that although healed tuberculous lesions in the lungs have been found, these individuals had died from causes other than tuberculosis.

Perhaps the most vital thing in tuberculous work at the present time is the discovery of early cases. The high mortality rate today is due to the fact that tuberculous people come for treatment after the disease has reached an advanced or moderately advanced stage. The public health nurse and the clinic are great factors in the discovery of early tuberculosis while the sanatorium tends to teach the patient how to get well, and how to keep well.

Tuberculosis menaces every community, every home and every individual, yet it is curable and preventable. It can be conquered only by unceasing activities and proper care and treatment of those now affected and toward removing the causes responsible for the spread of this disease while the death rate for the country as a whole has been reduced since the fight against tuberculous was first started. It is significant that in 1918 when all energies were directed to war activities the death rate immediately mounted; this shows very plainly the need for continuous work.

If tuberculosis approached in the form of an epidemic and 150,000 died as a result of this disease, a loud clamor might be raised and people generally would feel the need for immediate action. This was shown conclusively in the influenza epidemic of the last two

years. But tuberculosis works slowly, also it exacts a toll greater than any epidemic which has visited this country. One million people have tuberculosis in the United States at the present time and 150,000 people die annually. Even though the disease does not strike quickly, the loss socially and economically is, however, one with which we should reckon. That tuberculosis is curable and preventable has been proven, that it can be successfully treated in every state has been demonstrated. It is not necessary for patients to go to Colorado, California or New Mexico, but it is most important that we have here adequate facilities for the treatment of those who now have tuberculosis and for the prevention of its further spread.

Practically all the funds raised for carrying on the work of the National Tuberculosis Association is done through their 1400 affiliated agencies. These various organizations are waging a continuous winning war on tuberculosis.

SOME HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCES

(By Flora Sheldon Upton.)

THERE is an old saying that blacksmiths' horses and shoemakers' wives go bare foot. which I suppose means that a man will work for others and leave his own people to go without things that they might have if he would fix them up at odd times. This may be true of the workmen above mentioned, for they can continue their regular work even in stormy weather, but a carpenter sometimes has rainy days when he is at home and can do many little things to make the home more convenient for doing the work.

Some of the following conveniences are found in our own home and some of them I have noticed in other houses. On the inside of the door of the closet where you keep coats and wraps, you can have a mirror, the larger the better, have it fasten firmly to the door so it will not move. Perhaps the best way is to use screws through the frame, unless you have one built in the door.

Instead of shelves for hats and gloves, etc., have several drawers, some deep and some shallow. and a large drawer at the bottom for rubbers.

A built in buffet in the dining room can open into the kitchen. The mirror can be made to slide to one side and leave an opening near the kitchen sink or table. The dishes, after being washed, can be put through this.

In the kitchen a shallow closet the full size of a door will be found handy for storing the brooms, mop, dust pan, dust cloths, brushes, etc.

A small cupboard may be made between the studs to take in the ironing board, and this may be arranged to let down into place for use.

A closet near the kitchen door with doors both outside and in, will be just right for receiving milk and vegetables, this should have a catch on the outside which may be set so that it cannot be opened after the supplies are put in.

There are two things which may be made to save much running up and down stairs, one is a clothes chute, by which the dirty clothes may be sent down to the laundry, on the first floor or in the basement. The other is a dumb waiter to take food to the cellar and bring it up as wanted.

In the bathroom a built in cupboard for towels and wash cloths is very handy. If made large, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases may be stored there. Over the lavatory a cupboard with a mirror in the door is the proper thing. The mirror is useful and behind the door may be a medicine case. A chair in this room may have a place beneath the seat for the shoe blacking outfit, and another may open up to form a step ladder.

In the sewing room or the living room, maybe a sewing screen made of strips of 1x2 fastened together like the jambs of a door, only with a piece across the bottom about 6 in. from the floor. Three of these frames are hinged together to form a screen and pockets are put in them and the frames covered with cloth. A rack is made for spools and hooks are put in for hanging shears on.

Another help for sewing is a cabinet some 3 ft. long, and 16 in. deep, this is just the right height to go under a window where there is always light. There is a shelf 3 in. above the floor which has a strip 3 in. wide at the front to keep articles in and to protect them from dust, above this is another shelf and two drawers.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month **at the** CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1921

Starting the Issue

Now that there is a reported tendency toward a decline in living commodities, a long wail goes up all over the country from the capitalists and profiteers generally and they are trying by every conceivable means to check the tidal wave of normalcy that threatens.

Every effort is being put forth by Big Business and the employers' interests to muzzle, and if possible, crush, for all time, organized labor, with its nation-wide propaganda against the "union shop." And when we remember that the financial community centering in Wall St. acts on its opinions, and its action is potent in the course of industry, there will be more unemployment if Wall St. considers it a blessing than there would be if Wall St. regarded it as an unmitigated evil.

It is the view of many employers that, partly in consequence of the tremendous demand for production and the shortage of labor during the war, and partly in consequence of the Government, labor has come to feel its oats and needs to be shown its proper place. And it looks to them as if conditions were favorable for a fight to the finish. Prices are falling and the demands for goods is so uncertain that in many cases a shut down would possibly be advantageous to profits. The press, never too sensitive about labor's rights, might now be expected to fulminate satisfactorily against the unwillingness of labor to take its share in the losses incident to defiation. The general public could be induced to identify the alleged greed and inefficiency of labor with the causes of the high cost of living. What better occasion is likely to present itself for a "preventive war" against labor? What better chance will be found to restoring the pre-war "morale" of labor and the undisputed control of industry by the capitalist employer? The argument is just as cogent as the German argument for striking in 1914 instead of waiting until her opponents became stronger. That was a very cognent argument, but it led to disaster. And our industrial militants, trusting Der Tag, may profitably try to make certain that their cause is good and the costs not likely to be disastrous.

We maintain that no reduction in wages under present conditions is admisible, and the burden of proof ought to rest heavily upon every employer who proposes either to cut wages or restrict his operations.

Capital may feel that it is strong enough to challenge labor, but so long as it persists in treating the readjustment of employment and wages as a matter falling within its own sphere of divine right, it cannot count on the continued support of public opinion, even if it first wins the public to its side by propaganda. The steel and coal strike proved that the public could be deluded into

siding with the employers who had no case, but it also proved that sooner or later the truth would come to light.

Now, can anyone imagine that the forces of unrest, everywhere manifest in the working class, even though not properly organized to win immediate victories, can be capped and contained through a decade by threats of unemployment and wage cutting? And can anyone, knowing the spirit of organized labor dream that an army of unemployed will be a mere convenience to the employer who wishes to beat wages down or speed up labor?

Before the war the unemployed did indeed, hover patiently about the soup kitchen doors, or wait interminable hours in the bread line. But this is not the same world as it was before the war. And those who have most at stake in the existent order of things will do well to take this fact into account before they attempt to apply antibellum methods to gain their ends.

* * *

Educating the Carpenter

Upton and Newton, in their articles "Education vs. The Carpenter," have lived up to the traditions of our trade and have surely "hit the nail on the head."

The carpenter—apprentice or journeyman of today, is living in a much different age than the time when we chinked the cracks and made our own shingles by splitting a block of wood up with a broad ax.

Today there is no excuse for the fellow that says he "hasn't got a chance." The building magazines with their various construction articles should be a great stepping stone to those that bemoan their plight.

Those, when they have the time and money, should by all means, attend a Technical School.

Training courses may be obtained from various sources. Correspondence schools, although not long in existence, have proven themselves equal to the task of training the men "that want to learn and succeed."

Of course, there are practical resident schools that deserve a great deal of credit for the good work they have done in this field. But every one can't attend school —every one is not so situated. Therefore, the correspondence school is unquestionably the coming source of information for the man—the carpenter and the mason, who have not the opportunity or the time and money of attending school.

We do not believe that education can be emphasized too strongly, or the necessity of training for carpenters, the benefits to be derived and suggestions to secure it. There is not a carpenter in the building industry today, who cannot benefit by such training. There are many cases where it is very necessary and much needed. It is "up to the man himself" to avail himself of training and educational courses where they are provided, or to workmen themselves, to organize courses or induce their employers to assist them in doing so.

Without doubt, the man who seeks to better himself, his position, his income—to graduate from endless ranks of actual workers to the less crowded executive field, where men use their heads and not their hands—this man can well profit by seeking definite information as to what can be accomplished in his leisure time.

* * *

Who Is Responsible?

Charles M. Schwab in a public address some time ago, unintentionally perhaps, made some statements he would rather have left unsaid. He said:

"Business in the United States since the war started until very recently has been upon a false basis. When, therefore, our business men thoroughly study and cope with the problems of economy and make up their minds to go ahead and to produce to the utmost on a smaller margin of profit than they have been accustomed to realize in the years of inflation, then our course will have been set toward a haven of safety and progress.

"Government cannot guarantee wages; it cannot guarantee employment. Laws that pretend to do this are harmful to the workingman. They offer a quack panacea, that like all quack remedies, fail to cure and have injurious after effects.

"At the moment our export trade hangs by a slender thread. The exchanges have been moving altogether too much in our favor. We are rapidly getting into the position when the whole world owes us money and yet cannot pay it."

If business, as has been said, is "on a false basis" whose is the responsibility? If costs have been inflated through indulgence in wasteful and extravagant

methods, whose is the responsibility?

If business can be transacted successfully and soundly on a "smaller margin of profit," whose is the responsibility for the policy of taking the larger, trouble-making profit?

If government cannot guarantee wages how is it that government can guarantee returns for the railroads, which returns are but the wages of investment money? Are we to infer that Mr. Schwab accepts the logical conclusion of his remarks and admits that the Esch-Cummins railroad bill is in the nature of a "quack panacea" which will fail to cure and have injurious after effects?

If, as Mr. Schwab says, "the exchanges have been moving altogether too much in our favor" and we are at the place where all the world owes us money and cannot pay, in the face of some very serious domestic problems, who is responsible for the revival of the War Finance Corporation, a device by which the world will get farther in debt?

We ask these questions because we have a growing conviction that our industrial leadership is reaping the whirlwind which it planted when it yielded to the temptation to make a lot of money out of the war.

* * *

The Apprentice Question

Few men think of overcoats until the weather gets cold; it is very human to ignore a situation until it becomes pressing, and prevailing conditions in the building industry are such as to hide the potential embarassment in the apprentice system prevailing in the building trades.

Immigration is not the logical remedy. The building trades draw comparatively few recruits from the foreign labor, which comes to America each year. If we are to have competent, skilled labor we must devise a way to produce it here at home.

The apprentice question involves every contractor and builder in the country, but its effects are less apparent on a "present job" than they are in future conditions and the temptation is strong to ignore the future and make the most of the present.

There are two important phases of the apprentice question which should be kept in mind:

First, it is imperative from a social standpoint that the boys of the country have a liberal education. Complaints are made from time to time, because laboring men do not understand the responsibilities of business. To understand this more than a seventh-grade education is essential and we cannot continue to take boys from school at the end of their seventh grade work and put them with industry and expect to have intelligent, clear-thinking workmen.

Second, by the time a young man has finished high school and, in the exceptional cases, had a few years of college, he has attained an age when he is old enough to insist on having real wages. He does not want to serve several years as an apprentice at apprentice pay, to learn a trade in which seasonal employment is an unfavorable factor. What is more, present restrictions on the ages of apprentices makes it impossible for a young man to get a desirable amount of schooling and serve his apprentice time before he has passed the age limit.

A drive for vocational education in the common and high schools is obviously desirable; equally helpful would be some recognition of vocational school work on the apprentice's time when he goes to work.

* * *

A Square Deal for Labor

The "Chicago Tribune" sounds a warning to employers in these times when we are passing through a costly and difficult period of readjustment, and in an editorial recently issued, it says:

"We do not deny that labor has sometimes abused the great power war conditions and a shortage of labor placed in its hands. Production, greatly needed by the people, the nation, and the world, was cut down deliberately, while wages went up. Agreements were sometimes ruthlessly broken and conditions forced upon employers which have had much to do with the economic evils from which we all, including, of course, the manual workers, are now suffering.

"That is to say, labor was in many cases selfish and short-sighted. But can capital claim that in the past it has been always altruistic and far-sighted?

"Both employers and employes are human, possessing human faults aplenty, as well as human virtures. Both frequently abuse power when they have it. Both demand a square deal when they are at the disadvantage and lose most of their enthusiasm for it when they get the upper hand.

"So we have had a see-saw between them. Perhaps it can't be avoided, but at least let us try to get forward on a straight line.

"During the ascendancy of labor we and others exhorted labor to use its advantage with moderation; to consider the common good, recognizing that labor's good in the long run is tied up with it; to give up the foolish and immoral cheating on work, which cheats the worker himself in the long run; and to respect the principle of contract, which in the long run labor must rely upon for justice and advancement.

"Labor to a regrettable extent ignored these appeals. That was not wise. But how much more foolish will it be for employers to adopt a similar course of action now that advantage is passing in some measure to them.

"Trade unionism, with all its faults, has been a force for justice, for progress, and for the common welfare of employer and employe. The way to combat its evils is not by making the worker helpless, but by giving him other forms of representation and other methods of protection and advancement—in other words, by doing justice to him, recognizing his stake in industry, his contribution, and his human needs.

"Employers in America will be inexcusably stupid if they adopt a policy of reprisal and of selfish advantage during this period of difficult readjustment. They will perpetuate a vicious circle, and what they gain will be paid for with interest in due time. If they want a square deal let them give it now. If they want the loyal co-operation of their employes let them show consideration for their employes. If they want industrial peace let them lay the foundations of peace in justice and good feeling.

"Employers are passing through a costly and difficult period of readjustment. They deserve, lots of them at least, the loyalty and support of employes. But employes also are undergoing difficulties and deserve the utmost consideration for their needs from employers. Employer and employe are interdependent. Let them act justly and considerately for their common good."

* * *

Sauce for the Goose, Sauce for the Gander

In the December issue of "Builders' Bulletin" published at Portland, Ore., in the interest of the Builders' Exchange, we note a brief editorial showing the results of the deadly parallel and we think it well worth the reading. It says:

"On the same page of the November 5th Bulletin of the Cleveland, O., Building Trades Employers' Association in a 'Statement of the Principles of the American Plan Association,' in which appears the following: 'The American Plan Association is for the open shop' * * * 'for in an open shop the constitutional rights (to work where and for whomsoever) of the individual are neither abridged or denied.' Which is sauce for the working goose.

"On the same page appears the following under 'Members must join local associations:' 'Members of any member association who carry on building operations in localities which are under the jurisdiction of any other member association, shall affiliate with the member association controlling in the State or territory where the work is being done.' Which is sauce for the gander employer.

"In a certain book it is written, 'Happy is the man who condemneth not another in the thing he himself alloweth,' Note: The placing these two statements on the same page suggests to the casual reader the deadly parallel."

* * *

Don't forget we are still plugging away for that 500,000 mark.

* * *

The fall of prices is coincident with the rise of the open shop campaign.

* * *

If there is a resumption of production in the spring, the open shop movement is likely to become quiescent.

* * *

Yet, there are still those who deny that there is a nation-wide effort to smash organized labor and destroy the unions!

* * *

Isn't it true that the great steel fabricators of the country are in an arrangement with the Iron League Association of New York, which prevents absolutely your doing steel construction unless you do it with non-union labor?

* * *

While labor was inefficiently organized the manufacturers did not hesitate to make ends meet by sweating labor. When labor awoke to organized power and the public demand for necessary commodities in war time increased, then the manufacturers found it easier to treat labor well and sweat the public.

Official Information

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FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
2836 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ended December 31, 1920

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greetings:

I herewith submit for your consideration my report for the fourth quarter, which ended January 1, 1921.

During the past few months there has been brought about a general condition in business whereby our membership, in many localities, have been confronted with the proposition of a wage reduction and we have received, at this office, many requests for a representative to assist our membership in combating a reduction of their wage scale. We have found on investigation, in some instances, that the employers have requested that a reduction be accepted by our membership, but in many instances it was merely a general talk of a reduction in all lines of business that had created the impression in the minds of our membership that they were to be subjected to a reduction of their established wage scale and while conditions in the various cities and localities cannot be dealt with as a whole, it being necessary in each instance to take into consideration the existing local conditions, our membership should not become excited or permit themselves to be stampeded into the acceptance of a wage reduction by the advocates of same, but in each instance give calm, cool and deliberate consideration to circumstances and conditions with which they are surrounded.

For some time past there has been under consideration the consolidation of the Local Unions comprising the Hamilton County, Ohio and the Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky District Council. Many of the Local Unions of this District Council being adverse to any form of consolidation with the result that the District Council was requested to appoint a committee to formulate a plan that would be acceptable to the Local Unions of the district and they recently submitted to this office a proposition that had been sanctioned by the District Council whereby the number of Local

Unions were reduced and same was sanctioned by the undersigned and is now being put into effect.

You will recall that at the last meeting of our General Executive Board we had under consideration the action of our General Convention, held in September of this year, pertaining to the Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

General Secretary Duffy was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards and obtain from him information as to the various Contracting Associations, who were represented on the Board and also the Institutes of Architects and Engineers. He, Secretary Duffy, was informed by the Secretary of the above mentioned body that the information desired would be forthcoming, but up to this date we have not received or been furnished with same.

In the meantime we were notified that the Board for Jurisdictional Awards would convene in session November 29, 1920, at which time there would be taken up for consideration various jurisdictional controversies in which our organization is involved and in order that you may have a clear and comprehensive idea of the situation, I herewith submit for your perusal copy of the correspondence exchanged between the Secretary of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards and myself.

The Board for Jurisdictional Awards, during its session which convened November 29th and ended December 4th, 1920, reached conclusions and made decisions in reference to controversies in which our Brotherhood was involved and in view of the circumstances as above referred to, it will be necessary that we reach a definite conclusion as to what the future relations of our Brotherhood with this Board will be.

I am also submitting with this report, copy of the report of the committee appointed to tabulate the vote of our membership on the proposed amendments to our Constitution and will during this session of the Board, take up with you many matters to which it is necessary that consideration and attention be given.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, for Quarter Ended December 31, 1920

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Deor Sir and Brother:

In conformity with the provisions of Section 11 of our General Constitution I herewith submit my report for the months of October, November and December, or the fourth quarter of the year of 1920.

Considerable of my time during the above mentioned period was spent at the General Office giving attention to the duties of my office and routine matters in connection with our organization.

It became necessary, however, for the undersigned to occasionally leave the General Office to give attention to some matters requiring my presence.

My first visit was to Newark, N. J., where a difference existed between the John W. Ferguson Co. of Paterson, and our District Council of Essex County. Upon my arrival at Newark I conferred with Secretary Bryant and the Business Agents of the Council and after hearing the Council's side of the case I proceeded to Paterson for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Ferguson on the subject matter. Unfortunately, however, shortly before my arrival in Paterson Mr. Ferguson was stricken with a serious attack of illness, and his condition was such as to prevent me from fully discussing the matter of the existing difference with him, with the result that I was obliged to return to Newark and attend a meeting of the Essex County District Council on the same evening and outline to the Council the procedure necessary for them to follow, and I made a special report to you covering the matter more fully upon my return to the General Office.

From Newark I proceeded to Passaic where I met the representatives of the District Councils of Bergen County, Paterson and Passaic and also the representatives of Local Union 519 of East Rutherford and Local Union 1091 of Ridgewood relative to the request of the Passaic District Council that that Council be granted jurisdiction over Rutherford and Carlstadt, as well as the request of Local Union No. 1091 that they be permitted to withdraw from the Bergen County District Council and affiliate with the Paterson District Council.

After listening patiently to all the parties interested I made a personal investigation, covering the entire subject matter, as well as making a separate report to you embodying recommendations, which in my opinion were for the best interests of the district and our organization in general.

From Paterson I proceeded to New York City, where I conferred with Representatives Featherston, Burgess, Quinn, and Wolfinger on several matters of importance to our organization, after which I returned to the General Office.

My next visit was to Peoria, Ill., in which city I attended a meeting composed of representatives of several Local Unions in Central Illinois, the object of which was to consider the advisability of formulating a District Council to cover the Central Portion of the State. My investigation showed that the proposed territory was of such an area that it would be impossible for the proposed Council to function in the essential manner that a District Council of our Brotherhood should, and upon my return to the General Office I made a special report to you on this matter, recommending the granting of a Charter be held in abeyance for the present.

From Wausau I proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where I conferred with Business Agent Borders and Brother Murphy on matters affecting the inside membership in the jurisdiction of the Fall Cities District Council and recommended that a campaign for membership be taken up at a more opportune time.

During the months of October, November and December, I passed upon one hundred sixty-three sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, one hundred twenty-eight (128) of which were received from our Local Unions, twenty-five (25) from District Councils, nine (9) from State Councils of our Brotherhood, and one (1) from a Ladies' Auxiliary Union.

During the fourth quarter of 1920 I also issued fifteen hundred (1,500) transfer labels, sixty-seven (67) rubber mill stamps and four (4) brass dies of our Label. Twenty (20) firms were granted the use of our Label who previously had not used same on their products. Three (3) firms were deprived of the use of our Label for failure to observe local conditions and four (4) firms that had been using our Label on their products suspended business for unknown reasons.

Trusting that this report will be found satisfactory, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN T. COSGROVE.

Lockout At Williamsport, Pa.

We have just received information from R. W. Spencer, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 691 that the carpenters of that district are suffering a lockout and we would request traveling members to stay away until further notice.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1921, of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the fourth quarterly session, 1920, and the January, 1921, meetings, the following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence.

October 8, 1920.

Lubbock, Tex., L. U. 1884.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective October 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

October 11, 1920.

Johnson City, Ill., L. U. 1029.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective December 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1312.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c per hour to $1 per hour and 44-hour week, effective January 1, 1921. Sanction denied.

October 12, 1920.

Jasonville, Ind., L. U. 1204.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective November 18, 1920. Official sanction granted.

October 22, 1920.

Modesto, Cal., L. U. 1235.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective November 15, 1920. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

October 25, 1920.

San Diego, Cal., L. U. 2011 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective November 10, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

October 26, 1920.

Staunton, Ill., L. U. 156.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective November 15, 1920. Official sanction granted.

October 28, 1920.

Sesser, Ill., L. U. 1745.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective January 1, 1920. Official sanction granted.

Spencer, Ind., L. U. 2329.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective January 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

(Continued On Page 34.)

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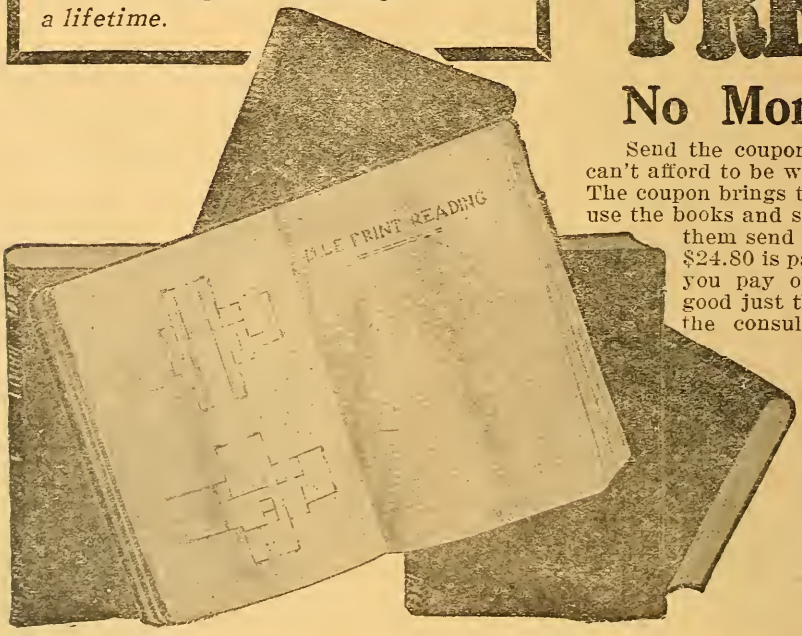

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November 4, 1920.

Muskegon, Mich., L. U. 824.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c and 50c to 70c and 75¼c per hour, effective January 10, 1921. Sanction denied.

Kincaid, Ill., L. U. 1905.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective December 20, 1920. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

November 11, 1920.

Reno, Nev., L. U. 971.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective January 1, 1921. Official sanction denied. (Did not have 55 per cent vote.)

December 10, 1920.

Shelbyville, Ind., L. U. 2108.—A further approapriation of $6,000 was made for the relief of men on strike.

January 5, 1921.

The first quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1921 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson.

The report of the General President for the quarter ending December 31, 1920, was received and concurred in and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in matters affecting the carpenters were considered and discussed from all angles. The information asked for by authority of our Twentieth General Convention from the Building Trades Department relative to the make-up of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry not having been received; the matter was laid over for further consideration and action.

The report of First General Vice-President Cosgrove for the fourth quarter of 1920 was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Report of Tabulating Committee on amendments to the Constitution and Laws was submitted by the General President to the General Executive Board.

Brothers John Journal and Frank Sinhold, properly credentialed by L. U. No. 1748, Box Makers of Detroit, Mich., accompanied by General Representative Chas. H. Lewis, appeared before the General Executive Board and complained that their employers notified said Local Union that on and after January 1, 1921, the agreement now in force and effect as far as wages and hours are concerned will cease.

After a full and thorough discussion of the matter the Board decided to sustain L. U. No. 1748 in resisting a reduction in wages and an increase in working hours.

Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 524 (Millmen).—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was denied and the matter of organizing was referred to the General President.

Seattle, Wash., District Council.—Requesting that an appropriation be made for the purpose of organizing the mill and factory workers. The entire matter was referred to the General President for further investigation.

Norfolk, Va., Tidewater District Council.—Requesting an appropriation of $2,000 to be used in organization work. Action was postponed and the Board member from the Second District was authorized to make an investigation of same under the supervision of the General President.

January 6, 1921.

Tri-County District Council, New Jersey.—Request for an appropriation was laid over until the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 1989.—Request for an appropriation was denied.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—Asking for an appropriation to defray expenses of maintaining Strike Committee on account of men being called out on orders from the General Office. The matter was referred to the General President for further investigation with full power to act.

The report of Robert Lord, delegate to the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

In the lockout of our members by the furniture manufacturers of New York City who violated their trade agreement with our members, the General Executive Board grants financial aid to the members out.

The officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters of Great Britain, through Secretary Porter of the United States District, having requested General President Hutcheson for our support to the extent of not allowing our members to work on repairs of British ships in United States ports in the fight the Amalgamated Carpenters are engaged in with the Shipbuilding Employers Federation of Great Britain over a reduction in wages, the General Executive Board, after a careful consideration of the request, authorized the General President to grant the support asked for wherever possible.

Complaints having been lodged with the General President that some of the Amalgamated Section Local Unions in Canada have violated the Plan of Solidification; the General Executive Board authorizes the General President to take whatever action is necessary to enforce the Plan of Solidification, even to the extent of suspending any Local Union that fails to comply therewith.

Litigation in Boston and vicinity referred to the General President for adjustment.

Brothers Dykena and Stoppies, representing L. U. No. 824, Muskegon, Mich., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to a trade movement to take effect January 11, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Portland, Me., L. U. 2428.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $230 for organizing work to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

January 7 and 8, 1921.

The General Executive Board was in conference with representatives of the United Brotherhood from different parts of the country in reference to the decisions recently rendered by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry.

January 10, 1921.

The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $654 for the relief of men on strike in the jurisdiction of the Mobile, Ala., District Council.

Richmond, Va., L. U. 388.—Communication relative to lockout and reduction in wage scale was referred to the General President for investigation.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1456.—Request for financial aid for relief of men locked out resisting reduction in wages was referred to the General President for investigation.

The following cablegram was received and ordered published in the minutes:

"Manchester.

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"My Council sends fraternal greetings and thanks to your General Executive Board for support.

"CAMERON CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, MANCHESTER."

Request having been previously made and investigated through the General President and reported to the Board that claims standing against the old District Council of New York City be liquidated, the General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $5,500.50 for that purpose.

Appeal of L. U. No. 390, Holyoke, Mass., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 390 versus the District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 78, Troy, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of Geo. W. Miller versus L. U. No. 78. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Albany, N. Y., District Council from the decision of the Albany District Council in the case of Henry F. King versus the Albany District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. H. Proske from the decision of the General President in the case of L. H. Proske versus the St. Louis District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 791, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 791 vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of C. J. Reiber et al. from the decision of the General President in the case of C. J. Reiber et al. vs. L. U. No. 356, Marietta, O. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 141, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 141 vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Harry Jensen from the decision of the General President in the case of Harry Jensen vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of J. C. Kephart from the decision of the General President in the case of J. C. Kephart vs. the Pittsburgh District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of G. H. Christy and W. F. Surbaugh from the decision of the General President in the case of G. H. Christy and W. F. Surbaugh vs. L. U. No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

January 12, 1921.

Little Rock, Ork., District Council.—An appropriation of $1,000 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

L. U. No. 753, Beaumont, Tex.—An appropriation of $1,000 was made for organizing purposes, same to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

L. U. No. 660, Springfield, O.—An appropriation of $500 was made for organizing purposes, same to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Litigation cases in Chicago and vicinity referred to the General President for adjustment.

Litigation in New York and vicinity referred to the General President for adjustment.

Michigan City, Ind., L. U. 1236.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour and 44-hour week, effective January 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Pickneyville, Ill., L. U. 1856.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective January 13, 1921. Official sanction only granted.

Paoli, Ind., L. U. 2180.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c and nine hours to 65c and eight-hour day, effective January 29, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

El Paso, Tex., L. U. 2319.—Movement for union shop conditions, effective February 1, 1921. Referred to the General President for investigation.

January 13, 1921.

Ashland, Pa., Lower Anthracite Region District Council.—Movement for minimum wage of 80c per hour for carpenters, millmen and shopmen, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., District Council (Outside men).—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective May 1,1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

Ottawa, Ont., Can., District Council, (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c and 60c to 50c, 60c and 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

Yonkers, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.12½ to $1.25 per hour.effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

Richland-Ashland Counties, O., District Council.—Movement for double time for Saturday afternoon, Sundays, and all overtime. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O. Effective April 1, 1921.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted;

financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

Winona, Minn., L. U. 307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

Sloatsburg, N. Y., L. U. 389.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c and 87½c per hour to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

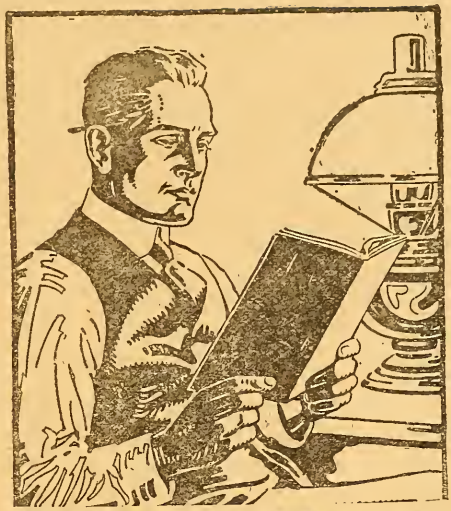
January 14, 1921.

Brazil, Ind., L. U. 431.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective January 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the G. O.

The General President submitted to the General Executive Board, the decisions rendered by the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry at its meeting held November 29, 1920, which included several matters of vital importance to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, particularly the decision relative to the installation and erection of hollow metal trim. These decisions were fully and carefully considered and discussed, but inasmuch as our Twentieth General Convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., September 20-29, 1920, gave much time and consideration to the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, the manner in which said Board was created, its functionings and its possible accomplishments, as well as what benefits the organizations would derive from and through participating with said Board, and, as the question arose as to the percentage of contractors affilliated with the associations represented on the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, also the percentage of architects and engineers represented on said Board and what they would do to carry out decisions reached, all of which could not be supplied to our Convention, the matter was referred to the General Executive Board to secure the information on the points at issue and to then finally determine as to whether or not it would be beneficial to our organization to further participate in the deliberations of said Board.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board, after our Convention adjourned, General Secretary Duffy was directed to correspond with Secretary Spencer of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, notifying him of the action of our Twentieth General Convention and asking at the same time for the information desired.

On October 13, 1920, the General Secretary wrote Secretary Spencer as directed, but did not receive any information whatever on the points at issue until January 7 ,1921, when he received a list of the general contractors, a list of the civil, mining, mechanical, electrical, etc., engineers, comprising what is known as the Engineering Council, and a list of the American Institute of Architects. The other information asked for not being received up to date leaves the matter practically in the same position as when our Twentieth General Convention dealt with it, with the exception that the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards decided to hold its regular meeting on November 29, 1920, in Washington, D. C., and further decided to take up jurisdictional disputes in which the carpenters were involved, partic-



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ularly the installation and erection of hollow metal trim.

Owing to the fact that we had not received the information asked for, and that the General Executive Board could not take action until that information was in their possession, the General Executive Board asked, in accordance with the laws governing the Board of Jurisdictional Awards, a postponement of these cases. This request was ignored by the Board of Jurisdictional Awards and that body rendered decisions in the cases referred to on ex parte evidence.

General President Hutcheson as a representative of the Building Trades Department on the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards attended all meetings of that Board, either personally or by representative, until our Twentieth General Convention took action. After that he could not consistently serve until the General Executive Board decided, in accordance with the instructions of our Convention, whether or not we would further participate in the functionings of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, and while he was not serving on the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, that body took action as herein before mentioned.

On January 13, 1921, William J. Spencer, Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and executive Secretary of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, appeared before the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at Indianapolis, Ind., relative to the information asked for and the decisions rendered, when a full and free discussion of the entire subject matter was gone into in detail, after which the General Executive Board decided:

1. That owing to the action of our Twentieth General Convention, General President Hutcheson could not participate in the functionings of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards until the General Executive Board reached a decision on the matter.

2. That our request for a postponement of the cases affecting the carpenters was ignored and decisions were rendered on ex parte evidence.

3. That inasmuch as our General Constitution and Laws, which have been ratified by referendum vote of our membership for many years, distinctly specify our jurisdictional claims; the Board cannot accept the decisions as rendered, nor will the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America participate further with the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry.

Local Unions Chartered In December

Renfrew, Ont., Can. (Furniture Men Engaged in Furniture Industry.)
Meggett, S. C. (Colored.)
Palatka, Fla. (Colored.)
Greenwood, S. C. (Colored.)
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

New York, N. Y.	Bonham, Tex.
Ogunquit, Me.	New Buffalo, Mich.
Willons, Cal.	Cincinnati, O.
Eliasville, Tex.	Cincinnati, O.
Lufkin, Tex.	Boynton, Fla.

Total, 15 Local Unions.

News From Australia

Government employes in Australia who remain outside the union, while enjoying benefits the union made possible, were denounced by Attorney General McTiernan of New South Wales.

Replying to a delegation of workers who were demanding certain governmental reforms, including preference to unionists, attorney general said:

"I think it is most outrageous that any person should remain deliberately outside the ranks of a union and then have the 'cheek' to share the benefits the union has procured. It is arrogance and pride of a very high order, indeed. I am sure the Government will help industrial organizations of employes to prevent the recurrence of this sort of thing in the future."

Old Abe's Logic

Abraham Lincoln in his address to the Workmen's Association in 1864 gave the kind of advice that it would be well for us to listen to today: "Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not he who hath no house tear down the house of his neighbor; but rather let him strive diligently to build one for himself, thus, by example, showing confidence that when his own is built it will stand undisturbed."

A great deal of this strife can be avoided if the capitalists take a human interest in their employes. It seems to me it would be wise for them to take as much interest in their workers as they do in their customers. If they applied the Golden Rule, I am sure there would be very few strikes. They should pay their employes a living wage. This wage ought to be sufficient to enable the worker to build himself a home, to educate his family, to bring up his children in the proper way, and to put something aside for his old age. The conditions under which he works should be as sanitary as it is possible to make them, and he should be encouraged and given promotion if his work so deserves.

Pass It On

If you've got a smile to spare,
Pass it on.
It will lighten some one's care;
Pass it on.
It will make the skies more blue,
It will make hearts see more true,
And it will come back to you;
Pass it on. —Houston Post.

Play fair—spend union-earned money for Union-Labeled products.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41216	Erick Erickson	7	5	11	Typhoid fever	$300.00
41262	Fred Carlson	8	4	4	Paralysis	200.00
41263	William C. Franz	28	26	5	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
41264	Nellie Higgins	40	20	3	Carcinoma	75.00
41265	Fred L. Seavey	49	14	5	Cardio trouble	300.00
41266	Snow Freeman Pierce	51	17	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
41267	Wesley C. Calp	101	5	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
41268	William W. Adamson	132	17	5	Cancer	300.00
41269	Augustus M. Swartz	211	34	1	Heart trouble	300.00
41270	Myrtle M. Hunter	302	3	11	Peritonitis	75.00
41271	Joseph Berry Platt	368	3	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	150.00
41272	Mary E. Burry	422	31	2	Cancer	75.00
41273	Anna Ruppert	427	23	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
41274	Lena L. Evans	437	13	7	Abscess	75.00
41275	Harry J. Davidson	465	3	5	Pernicious anaemia	50.00
41276	Peter Sattler	483	13	11	Bright's disease	125.00
41277	Hilma Bjorkegren	488	16	7	Fractured skull	75.00
41278	Frank B. Orr	635	6	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41279	Frank S. Stewart	683	1	2	Myocarditis	50.00
41280	David L. Burger	735	8	2	Suicide	300.00
41281	Edward Erickson	770	2	5	Cancer	25.00
41282	John W. Shackelford	887	11	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41283	John A. Hiltunen	888	15	8	Heart trouble	300.00
41284	Louise Klonderman	1330	10	8	Uterine fibroids	75.00
41285	Herbert J. Gaskins	1959	3	11	Hemorrhage	150.00
41286	Andrew E. Duvick	7	21	7	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
41287	Emil Stanecky	10	13	11	Peritonitis	300.00
41288	Rosie A. Moore	55	11	5	Bright's disease	75.00
41289	Lewis E. Neff	75	9	0	Edema	300.00
41290	Ellen Kennedy	78	21	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41291	John Skov	78	7	3	Carcinoma	300.00
41292	Michael Lang	105	3	4	Arterio sclerosis	150.00
41293	Phebe E. Warner	180	6	1	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
41294	John L. Lauderbach	211	7	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
41295	Herman A. Krause	264	1	3	Nephritis	50.00
41296	Edward F. Naatz	264	21	6	Bronchitis	300.00
41297	Charles H. Streepy (Dis.)	436	1	9	Fall	50.00
41298	Rose Barrett	447	14	1	Accidental	75.00
41299	William Schneider	483	17	7	Septicaemia	300.00
41300	Joseph Schuster	723	2	7	Accidental	100.00
41301	John McLaughlin	895	3	11	Bright's disease	50.00
41302	William C. Weisensee	948	18	6	Myocarditis	300.00
41303	Josephine M. Keily	951	18	6	Dropsy	75.00
41304	Milton P. Collins	1112	10	5	Heart disease	125.00
41305	Paul Komse	1367	3	9	Illuminating gas	150.00
41306	August T. Buelow	1367	8	8	Carcinoma	300.00
41307	John Podpesar	1636	7	10	Paralysis	300.00
41308	William F. Wiser	1856	3	10	Acute indigestion	50.00
41309	Ada E. Woodhouse	7	4	10	Heart failure	75.00
41310	John C. Weaver	8	32	8	Heart trouble	300.00
41311	John Dick	16	33	9	Carcinoma	300.00
41312	Alida Scharn	72	4	3	Peritonitis	75.00
41313	Hilda Larson	98	3	4	Diabetes	75.00
41314	Ida May Berninger	129	9	6	Peritonitis	75.00
41315	Ruth C. McSparrin	201	7	6	Carcinoma	75.00
41316	Aaron Feinberg (Dis.)	257	12	5	Injured back	400.00
41317	Frederick Wellington	262	15	5	Uraemia	125.00
41318	Jacob Hauser	298	23	4	Ulcer	300.00
41319	Alvine Winkelman	355	39	0	Gastritis	75.00
41320	Leon Schreiber	440	20	11	Nephritis	300.00
41321	Albert Nnowles	493	3	4	Typhoid fever	300.00
41322	Elmer G. Howland	624	15	0	Brain disease	300.00
41323	Charles Hilton	808	3	2	Pneumonia	150.00
41324	Ovilde Lachance	1125	18	6	Uremia	300.00
41325	Charlotte E. Rauch	1345	3	5	Nephritis	75.00
41326	Thomas T. Lessard	1561	5	1	Cancer	300.00
41327	L. G. Baldwin	2145	1	2	Nephritis	50.00
41328	Samuel Anderson	19	1	1	Typhoid fever	50.00
41329	Wenla Maria Carlson	22	6	11	Gangrene	75.00
41330	Mary A. Gillis	33	20	8	Carcinoma	75.00
41331	Mary Russell	43	20	9	Aortic regurgitation	75.00
41332	Robert Manlgault	52	6	2	Typhoid fever	300.00
41333	Jack Appell	158	3	6	Paralysis	150.00
41334	John B. Lewis	171	14	7	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
41335	Oliver Warner	176	4	2	Carcinoma	200.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41336	John Van Cott	203	2	5	Sepsis	25.00
41337	John F. Gray	210	8	2	Accidental	300.00
41338	Jacob Levine	486	14	5	Diabetes	300.00
41339	Annie L. Peebles	608	33	5	Paralysis	75.00
41340	Sena Westphal	657	18	5	Sarcoma	75.00
41341	John Baptiste Phaneuf	801	10	7	Rabies	300.00
41342	Magdalena Buble	1079	2	11	Ruptured ectopic	50.00
41343	Joseph J. Partusch (Dis.)	1278	4	1	Accidental	300.00
41344	Karl Kullberg	1605	9	5	Goitre	300.00
41345	Eva Belle Boos	1630	6	8	Shock	75.00
41346	Peter Windhauser	1784	9	3	Heart trouble	300.00
41347	Frank J. S. Herzog	47	17	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
41348	Margaret S. McNeill	67	11	2	Pneumonia	75.00
41349	Peter McFarland	67	7	4	Fractured skull	300.00
41350	John B. Jones	144	2	8	Tuberculosis	100.00
41351	Annie Elton	185	38	0	Fibroma of uterus	75.00
41352	John Frank Sutherland	208	7	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
41353	Stephen Charles Lockett	208	7	3	Apoplexy	75.00
41354	James E. VcVicker	426	14	3	Cerebral lues	300.00
41355	Randolph Lawrence (Dis.)	795	1	11	Loss of leg	50.00
41356	Clarabel Jackson	931	8	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41357	William Holmes	1071	2	11	Cancer	25.00
41358	Newton P. Carter	1294	2	1	Accidental	100.00
41359	Cyril B. Taylor	1294	4	0	Burns	200.00
41360	W. D. Cole	1299	1	8	Accidental	50.00
41361	John Thomas Brown	1904	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
41362	Lucile McNeal	1904	2	1	Paralysis	50.00
41363	R. R. Robinson	2066	14	4	Pneumonia	300.00
41364	Millie Robinson	2066	14	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
41365	Tillie Lindgren	14	10	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
41366	Mrs. W. H. Gentry	14	4	5	Puerperal sepsis	75.00
41367	Norman J. Steele	33	30	7	Nephritis	300.00
41368	John Brown	40	6	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
41369	John S. Martin (Dis.)	416	26	3	Blindness	400.00
41370	Frederick C. Ernst	90	8	0	Myocarditis	300.00
41371	Cora A. Stanley	98	2	7	Diptheria	50.00
41372	Louis Staude	106	17	7	Paralysis	125.00
41373	Roy Mead (Dis.)	110	5	5	Blood poisoning	400.00
41374	Peter Frees Hanson	131	2	4	Cancer	25.00
41375	T. J. Shannon	197	10	0	Accidental	300.00
41376	Thomas Goldinger	211	21	6	Apoplexy	300.00
41377	Lillian E. Flick	211	6	8	Accidental	75.00
41378	Bertha Henry	211	17	1	Empyemia	75.00
41379	Olan L. Brown	213	1	2	Accidental	50.00
41380	Helena McDonald	213	1	9	Tuberculosis	25.00
41381	Hilma C. Paulson	416	13	9	Carcinoma	75.00
41382	William H. Mitchell	514	4	2	Heart trouble	50.00
41383	Beulah Laack	565	1	5	Tuberculosis	25.00
41384	Henry Sauer	808	10	11	Fractured skull	300.00
41385	Eli A. Martin	878	14	11	Heart disease	300.00
41386	John G. Jones	943	18	10	Heart disease	300.00
41387	Emerson E. Whisler	985	3	9	Accidental	150.00
41388	Adeline M. Hansen	993	3	9	Endocarditis	75.00
41389	Nicholas Marian	1051	3	7	Carcinoma	150.00
41390	Wilbur T. Custer	1206	10	8	Accidental	125.00
41391	James H. Webb	1268	18	2	Apoplexy	125.00
41392	Albert Treptow	1276	7	2	Acute indigestion	75.00
41393	Joseph Thickstun	1297	18	0	Cerebral anaemia	125.00
41394	Edward G. McFarland	1398	3	0	Intestinal infection	50.00
41395	Tena Ringholm	1784	5	3	Pneumonia	75.00
41396	Elias C. Refsum	7	20	8	Tuberculosis	125.00
41397	Winfield Scott Brown	26	10	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
41398	Sarah L. Schmidt	75	10	7	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
41399	Christ C. Christensen	87	21	6	Edema	300.00
41400	Melvina Smith	92	2	8	Heart trouble	50.00
41401	Robert E. Jones	101	2	9	Tuberculosis	100.00
41402	Henry Adams Warner	106	12	5	Heart disease	300.00
41403	Dawson C. Baer	119	16	2	Apoplexy	125.00
41404	Peter Freudenberger	158	26	11	Asphyxiation	300.00
41405	Simon Wantola (Dis.)	237	2	2	Injured finger	100.00
41406	August Wuschofins	246	24	7	Carcinoma	200.00
41407	Luella Taylor	274	30	6	Uremic poisoning	75.00
41408	I. Ellwood Eagles	306	18	7	Endocarditis	300.00
41409	Elizabeth Bartley	307	19	6	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
41410	Clara Helen Mills	318	1	6	Tuberculosis	25.00
41411	Andrew Doering	353	17	7	Carcinoma	300.00
41412	Edward R. Parker	543	4	6	Nephritis	200.00
41413	John Springsteel	608	40	0	Senility	300.00
41414	Matthew Gantz	637	9	8	Accidental	300.00
41415	Albert Ernest Cookson	693	10	0	Diabetes mellitus	125.00
41416	David E. Plummer	860	12	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
41417	Wm. H. Van Duzer	916	18	2	Fractured skull	300.00
41418	George Wilson	943	10	9	Ulcer	300.00
41419	M. E. Goldie	1148	3	4	Accidental	150.00
41420	Samuel Topelik	1157	7	3	Gangrene	300.00
41421	Alice May McInerney	1544	2	2	Pernicious anaemia	50.00
41422	George Kerste	1753	8	4	Accidental	300.00
41423	W. W. Hamil (Dis.)	1943	7	1	Right hand injury	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41424	Bijah Burkett	2119	11	2	Homicide	300.00
41425	Maria Carlson	20	16	3	Typhoid fever	75.00
41426	Frank Fleck	25	7	5	Accidental	75.00
41427	James J. McEachern	56	16	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
41428	Hugo G. Gustafson	66	17	2	Heart trouble	300.00
41429	Rosalie Brosseau Roy	134	19	4	Nephritis	75.00
41430	Michael Kernig	199	13	10	Accidental	96.00
41431	William A. Myers	259	8	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
41432	August Muehlbach	264	8	8	Pneumonia	75.00
41433	Frederick C. Goldbeck	318	2	11	Carcinoma	25.00
41434	John N. Russell	318	3	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
41435	Bert J. Gilbert	767	11	3	Suicide	300.00
41436	Thomas H. Aslaksen	787	17	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
41437	Frank P. Stockwell	860	15	0	Angina pectoris	300.00
41438	Domenico Schwartzenburg	1089	8	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
41439	Howard E. Van Orden	1122	5	10	Nephritis	300.00
41440	Andrew Jackson Sutherland	1162	18	5	Pneumonia	125.00
41441	Rose S. Charron	1169	2	6	Heart disease	50.00
41442	Octave Fernandez	1312	13	5	Heart trouble	300.00
41443	William F. Fick	1631	7	5	Pneumonia	75.00
41444	Elizabeth Bush	1922	15	7	Goitre	75.00
41445	Peter H. Steinhauer	1922	18	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41446	Elizabeth Mary Peterson	1934	1	11	Pneumonia	25.00
41447	Andrew Peterson	7	20	2	Diabetis	300.00
41448	Daniel Williams	13	3	9	Tuberculosis	150.00
41449	Ellen E. Phelan	13	22	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
41450	John C. Keil	25	13	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
41451	George Price	298	3	10	Carcinoma	300.00
41452	Annie E. Johnson	348	6	2	Heart failure	75.00
41453	Henry Pooler	348	21	1	Pneumonia	125.00
41454	Angelina Sasso	504	4	4	Septicaemia	75.00
41455	Charles Lake	927	13	7	Cancer	300.00
41456	John Adam Jester	1602	15	8	Nephritis	300.00
41457	Mary Ellen Nelson	1665	10	11	Nephritis	75.00
41458	Marie Svarc	1786	14	3	Pneumonia	75.00
41459	Bessie Stewart	1847	6	0	Cancer	75.00
41460	Anthony Sanger	2	29	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41461	Julia B. Watson	82	1	6	Cysts	25.00
41462	Charles Kowalk	242	19	11	Myocarditis	300.00
41463	Mollie H. Jirak	242	11	5	Uremia	75.00
41464	Melissia E. Gill	331	10	0	Cerebral lues	75.00
41465	Herman Kringel	334	20	7	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
41466	Annie M. Mallory	388	20	8	Hernia	75.00
41467	George H. Hunter	492	19	6	Fractured skull	300.00
41468	Lewis Benscoter	586	12	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
41469	William C. Key	667	20	10	Diabetis	300.00
41470	Henry H. Dickman	692	24	2	Peritonitis	300.00
41471	Emmett West	700	19	10	Obstruction of bowels	300.00
41472	Bernhard Gregor (Dis.)	791	23	1	Hand injury	400.00
41473	Sarah Kelley	1456	19	5	Endocarditis	75.00
41474	Patrick O'Brien	1586	2	0	Stenosis	25.00
41475	Emil L. Kappes	1693	7	1	Suicide	300.00
41476	Janetta Billig	1714	14	11	Pneumonia	75.00
41477	Elizabeth Wilkins	2416	2	9	Ureamia	50.00
41478	Edith J. Kern	2416	2	1	Abscess	50.00
41479	John Peters	4	17	7	Endocarditis	300.00
41480	Minnie C. Overdier	4	15	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
41481	Louise Olsen	79	5	3	Pulmonary tuberculosis	75.00
41482	Margaret Morehead	97	16	10	Endocarditis	75.00
41483	George Winter	103	18	5	Heart trouble	300.00
41484	Ludwig Knoll	226	2	5	Carbuncle	100.00
41485	Wilhelmina Micklei	231	18	4	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
41486	Michael Collins	265	7	10	Accidental	300.00
41487	Isaac L'Heureux	342	18	5	Endocarditis	300.00
41488	Edistе Charpentier	342	18	4	Pneumonia	300.00
41489	William Tugman	374	15	6	Pneumonia	300.00
41490	James C. Morris	434	4	10	Paralysis	50.00
41491	Malcolm McAskill	452	2	11	Myocarditis	25.00
41492	Amos Z. Rowe	462	14	10	Septic cystitis	125.00
41493	Elsa Theresia Johnson	483	4	4	Sclampsia	75.00
41494	A. Hooler Hoover	616	2	8	Tuberculosis	100.00
41496	Arthur C. Miller	677	2	3	Endocarditis	100.00
41496	Theresa Decosta Byron	902	3	3	Eclampsia	75.00
41497	Alejandrina F. Rodriguez	982	1	11	Puerperal fever	25.00
41498	John O'Brien	1093	6	1	Fall	300.00
41499	Tessie E. Garnick	1340	2	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
41500	J. E. Downer	1388	3	2	Myocarditis	150.00
41501	Charles Herbert Morrison	1567	1	3	Typhoid fever	50.00
41502	Katherine Glassner	1	32	11	Diabetis	75.00
41503	Nickoline Myers	36	11	7	Oedema	75.00
41504	William W. Ramsey	50	23	3	Heart trouble	300.00
41505	Thomas E. Roberts	131	6	8	Carcinoma	300.00
41506	John A. Gustafson	177	23	7	Fractured skull	300.00
41507	Emma Schwarz	182	10	0	Cerebral embolism	75.00
41508	Thomas McKenzie	257	3	9	Pneumonia	50.00
41509	Charles Robinson (Dis.)	268	5	5	Accidental	400.00
41510	Cassie C. Wittling	281	2	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
41511	Vilbina M. Guertin	390	7	4	Carcinoma	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41512	Charles S. Stewart	500	2	0	Accidental	100.00
41513	Grace B. Hetherington	532	6	5	Epilepsy	75.00
41514	Hanna'i M. Patterson	971	14	2	Cancer	75.00
41515	Peter Romolini	1050	2	3	Accidental	100.00
41516	Oscar Hoerig	1164	29	6	Asphyxiation	300.00
41517	Jeremiah Focht	1285	6	8	Nephritis	300.00
41518	Sudie A. Hunt	1394	9	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41519	Edgar Gauthier	1684	8	7	Meningitis	200.00
41520	Thomas Hurst (Dis.)	35	20	3	Hand injury	400.00
41521	Nathaniel L. Davis	56	7	11	Myocarditis	300.00
41522	Peter Goettsche	77	24	10	Tumor	300.00
41523	Albert Juleen	87	21	7	Ulcer	300.00
41524	Robinson Bramley	111	4	1	Sarcoma	200.00
41525	Michael Flanagan	111	3	1	Abscess	150.00
41526	William Sioholm	207	2	7	Tuberculosis	100.00
41527	Lessie E. Dorsett	208	3	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
41528	George Middleton	252	9	9	Ulcer	75.00
41529	Charles O. Broberg	246	6	4	Myocarditis	300.00
41530	Peter Anderson	257	14	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
41531	Thomas Fitzgerald	260	4	7	Asphyxiation	200.00
41532	Charles I. Flock	266	3	7	Diabetis	150.00
41533	Elizabeth Karpinsky	284	9	3	Heart disease	75.00
41534	Caroline A. Hubbard	316	3	6	Diabetis	75.00
41535	Kate H. Schuh	425	1	5	Pneumonia	25.00
41536	H. H. Ellzey	425	14	4	Angina pectoris	300.00
41537	Hazel E. Hebner	426	2	5	Cervical epithelioma	50.00
41538	Alma Harrjanne	488	4	8	Pregnancy	75.00
41539	Ludwig Kamberger	493	25	4	Pneumonia	300.00
41540	Jacob Lemkowitz (Dis.)	504	8	6	Accidental	400.00
41541	Thomas Thompson	643	22	2	Carcinoma	300.00
41542	William J. Boss	1128	9	8	Heart failure	300.00
41543	Andrew Johnson	1128	9	5	Accidental	300.00
41544	Jennie G. Conley	1561	13	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
41545	George Penman	1779	3	5	Cancer	50.00
41546	Bell C. Rapass	1855	15	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
41547	Daniel Theodore Sheets	1942	3	10	Bright's disease	50.00
41548	Elizabeth Aubert	1960	2	11	Gastritis	50.00
41549	Mary Katherine McMullen	1319	8	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
					Total	$50,621.00

149 Full beneficial claims	$37,846.00
36 Semi-beneficial claims	2,825.00
92 Wife's claims	6,250.00
12 Disability claims	3,700.00
289	$50,621.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1920

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
4070	Francis Eichelberger (Dis.)	132	17	0	Disability not due to accident.	$400.00
4071	Paul Paulsen (Dis.)	56	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
4072	John Wesley Mace	98	15	4	Three months in arrears	300.00
4073	Theodore Parker	144	3	3	Three months in arrears	150.00
4074	Joseph Silveria (Dis.)	180	4	9	Exposed himself to unusual risks	300.00
4075	Josephine Crawford	198	2	2	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00
4076	Amandus Wohlfeil	355	5	3	Honorary member	75.00
4077	William Eatherton	364	13	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
4078	Henry Harley Hess	375	3	4	Three months in arrears	50.00
4079	Hyman Sheviak	376	3	11	Not filed within six months	150.00
4080	David G. Green	393	2	3	Three months in arrears	100.00
4081	Richard A. Russell (Dis.)	655	19	1	Disability not due to accident.	400.00
4082	Louis E. Haller	670	2	8	Three months in arrears	25.00
4083	W. S. Steofather (Dis.)	701	0	8	Not one year a member	50.00
4084	Elizabeth Peterson	791	10	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
4085	Mary Theresa Orstad	1020	1	8	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00
4086	Wadislaw Pacek	1051	7	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
4087	Joseph A. Sullivan	1086	4	5	Three months in arrears	50.00
4088	Henry Charles Vahlberg	1086	2	6	Death due to alcoholism	25.00
4089	Ross Hooker	1089	4	7	Suspended for misconduct	200.00
4090	Samuel A. McCormick	1286	3	4	Not filed within six months	150.00
4091	Elizabeth Snippin	1295	6	10	Three months in arrears	75.00
4092	William Ross (Dis.)	1415	11	0	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	400.00
4093	Marie E. Felteau	1663	10	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
4094	John W. Aldridge	1718	1	11	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00
4095	R. H. McGimsie	1922	4	11	Honorary member	50.00
4096	William H. Faires (Dis.)	2392	1	4	Not totally and permanently disabled	50.00
4097	Leonard A. Thilman	2442	0	6	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00

Correspondence

An Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of L. U. No. 683 of Burlington, Vt., for several years, but am now a member of L. U. No. 132 of Washington, D. C., and have always taken great pleasure in reading the many craft problems which appear in "The Carpenter," which I consider one of the best of magazines published in the building trades line.

Wishing you and our Journal a continued success, I am,

Fraternally yours,
HOWARD L. SHORTSLEEVE,
2040 Eye St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

A Way to Break the Open Shop Drive

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Quite frequently I am asked by my fellow workmen this question: What do you think is a good and effective weapon to use against the open shop? So-called American plan of employment, which is nothing else but a closed shop to the trades union man or woman. My answer is this: The most effective weapon is hit them in the pocketbook, and the best way to hit them in the pocketbook is to buy absolutely nothing that does not bear the union label, no matter what it is, be it tobacco, cigars or cigarettes, shoes or hats, gloves or a broom, in fact, anything you buy, demand the union label upon it. If organized labor would only do that; if labor would only spend their union earned money as union men and women should spend, these labor haters would be on a run in a very short time. So I appeal to you, brothers, refuse to buy non-union made goods and you will be surprised how much it will help organized labor to fight its battles.

JOS. A. HECYK.
Box Makers and Sawyers' Local Union No 2289, Chicago, Ill.

Facts You Should Know

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Do you know that there are four million five hundred thousand workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Do you know that if each worker would deposit $1 per month into a bank, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, that the workers would soon control the money market throughout the country?

Now, stop for one minute and consider the weekly wage of these four million five hundred thousand workers and what it would amount to. We will say that the average weekly wage of these workers amounts to $30.00, that would make a total of $135,000,000 per week. Now, let us say, if the money that is spent by the workers out of this $135,000,000 would go into the hands of the union employers, don't you feel that there would be a different attitude of the union employes toward the unions, that the non-union employers would feel the loss of their business, and take steps to adjust their differences with our movement.

Let us all unite in our effort to carry out the principles and moral obligations of our trade union movement and spend our money where it rightfully belongs, and not place it into the hands of the non-union employers who use it to defeat the very condition we are struggling to gain.

Make it your busines sto look up the family broom which is used to keep your house clean, and after you have found it, see if you can find the Union Label on it. If you find it is not there, do not become angry and create a scene, but go to the one who does the buying of that broom and explain that you can not afford to have your money fall into such hands, as they use it to fight you with. If the grocer whom you trade with does not carry Union Label brooms, then tell him to put some in, and buy your brooms elsewhere until he does. Do this for your fellow workers in the broom industry and watch their organization grow.

This does not only apply to the broom industry, but to all industries. Demand the Union Label, shop card and button, it promotes good citizenship, it elevates the standard of labor, it forbids conditions which endanger the health of the

community, it abolishes unsanitary conditions, it is hostile to the system of child labor and it is a factor in keeping the children of school age out of workshops.

Will you kindly read this communication at each meeting for one month?

Fraternally yours,
UNION LABEL LEAGUE,
Earl Dietz, Secretary-Treasurer.

Co-Operative League Started By Philadelphia Local

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In September last, in response to a report of their delegates to the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., Local Union No. 8, appointed a committee to look into the subject of consumers co-operation as presented by the Co-operative League of America.

The committee recommended that the Local Union finance the effort up to $100 to inform its members by mailing selected literature, two booklets and three leaflets, with a letter, which was done at a cost of about $125, to nearly 1,300 members, the committee contributing toward the balance by subscribing for shares of stock in the proposed Consumers Co-operative Association. The response of the members has been fair, though not as brisk as the importance and benefits of the movement once established warrants, but the committee is persistently pushing the matter, and now several other Local Unions of the district are getting interested toward similar action among their membership. We hope later on to interest other labor unions and other organizations so as to make the movement widespread and active in and around Philadelphia.

Yours truly
F. W. BURGESS, Secy.

Piqua Carpenters and Joiners Are Hosts to Craftsmen

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There was a large attendance at a meeting held under the auspices of L. U. No. 2248, Carpenters and Joiners of Piqua at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium recently and representatives of various crafts from Springfield and other cities were in attendance.

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing conditions as they effect the builders at the present time, and there were many interesting talks made by members.

J. Harrison Smith, Mayor of the city, welcomed the tradesmen, and in address he urged that Americanism predominate their every action. He urged that the efforts of the unions be put forth to the advantage of mankind in general.

R. B. Sullivan, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, also made an able address.

Among the other speakers was Arnold Bill, Cleveland, State Secretary of the Trades Council. Mr. Bill advocated the square deal for all mechanics and he urged the closer alliance of labor and capital for the general benefit of all.

Other speakers were from Dayton, Troy, Springfield and other cities.

The meeting was highly profitable and many old friends enjoyed one another's companionship during the evening. So successful was the gathering that like meetings are to be planned for the near future.

The Piqua Carpenters and Joiners' Local proved themselves splendid hosts, and before the visitors departed they assured the Piqua members that the hospitality they extended was highly appreciated.

Fraternally yours,
CLARENCE A. WEBSTER.

No Reduction In Wages

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am receiving communications from out of town requesting information as to our reduction in wages from $1.10 to 85c an hour, as circulated in the press. As the statements are false and printed for no material good of the Brotherhood, I respectfully request you have printed in the official Journal, "The Carpenter," facts contrary to the statements so our members in general may not be mislead, or made to believe they will be next in turn.

In answer to the Woodworkers' Employers' Association of Chicago that carpenters accept a wage cut of 25c an hour in order to keep industry going, neither the carpenters nor the union men of any other building trade will accept any cut in wages. Their proposition as passed in the form of a reduction and sent to the District Council of Chicago, goes on to state that the cost of living has been materially reduced and that, for manufacturers to meet the longer market, wages must go down. In conclusion, it suggests that the carpenters accept the 25c cut to remain in effect until May 1, 1921.

As yet the Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, nor the millmen, have recéied any official notification of the action taken by the Employers' Association. And until then the millworkers of Chicago, including all branches of the woodworking industry, will take for granted that $1.10 per hour constitutes a minimum rate of wages in effect until April 30, 1921.

There is no reason why the workers should be asked to take the lead in bringing down the high cost of living, if it is at all coming down, let the employers, manufacturers and merchants cut their prices first and begin on the right side of the deal.

The last vote to the District Council By-Laws of Chicago on amendments approved by the First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove, gave to the inside men, a working card of the same design as the outside men receive, and therefore the next step of the inside men of Chicago is to receive the same scale of wages beginning May 1, 1921. So you can readily see that the inside men are out for an increase of 15c an hour.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. LINDQUIST, R. S.
Carpenters' Local Union No| 1367.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of L. L. Freeman, last heard of in St. Louis, Mo. He is about 45 years of age, about 5 ft. 10 in. tall, and weighs about 185 pounds. He has a dark complexion and black hair; a good mechanic and carpenter. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing

D. A. ENGLE.

Abe At His Best

Lincoln understood jawbone; he is probably the only lawyer who ever did. There is a Lincoln story which illustrates the thought back of this article better than anything else we call to mind.

Two parties got into a dispute over a cow. They went to court. The man having a little the better of the dispute retained Lincoln; the other party retained a brilliant gentleman who was famous for his ability to sway juries with his eloquence.

When it came time to address the jury Lincoln's adversary talked for three solid hours. He talked about everything but the legal point involved. He discussed cowology in all its ramifications; he pointed out that the cow was the foster mother of man, that she nourished the babe in swaddling clothes and fed the old man tottering to his grave.

It was a hot July afternoon. The jury shifted from one position to another. It squirmed, it fidgeted, but nothing could appease that flow of cow oratory.

When Lincoln arose to reply, the jury shuddered and lapsed back to listen to another three hours of cow. But not Lincoln!

"Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I have concluded to adopt the tactics of my honorable opponnent and submit this case without argument!"

And then he sat down. There was a titter, a giggle, then a shout of laughter. The jury filed out. People thought Lincoln was a fool, or else too lazy to argue on such an afternoon. But Lincoln got the verdict. He understood the law of jawbone.

And at another time, at Gettysburg, he showed his appreciation of jawbone. The most eloquent man that America ever produced charmed the audience with his great speech.

Lincoln spoke but a very few minutes. Today his speech runs in the minds of hundreds of thousands of Americans. But at that time it was looked upon as a failure, a disgrace to the nation. People then had not learned the lesson of jawbone.

Almost Every Union Has One

A calamity howler.

One or two "stool pigeons."

Half a dozen bosses' men.

A fellow with a disease called Roberts' Rules.

A few rounders who would vote to strike the best job in the country.

An Executive Board which is always trying to find out how its news "leaks."

An "economist" who charges for every minute he gives the local committee.

A bunch that's sore on the organizer, composed of men he beat for office and former scabs he forced to join the Local.

And a whole lot of good fellows who stay away from union meetings and let the union run itself.

Are you one of them?—Ex.

The Union Label is the only guarantee of industrial peace. The child who demands the Union Label wields more influence for human betterment than the man or woman who strikes.

The Overall That Makes Good On Every Job

And the INTERURBAN SPECIAL helps you make good. It is made to keep the right tools in the right place at the right time.

Here's What Counts—

Four Nail Pockets — Three Pencil Pockets
Two Front Pockets — One Watch Pocket
Two Hip Pockets — Rule Pocket
Try Square Loops — Hammer Loop
Screw Driver Loop

Made of White Boatsail Drill.

Sent prepaid on receipt of $2.25, and your money back if not entirely satisfied.

UNION MADE

Sherman Overall Mfg. Co.

Sherman - - - Texas

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory

OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President. Charles L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

ATTENTION! —CARPENTERS

The offer below, "SIX-ROOM HOUSE FREE" is backed by a big company—endorsed by a MILLION DOLLAR BANK. Mr. Moore has been giving these houses away for four years, and there is no doubt but that he keeps his word and his promises.

You are urged to send your name and address at once to Mr. Moore and get full detailed information, plans and pictures of the house and his complete free offer. You assume no obligation in answering this advertisement and it is well worth your while. INVESTIGATE IT TODAY.

WANT THIS 6-ROOM HOME?

Given Away FREE

Stop Paying Rent

This offer is so liberal it is hard to believe, but it is true—every word is true. This beautiful six-room house will be given away absolutely free. You can get this home if you send me your name quick and do as I say. Surely you have longed for the day to come when you could cease paying rent to a heartless landlord and call your home your own. I am now offering you the golden opportunity to free yourself from the clutches of the money-grabbing landlord, and at no cost to yourself. Picture this handsome six-room house, nice lawn and pretty shrubbery and flowers growing in well-arranged beds. Don't you want a place like this, and free, too? Of course you do, so send me your name today—NOW. A postcard will do.

Can Be Built Anywhere You Want It

Don't hold back—don't say "no such luck for me." You can become the owner of this fine home, and you can have it built wherever you say—California, Maine or anywhere in the United States. It makes no difference where you want to live.

I Will Even Buy a Lot for You

Perhaps you do not own a lot, or have no place to build, but don't allow this to prevent your sending in your name and address, because I will arrange to buy a lot for you if you don't own one. This wonderfully beautiful and comfortable home can be yours if you promptly answer this advertisement and do as I say. Don't take chances on some other person getting ahead of you, but rush me your name and address TODAY. An offer like this may never come to you again.

Costs Nothing to Investigate

You run absolutely no risk whatever. It costs you nothing to investigate this wonderfully liberal offer. I do not ask you to send me one cent of your money. All I ask you to do is to send me your name and address on a postcard. *When I say free—I mean free.*

Rush Your Name; a Postcard Will Do

Do not delay, but send me your name and address now, before you lay this paper aside. Be the very first to take advantage of this liberal offer. Just say, "I want one of your free homes."

C. E. MOORE, Pres., Home Builders' Club, Dept. 18, Batavia, Ill.

Casual Comment

Now the public itself is on a strike against years of outrageous price boosting, and labor, organized at last, is unwilling to recede to a position of un-American living conditions, the manufacturers are trying to put over their so-called "American Plan" to break up organized labor.

* * *

The anti-union employer now calls individual bargaining "the American Plan."

* * *

The quack patriots commercialize the most holy ideal and brazenly call on the shades of men who have lived a life of service to indorse cheap wages, child labor and denial of human rights.

* * *

We are, economically, in the hands of those whom we have made rich by our labor. We are in the hands of a class of people who would starve to death if they were compelled to live upon the fruits of their own labor.

* * *

If the money that is spent by organized labor would go into the hands of the union employers there would be a different attitude of the Manufacturers' Associations throughout the country towards organized labor. Just think this over, dear brother.

* * *

In dull times Union Label purchases count even more strongly for the upbuilding of the union cause than in good times.

* * *

On the other hand non-union purchases are extremely damaging to the union cause in dull times.

* * *

The trade union movement is the jack screw on which wage earners rest. Through this price the wage earners, as a mass, are steadily pushed up, up, up.

* * *

Congress is now in session. And that is about all that can be said about it.

* * *

The way to combat its evils is not by making the worker helpless, but by giving him other forms of representation and other methods of protection and advancement — in other words, by doing justice to him, recoguizing his stake in industry, his contribution, and his human needs.

* * *

The Union Label educates, organizes, and directs the public, making the purchaser the intelligent ally, instead of the indifferent foe of labor.

* * *

Organized labor is the workers' bulwark and strength against the condition that autocrats in industry or striving to establish a misleading and pseudo patriotic appeal addressed to the ignorant or uninformed.

* * *

Labor knows, and any one interested in finding it out knows, that talk about economic principles is all buncombe. Prices are high or low because a combination holding both political and industrial control sees fit to fix prices any way it pleases.

* * *

Trace the present "open shop" drive to its source and you will find yourself in the executive offices of the United States Steel Corporation.

* * *

The steel interests of the country celebrated their crushing of the great steel strike last year by getting around a mahogany table and pledging their word to put the non-union shop through the rest of the industry.

* * *

This maxim was shouted loud and clear at the hearings of the Lockwood Legislative Committee, which have been trying to find out why the people have no houses.

* * *

Postmaster General Burleson has filed his last annual report with Congress, and he devotes much of the space to an explanation of the deficit of $17,270,482, the second largest in the history of the service.

* * *

If poverty, luxury, labor exploitation and the power of wealth, in the hands of a small ruling class continue, there will come a great change to the heart of our country. This country cannot remain half slave and half free. America must not go through the experience of Rome.

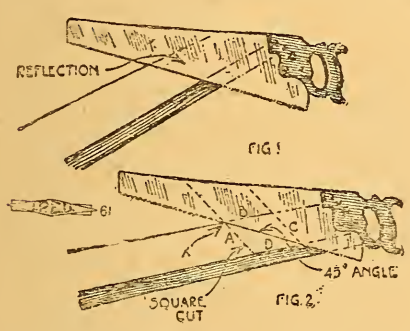
Craft Problems

Cutting a Board By Reflection on Saw

There are times when one wishes to square a timber and has no square at hand. To take chances on squaring by the eye alone is risky, but here is a way, given in "Popular Science" by which it may be squared by the reflection on the saw.

Look at Fig. 1. This shows the saw placed across the timber as nearly square as possible by the aid of the eye alone.

To do this properly, use a saw that is polished so the reflection of the timber can be seen easily. Shift the saw until, with the blade held as nearly perpendicular as possible, the image of the edges of the timber will follow the real edges in a perfectly straight line. When this condition occurs it will mean that the



saw blade is at exactly right angles to the timber. If the reflected sides do not follow the original sides in a straight continuous line, you may feel sure the saw is not at a right angle.

Of course, remember that the blade must be held perpendicular at all times.

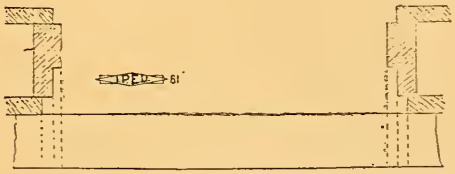
A method of mitering at a 45 degree angle is illustrated in Fig. 2. This is a trifle more complicated, but nevertheless is one that can be mastered quickly, once understood.

First, make a mark A across the board which cuts it square. Then place the further teeth of the saw at the point where this mark cuts the outer nearer teeth of the saw away from the edge of the board X. Now, move the nearer teeth of the saw away from the mark so it touches the inner edge of the board as near a 45 degree angle as you can judge. Hold the saw perpendicularly and look at the square formed by the lines D and A on the board itself and lines B and C in the reflection of the cut A and the further edge of the board. If these four lines form a perfect square, you may feel sure that the saw is crossing the board at an angle of 45 degrees. Look directly down upon the board and slightly to one side of the saw when viewing this reflection.

While these methods may not be correct enough for fine carpentering, they will suffice for heavy work.

Marking Door Saddles

I have an idea to mark door saddles. I take a door saddle, top side down, or a piece of stuff the same thickness as the door saddle. Place the piece against the door opening and mark both sides. Then



place the door saddle proper face edge against the piece you have marked and draw lines across. By so doing you will have a perfect joint on both sides of door jamb.

JOHN B. WOLF.
L. U. No. 77. Port Chester, N. Y.

Square Root

(By John Upton.)

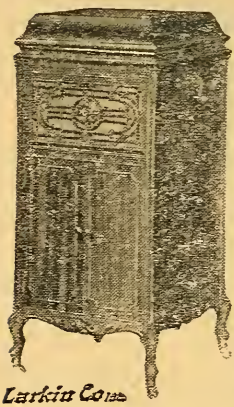
We frequently need to get the square root of a number in our daily work as in getting the lengths of rafters and other calculations, and while perhaps, many of us are able to do this work readily, the most of us will be glad to learn a simple and clear method which we can readily master and remember so as to do problems of this kind without consulting books.

Let us suppose that we wish to get the square root of 676, that is to find what number, multiplied by itself will give

10 TO 25c A DAY PAYS

For the Symphonola

Beautiful models in genuine Oak, Walnut, Mahogany—handsomely finished. Compare tone, construction, price, terms, with higher priced phonographs. See the saving.



Over 2 Years Time
for the beautiful Period Model here shown, 18 mos. —2 yrs. on other popular models. Convenient monthly payments. Enjoy your Symphonola while paying.

Plays All Records
Using steel needles, as Symphonola, Victor, Columbia, Emerson, without expensive extra attachments; Pathe or Edison Records with sapphire or diamond points.

Records 70c Postpaid
Symphonola Records playable on any phonograph. Contain best of music. Get our latest Record list, and save money.

Beautiful Book FREE
Illustrates Symphonolos in natural colors. Full details, prices, terms, construction. A postal quickly brings it. Get your copy NOW—It's FREE.

Larkin Co. Inc.

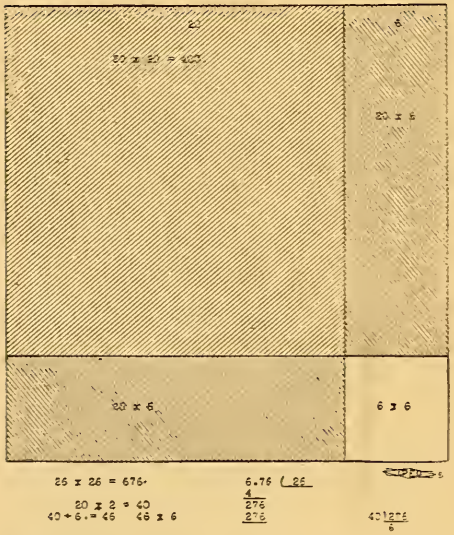
Desk SC-221, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WOOD WORKER'S FRIEND

Wood stock and lumber is high. With our Jointer Heads you can buy rough lumber of any kind and dress it to suit your job. Saves time, money and lumber. Would this be any object to you? If so, get circulars and prices. Sold on 30 days' trial. Manufactured by

Whisler Mfg. Co. **Gibson, Iowa**

this one as the result. This 676 may be the sum of the squares of two numbers as the rise and run of a rafter, and the roct, when found, will be the length of



the rafter. Or it may be the number of feet to be contained in a square room and the root be the side of the square. To make the idea more clear we will call it the square feet in a room and find the size of the room.

We know that a square 10 ft. on a side contains 100 sq. ft., and that one 20 ft. on a side contains 400 sq. ft., and we can readily see that there will be room for a square measuring 20 ft. on a side. So we take the 400 sq. ft. from the 676, leaving 276, and we call the first figure of the root 2, as there is not room for a square 30 ft. on a side, and the root must be less than 30.

Suppose we marked out the 20 ft. square in one corner of a large room. The next thing to find out is how much larger the square must be to contain 676 fe., or 278 more than it now has. For this we will add a strip to two sides of the square and a small square at the corner, which will measure the same as the width of the strips.

You see that it is not necessary to add to all four sides of the square, but merely to say the East and South sides, and a small square at the Southeast corner. The first square being in the Northwest corner.

We see that each of these strips will be as long as the side of the first square (20 ft.), and that whatever their width is, the small square in the corner will be the same size, as this width in order to fill out the corner, and complete the large square.

So if we can find the width of this strip, we can figure out the rest of the problem. Since there are two of these strips each 20 ft. long, we will call it one strip 40 ft. long. Supposing it is 5 ft. wide, then 40 times 5 equals 200, and 5 times 5 equals 25. We see that this is not enough, for we need 276 ft., not 225.

Now, 40 is contained in 276 6 times and some over, so we conclude that this strip must be 6 ft. wide. And that 40 times 6 equals 240, and the small square is 6 ft. each way and contains 36 ft., which added to the 240 gives 276. Or we could have added the 6 to the 40 and said that 6 times 46 equals 276. So we have found that a strip 6 ft. wide added to two sides of the square and a small square of 6 ft. on a side in the corner would make a square of 676 ft.

The rule for this work as far as we have gone is like this: Point off the number into periods of two figures each, beginning at the right. Find the largest root contained in the first period, and place it at the right. Subtract the square

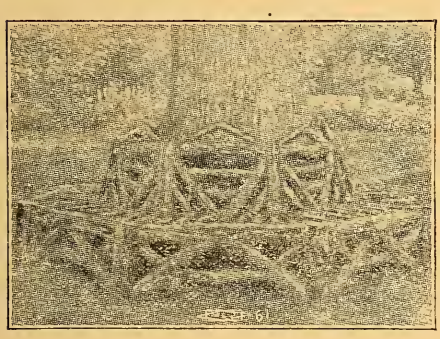
from the period, and bring down the next period. Double the root already found for a trial divisor, and divide into the dividend, after annexing cipher to this divisor. Take the quotient as the next figure of the root, add it to the trial divisor, and multiply the complete divisor by it, place the result under the dividend and subtract.

Of course, the problems in square root are not all as easy as this one, for we sometimes have decimals and fractions and ciphers will bother some, but if one gets the main idea clear, the small difficulties will work out later, and perhaps we will have more on this subject soon.

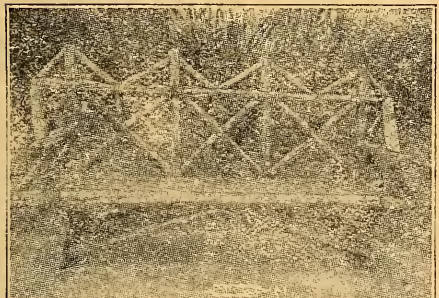
Designs In Rustic Wood

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In compliance with the request of Brother J. Cohen of Dallas, Tex., for more designs on rustic work, I am furnishing the following. Rustic timber is not pliable and only the mechanic's ingenuity and skill can be his guide in placing the different pieces as they are grown on each tree.



Octagonal Seat Around An Ash Tree.



A Locust, Lawn or Park Settee of 6 to 8 Feet in Length.

$3 Wonderful Egg Producer FREE

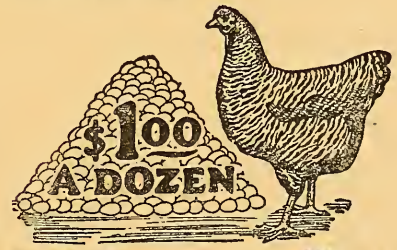
If you want fat profits, if you want to double your egg production, mail coupon below today.

Here's My Offer:

Don't send any money. Just fill in the coupon below. I will send you at once, two regular $1.00 size packages **"More Eggs" Tonic,** and I will include Absolutely Free, **three** EXTRA $1.00 packages. You pay the postman **only** Two Dollars when he delivers the five packages. You can sell the extra packages and get yours absolutely FREE. This offer expires in 10 days.

Eggs $1 a Dozen

That's the sign you'll see in the grocers window this winter. You, too, can sell your eggs at this price. Think of it! $1.00 a dozen. How much money will you have?



50 Eggs a Day

Boston, Ky.—Mrs. Myrtle Ice, a steady user of Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic, makes the following statement: "Before using Reefer's "More Eggs" Tonic I was getting only 12 eggs a day. Now I get 50." This is the experience of only one of thousands who are using this famous "More Eggs" Tonic.

Just think of that remarkable record. You can do as well. Thousands are getting more eggs—more fat profits from the use of Reefer's "More Egg" Tonic. Million Dollar Bank guarantees results. Reefer's "More Egg" Tonic will help double and treble your egg yield this fall and winter.

Just Mail this Coupon

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 3012 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the five $1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I agree to pay the postman $2.00 when he brings me the five packages, the three extra packages being **Free.** You agree to refund me $2.00 *at any time* within thirty days, if *all five* of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

Name .....

Address .....

You may send $2.00 cash with your order if you prefer.

Quality Always Wins

In every walk of life, doing something better than the other fellow spells *Success*. Boston Garter's success is just a matter of being ahead in quality and workmanship, giving wearers the greatest amount of satisfaction.

GEORGE FROST COMPANY, BOSTON
Makers of
Velvet Grip Hose Supporters
for Women, Misses and Children

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

In the words of the song "You'd be surprised" at our low prices on phonoparts. We supply you with the finest precision made Motors, tonearms, and all hardware for phonograph building. You can make money on the side by building your friends phonographs. Write to-day, to-morrow never comes. Plans 15c.

JAMES H. McCUTCHEON PHONO CO.
619 East 130th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Cut out big profits. Anyone handy with tools can make a cabinet according to our drawings and simple instructions. We furnish mechanical parts at small cost. Drawings, blue prints, parts, price list, etc., free on request. Write today.

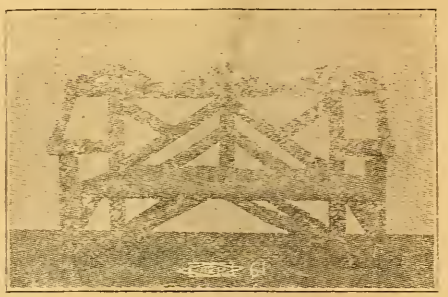
Associated Phonograph Company
Department 9 Cincinnati, Ohio

Economical
Use This **Automatic Sash Holder** Cheap
Send for trial set $1.25 prepaid

Durable
Practical

No sash weights, cord, pulleys, balances, etc., necessary. Write for prices.

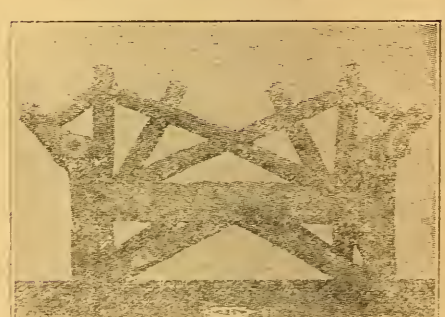
HARDWARE SALES CO., Inc.
32 Church Street New York



Lawn Bench, Built of Black Ash, 4 Ft. Length.

Cedar Lawn Bench Picturesquely Situated Between Two Adjacent Oak Trees.

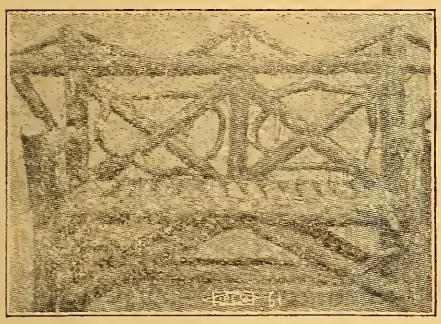
Rustic Grape Arbor Over a Walk of 4x6 In. Cedar Posts Set 5 Ft. Longitudinally Apart and 2 Ft. Into the Ground.



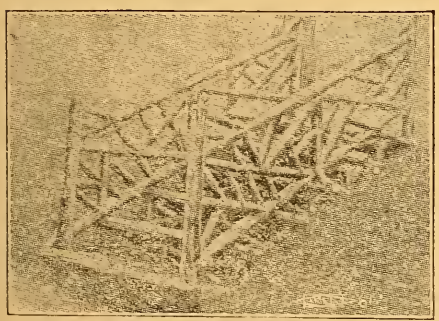
A Very Artistic Rustic Cedar Bench to Seat Two. Note Arrangements of Constructive Parts.

Lawn Cedar Vis-a-Vis Settee Made By a Handy Man With a Hammer, Saw, Hatchet and Gauge.

Six-Sided Rustic Settee Built of Locust Around Base of Old Oak Tree in Western Village.



Six Foot Cedar Rustic Settee. Note Placing of Curved Branches.



A Handsome Rustic Stairway Up a Sloping Bank, With Oak Steps and Cedar Handrailings.

Panelled Rustic Fences in Central Park, New York City, at East 65th St. and 5th Ave.

An Artistic Octagon Park or Summer Resort House, Built in Rustic Construction With Shingled Roof.

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The unnecessary middleman must go. He is making it cost too much to live. He is a barnacle on our ship of progress. When it takes three brokers and three railroads, and six, seven or eight different and additional profits to get a single car of hay from one state to another, there are too many toll-takers between the producer and the consumer, and a too roundabout and time-killing a way of doing business. No wonder the railroads have more than they can do. By this pernicious system the price of every necessity is multiplied three and four and five and six times before it gets to the consumer.

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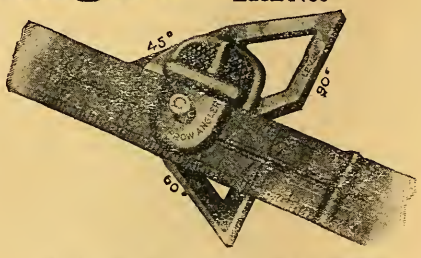

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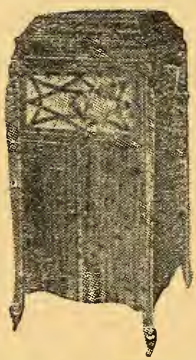

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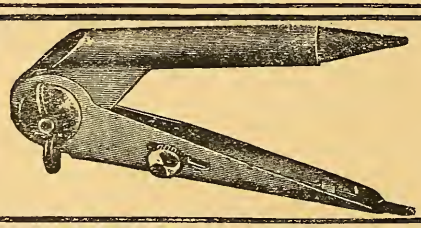

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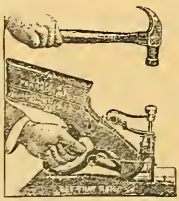

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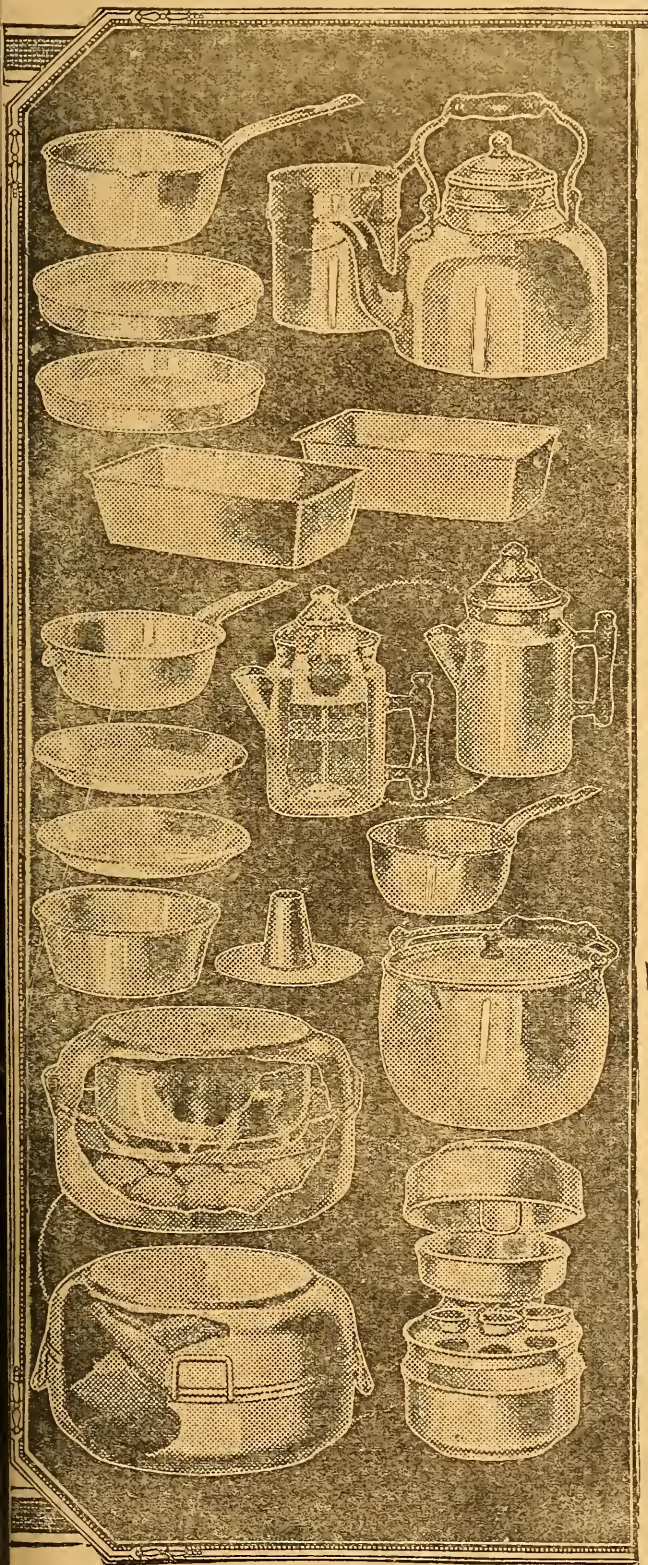

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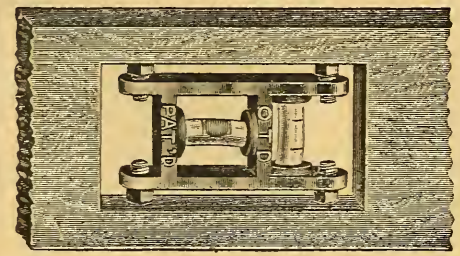

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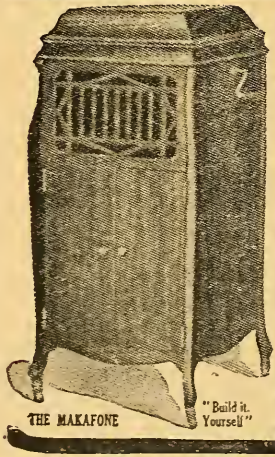

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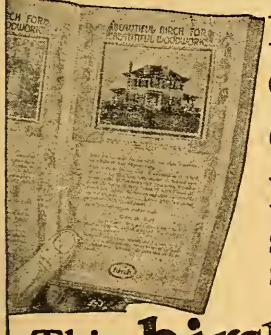

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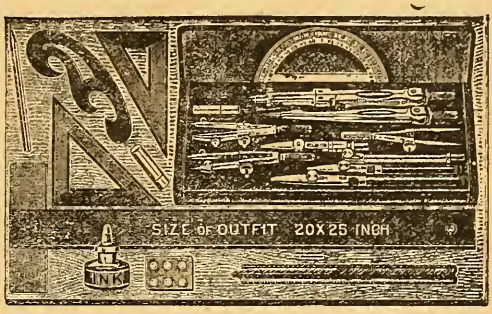

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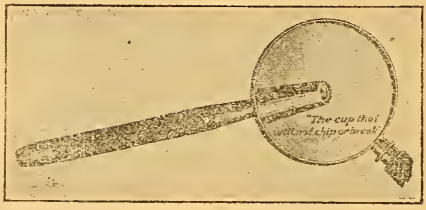

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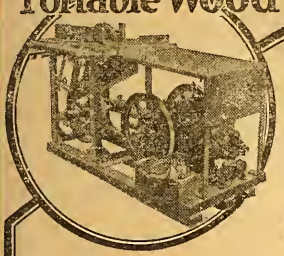
Portable Wood Worker



With attachments for molding, mortising, matching, boring, sandpapering, tool grinding, sawing irregular shapes and tongue and groove work.

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Every waste motion that you can save; the more work you turn out with the same amount of help will aid you in cutting the cost of your contract job. The Fairbanks-Morse Wood Worker is powerful, sturdy, dependable and economical. It has the famous "Z" Kerosene engine with Bosch Magneto. Send for Bulletin G-7057

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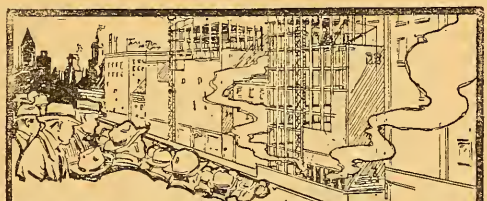

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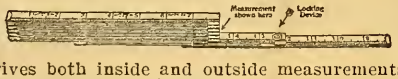

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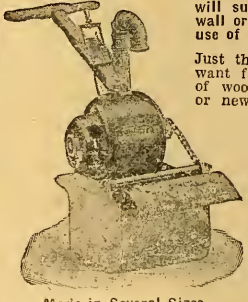

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Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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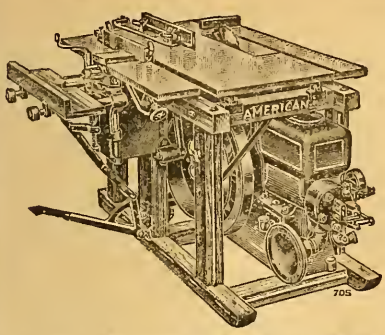

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Used on the Job or in the Shop

Let us send you our Bulletin No. 77 describing this and other profit producers for the Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.

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As QUALITY of work is the first essential in finishing floors, particularly new work in residences, flats, apartments, etc., all roller vibration must be done away with. It is remarkable how smoothly and steadily this ball bearing machine operates.

Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Removes old varnish, paint, oil-soak, black, etc., rapidly, or cuts down warped edges quickly. Four sizes — for the largest areas or the smallest rooms.

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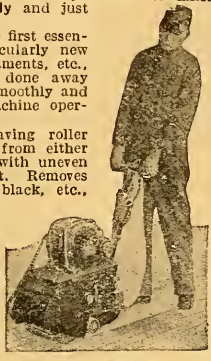

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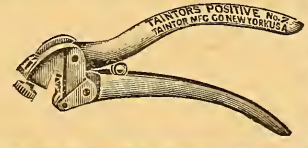

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Glasses can be read in extreme position or in poor light. All Vials "Dust and Dirt Proof," being protected by Heavy Crystals.

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Use it freely underneath roofings, between double floors, under clapboards, and back of stucco. It keeps out dampness and wind, and actually protects the structure of the building in which it is used, besides adding greatly to the comfort of those who live in the building. A house properly sheathed with Neponset Black Waterproof Paper is easier to heat than one in which no paper or an inferior paper is used.

Write us for descriptive literature. If your own dealer does not carry it we can sell to you direct.

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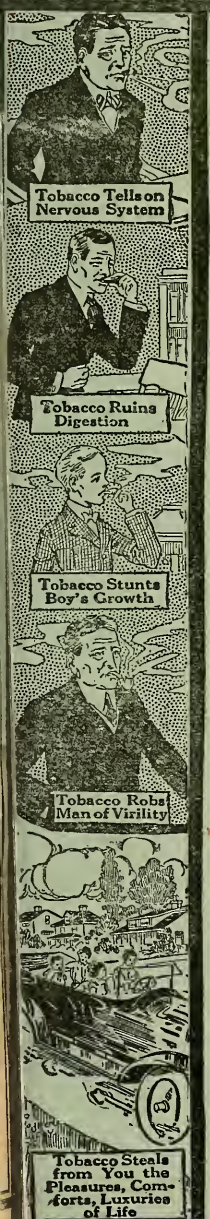
Swear Off Tobacco


Tobacco Tells on Nervous System
Tobacco Ruins Digestion
Tobacco Stunts Boy's Growth
Tobacco Robs Man of Virility
Tobacco Steals from You the Pleasures, Comforts, Luxuries of Life

Tobacco Habit Banished Let Us Help You

Quick Results

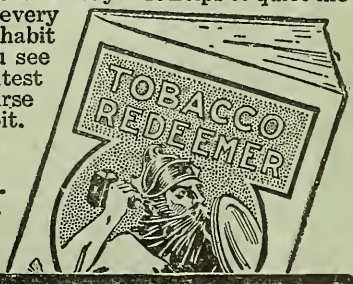
Trying to quit the tobacco habit unaided is often a losing fight against heavy odds, and may mean a serious shock to your nervous system. So don't try it! Make the tobacco habit quit you. It will quit you if you will just take **Tobacco Redeemer** according to directions.

It doesn't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it. Whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—**Tobacco Redeemer** will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a few days. Your tobacco craving will usually begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is marvelously quick, scientific and thoroughly reliable.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer is in no sense a substitute for tobacco, but is a radical, efficient treatment. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It helps to quiet the nerves, and will make you feel better in every way. If you really want to quit the tobacco habit—get rid of it so completely that when you see others using it, it will not awaken the slightest desire in you—you should at once begin a course of **Tobacco Redeemer** treatment for the habit.



Results Absolutely Guaranteed

A single trial will convince the most skeptical. Our legal, binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. If **Tobacco Redeemer** fails to banish the tobacco habit when taken according to the plain and easy directions, your money will be cheerfully refunded upon demand.

Let Us Send You Convincing Proof

If you are a slave of the tobacco habit and want to find a sure, quick way of quitting "for keeps" you owe it to yourself and to your family to mail the coupon below or send your name and address on a postal and receive our free booklet on the deadly effect of tobacco on the human system, and positive proof that **Tobacco Redeemer** will quickly free you from the habit.

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Free Book Coupon

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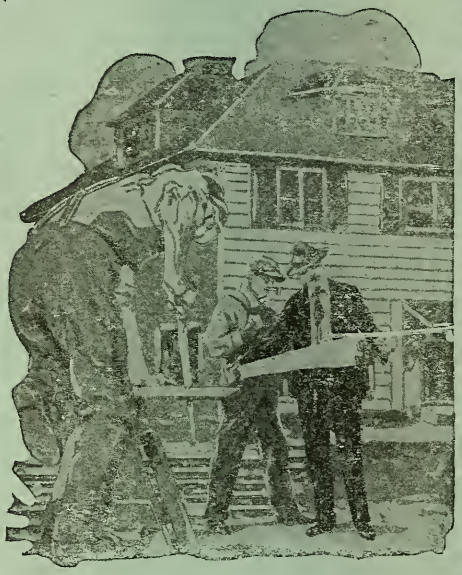

ATKINS Silver Steel Saws are used by Master Carpenters everywhere, and this fact in itself is a recommendation of their efficiency.

Young or old, carpenters who invest in Atkins will not make a mistake.

Send for Nail Apron; enclose 30 cents stamps and forward to Indianapolis.

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Branches carrying complete stocks in all large distributing centers as follows:

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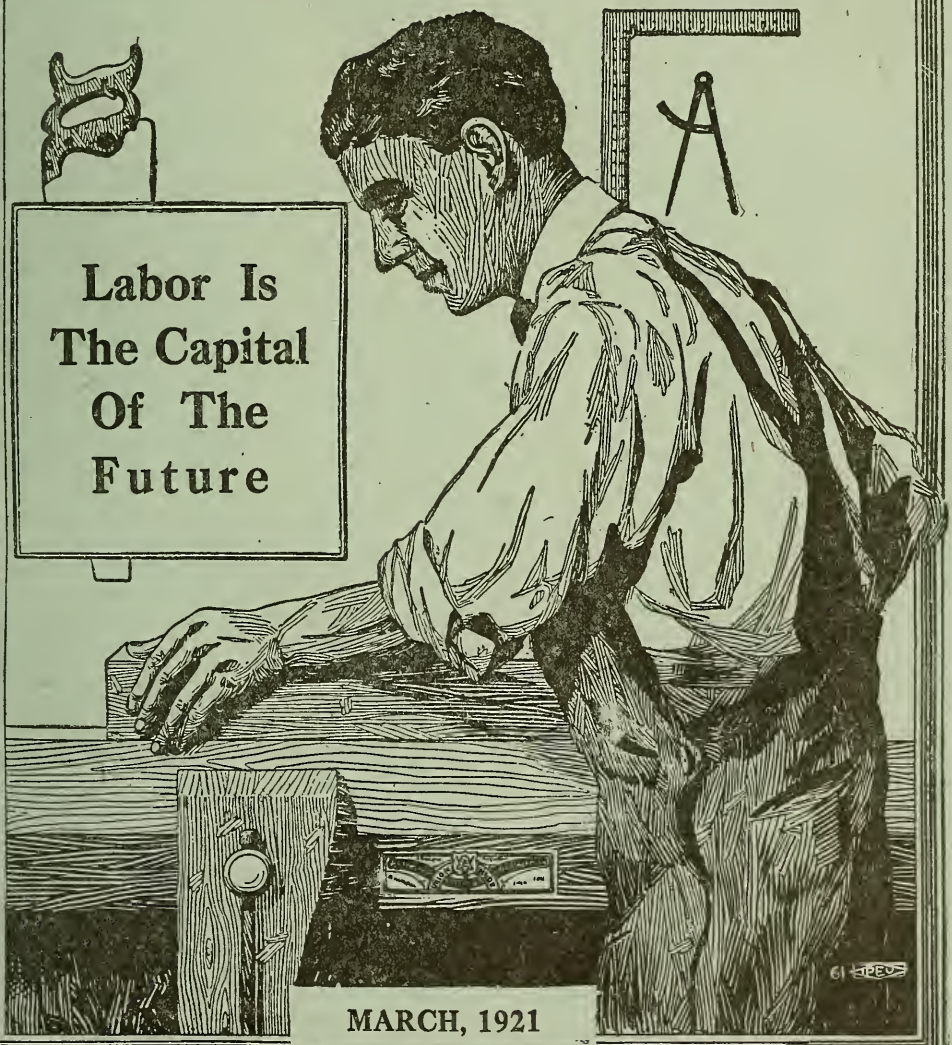
The Carpenter



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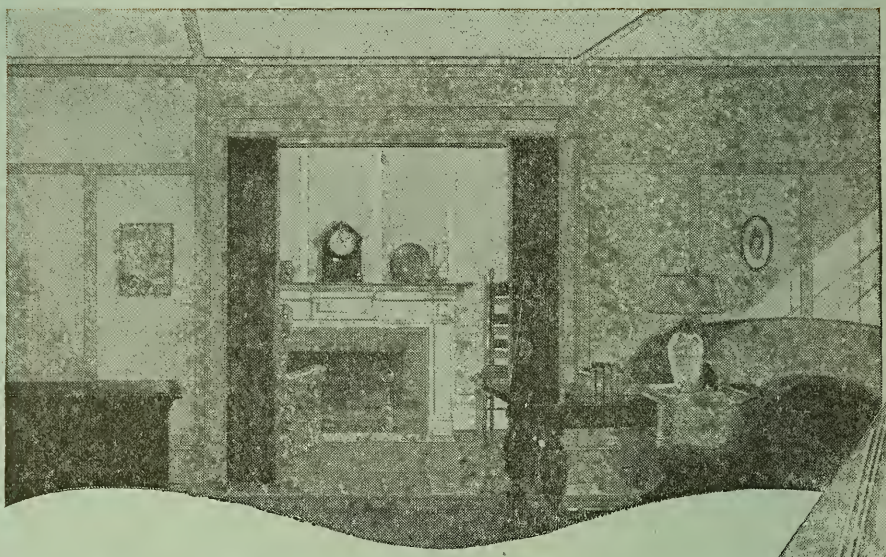

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Bervertone greatly enhances interior decorations and provides a durable and washable surface. It's economical, too, due to its great covering capacity and easy flowing qualities. Beavertone will give equally good results over plaster, wood, metal, burlap, canvas, or other wall and ceiling surfaces.

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You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trademark is on the back of the board you buy.

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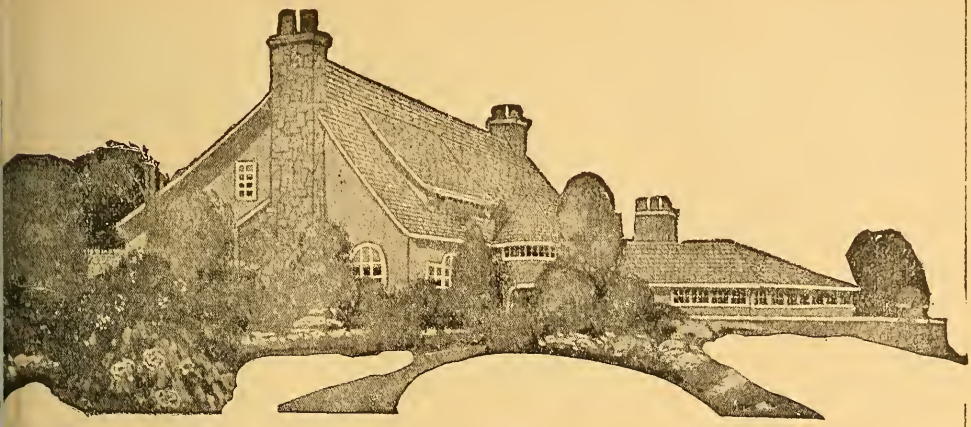

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Your success depends upon satisfying your customers.

You never dissatisfied a customer by saving him money.

Recommend Barrett Everlastic Roofings and you'll save money for your customers and *for yourself as well.* For durability, low price, ease of laying and freedom from waste, painting, and upkeep expense make Everlastic the most economical good roofing you can get.

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Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1921

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Nor thy unproportioned thought his act.
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Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each unhatch'd, unfledged comrade.
Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
And they in France of the best rank and station
Are most select and generous, chief in that.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

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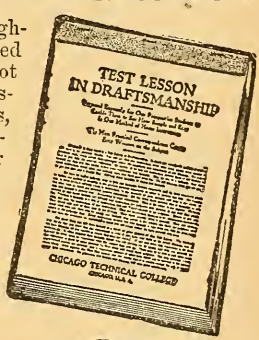

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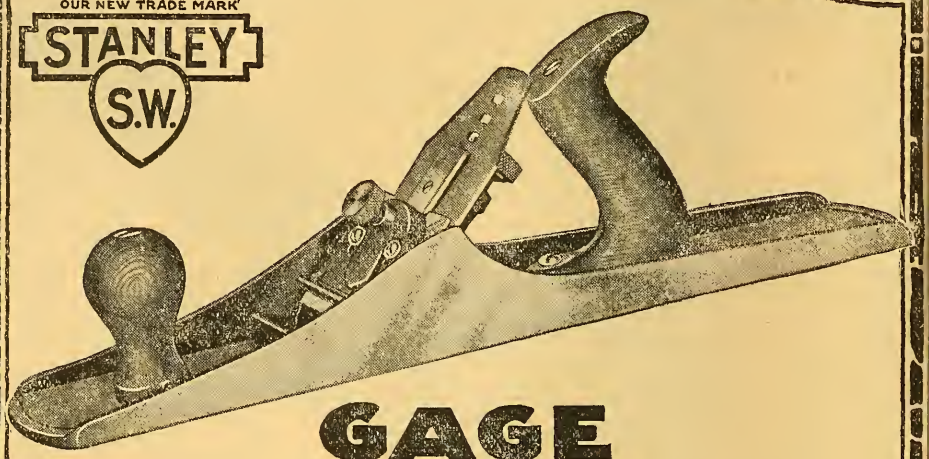

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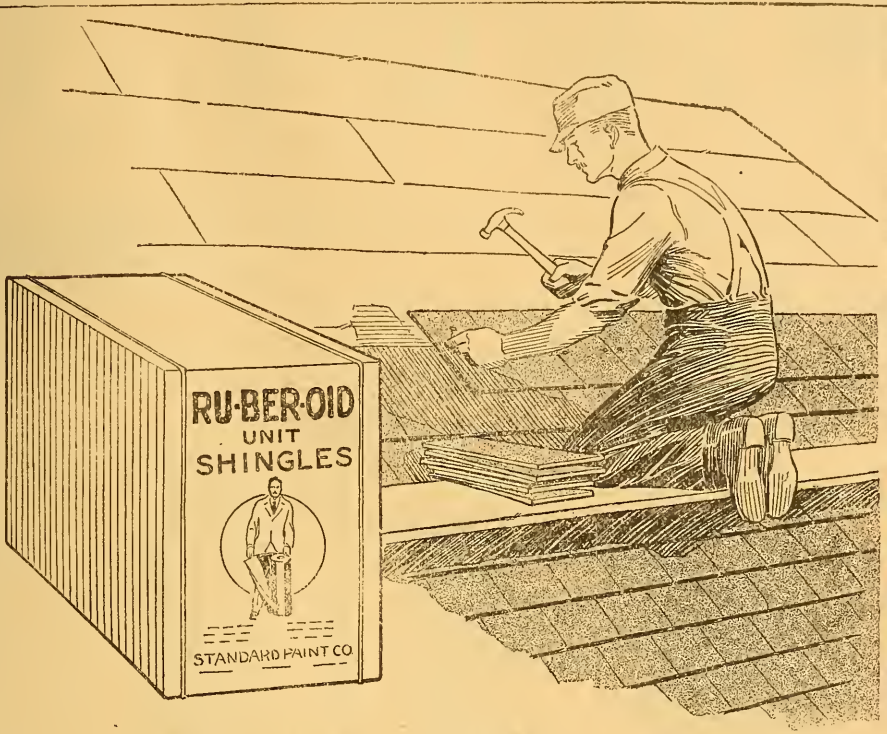

Use Ruberoid Unit Shingles

When you cover a roof with Ruberoid Unit Shingles you can be sure that the owner will be well pleased—not only the day after the job is completed, but for years to come.

The durability of Ruberoid Unit Shingles is assured. They are made of the same high quality materials which have been used for nearly thirty years in the manufacture of Ruberoid Roll Roofing.

Because of the unusually large size of these shingles (8"x15¼") they can be laid five inches to the weather instead of the usual four inches. This gives a look of greater solidity to the roof and reduces the number of shingles required per square from 424 (average unit shingle) to 340.

Ruberoid Unit Shingles make an exceptionally beautiful roof. They are covered with evenly crushed slate deeply imbedded in the surface coating and permanently colored in deep Indian red and cool sage green. They add a lasting touch of architectural beauty to the roof of any house.

Use Ruberoid Unit Shingles on the next roof you lay. That roof will be a lasting advertisement for your judgment as a carpenter and builder.

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

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The FIREPROOF

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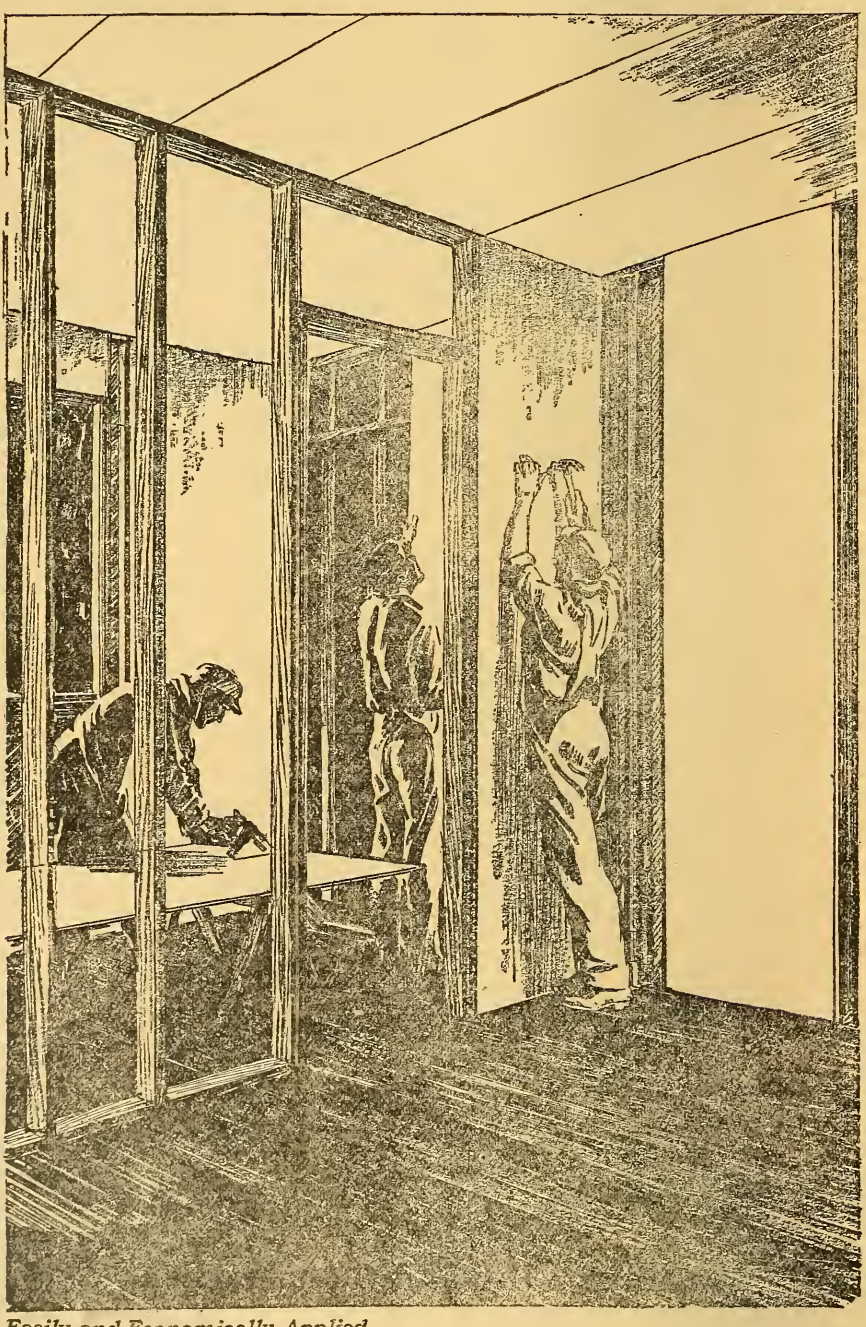

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WALLBOARD

Just the Wallboard You've Been Waiting For—It's Everlasting—
Positively Cannot Warp

Made from rock, Sheetrock provides walls and ceilings that are fireproof and that cannot warp, shrink or buckle. Sheetrock reaches you in finished units of standard sizes ready to be sawed and nailed directly to the studs or joists. The job is quickly completed and immediately ready for wall-papering or painting. Sheetrock is the economical wallboard, it gives you full assurance of an everlasting job and a satisfied owner.

We have a practical plan to help carpenters and contractors get Sheetrock jobs at this time. It will pay you to tear out and mail the attached coupon.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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World's Largest Producers of Gypsum Products

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No Home Building Material On Earth So Readily Adapts Itself to Simple, Inexpensive Adornment as Wood

ine on a trellis, a cluster of shrubs, a window box of ers, a little hedge, a tree here and there—all these ld best in a picture of comfort, contentment, character beauty when the home is built of lumber. **And wood he least expensive building material one can buy!**

For Lumber of Uniform High Quality Ask Your Lumberman for LONG-BELL Trade-Marked Lumber

hern Pine Lumber and Timbers; Creosoted Lumber, Timbers, s, Poles, Piling, Ties and Wood Blocks; California White Pine ber, Sash and Doors; Standardized Woodwork; Oak and Gum ber, Oak Flooring.

Send for our free booklet 'THE PERFECT FLOOR"—how oak floors should be *laid, finished and cared for.*

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R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Get into business for yourself selling Allmetal Weatherstrip. A splendid chance for a wide-awake man to earn big money.

Every home owner in your town is a prospect. People like to patronize the local man.

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is easy to sell. Our book of instructions makes it easy to install.

Our advertising plan creates sales for you. Let us prove to you how easy it is to make money selling Allmetal Weatherstrip.

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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP COMPANY

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DO IT NOW.

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ROOF AND DECK CLOTH

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The Plane of Dependable Service

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane is not only attractively finished—it is good all through. You can depend on it for many, many years of reliable service.

The blade can be removed, whetted and replaced in exactly the same position without re-adjustment. Send for the Sargent Book of Planes.

Sargent Steel Squares

The markings on the Sargent Steel Framing Square make it possible to get the length and cut of Valley, Jack or Common rafters at once, without calculating on the part of the carpenter. Booklet on request.

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Hardware Manufacturers

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E. C. SIMMONS
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CUTLERY AND TOOLS

"The recollection of QUALITY remains long after the PRICE is forgotten" —*E. C. Simmons*

Trade Mark Registered

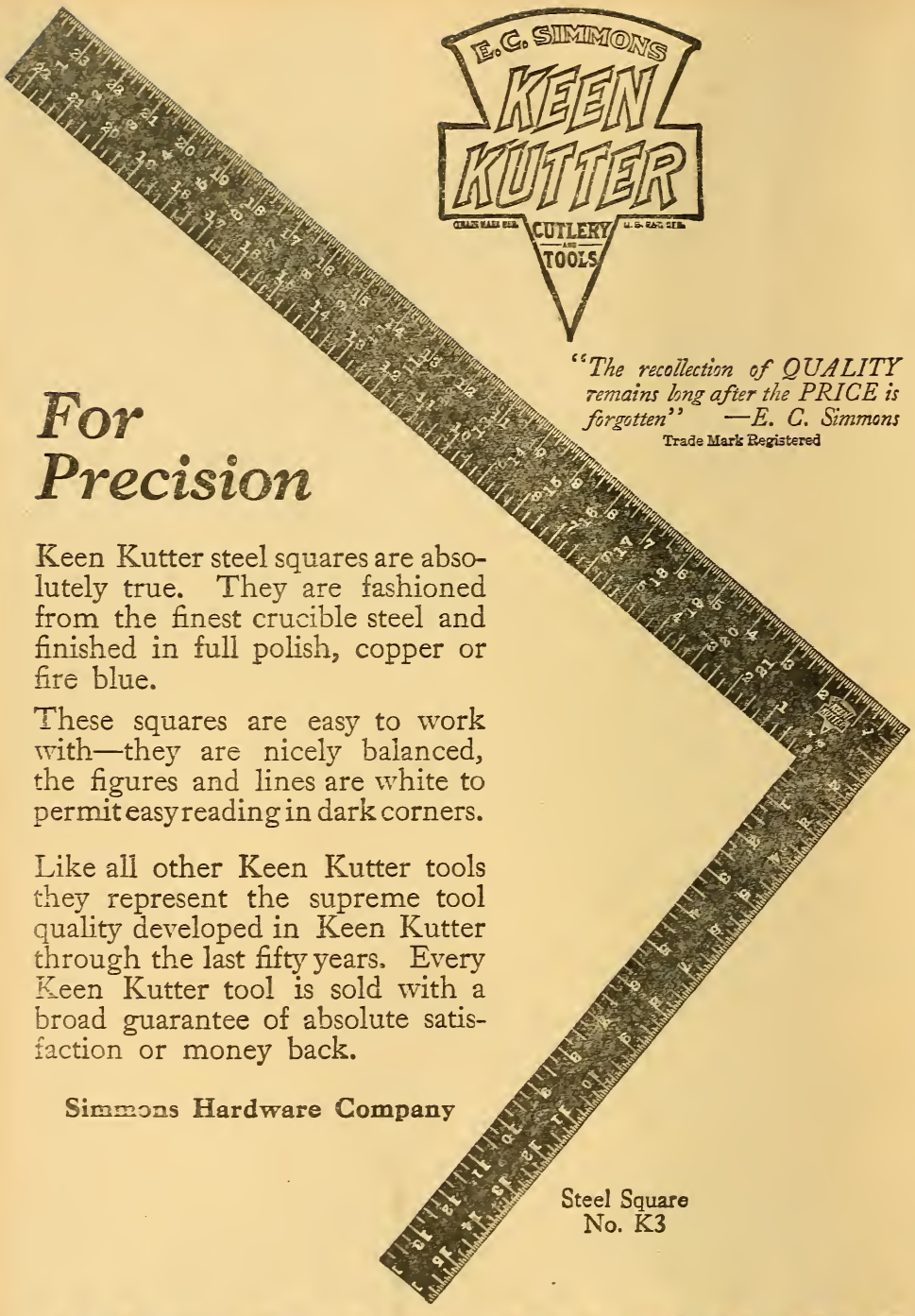
For Precision

Keen Kutter steel squares are absolutely true. They are fashioned from the finest crucible steel and finished in full polish, copper or fire blue.

These squares are easy to work with—they are nicely balanced, the figures and lines are white to permit easy reading in dark corners.

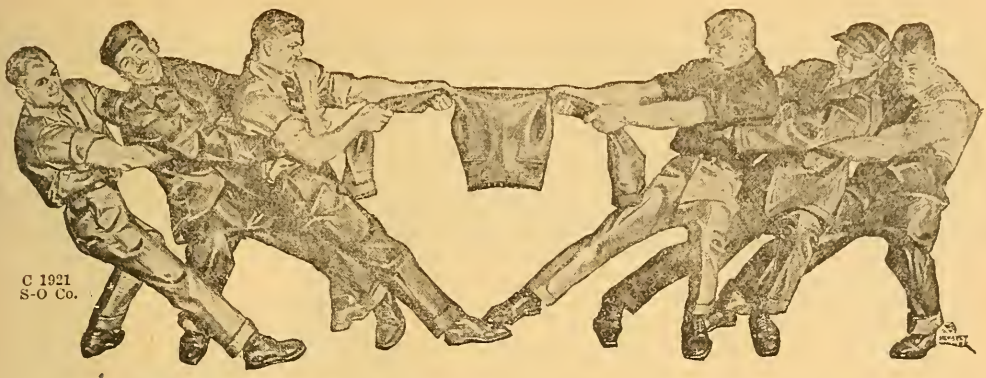
Like all other Keen Kutter tools they represent the supreme tool quality developed in Keen Kutter through the last fifty years. Every Keen Kutter tool is sold with a broad guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money back.

Simmons Hardware Company



Steel Square
No. K3

KEEN KUTTER



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S-O Co.

What this name means on Overalls

THE name Sweet-Orr—and the old Tug-o'-War trade-mark—you know them. They mean *overalls that always last.*

Why are they so long-wearing? Because they are *Sweet-Orr made.* That means they're made of the strongest Eastern denim, the best overall cloth there is—it won't give way under the toughest use.

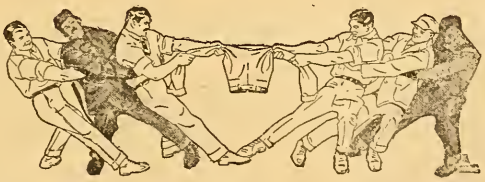
It means seams that are double sewed—can't burst or rip apart at points of strain. It means buttons re-enforced with four thicknesses of cloth—won't pull away.

It means the carefulest kind of cutting and shaping—to give extra comfort and freedom to the wearer.

Like everything Sweet-Orr makes—Khakis, Corduroys, Work Shirts, Pants and Suits—Sweet-Orr Overalls are backed by the famous half-century-old Sweet-Orr Guarantee: *Absolute Satisfaction or Your Money Back.*

Get a pair. Ask at the store where you buy your working clothes. If they don't have Overalls with the Sweet-Orr Tug-o'-War label, write us and we'll see that you are supplied promptly.

The World-Famous Sweet-Orr Tug-o'-War Trade-Mark



SWEET-ORR
& COMPANY, Inc.
15 Union Square
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SWEET-ORR

UNION MADE
CLOTHES TO WORK IN

GOODELL-PRATT
1500 GOOD TOOLS

Makers of Mr. Punch

High-Speed
Bench Grinder
No. 435
Price $10.80

"What *can be* worse than a dull tool?" asks Mr. Punch

"You show **your** good sense and keen judgment when you get this Goodell-Pratt High-Speed Grinder. It will sharpen anything 'cept a dull wit," adds Mr. Punch.

And say! Maybe this grinder isn't fast! Makes 22 revolutions to one turn of the crank. Easily attached and detached most anywhere you want to put it. Gears are enclosed; they're packed in grease. Notice the adjustable work rest.

A 5" x 1" high-grade Abrasive Wheel of the proper grit and grade for sharpening small tools comes with each machine.

No more dull tools in your shop or dull knives in your kitchen! Sharpen up the hatchet—help out the Missus by fixing up the scissors. There's dozens of uses you'll put this grinder to that will make it pay for itself.

Whether you use tools for "fun" or for your bread and butter—or just "putter 'round" on rainy Sundays, if your judgment tells you that it's only a GOOD tool that's worth owning and working with, you'll be mighty glad to get acquainted with the Goodell-Pratt Line.

They're tools with a name on them that **means** something.

Write for illustrated booklet, showing many of the tools that every normal man with two good hands would like to own. It's Free.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, *Toolsmiths*, Greenfield, Mass.

The MASTER WOODWORKER

MODEL 7
ELECTRIC DRIVE

MODEL 6
GASOLINE DRIVE

A
GUARANTEED
SAVING OF $400.00
PER MONTH IN LABOR COSTS.

Underslung rip Saw. Overhead cross cut that works like a swing saw. Bores, mitres, dadoes, rabbets, planes, moulds, rips and joints on the bevel, makes jackrafters, fire cuts, houses stair strings, and every other cut.

WILL RIP 4" THICK, WITHOUT OVER-LOAD.

NO POWER WASTED ON COUNTERSHAFT

Built to last a lifetime. Two men can carry it. Goes through 2 ft. 6 in. door. Powerful, sturdy, and wonderfully accurate. Catalogue on request.

THE WOODWORKER
MANUFACTURING CO.
608 Brush Street
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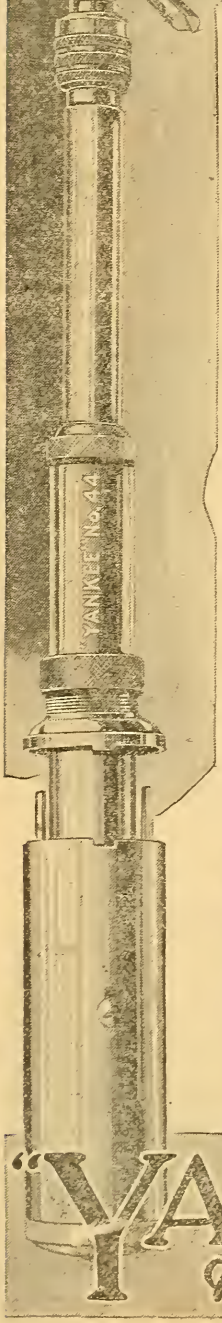
Save Your Drill Points

You can make the pressure exactly right for each separate job—with the "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill No. 44—and save breakage of drill points.

The adjustable tension spring makes this possible. No other tool has it.

Boring a 1-16 inch hole in brittle stuff you turn cap on the handle to left. Tension is eased and fine drill point is protected. With a bigger drill in tough wood, turn cap to right, increasing tension.

Seven different tensions! Eight drill points, 1-16 inch to 11-64 inch. Practically a special tool for every job!

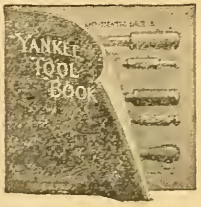


"YANKEE" Automatic Push Drill No. 44

Lets you work faster and better. Drill points are held conveniently in magazine in handle, as illustrated. It opens UP. No need to turn tool upside down to change drills. All drills in sight at once.

Here's the "Yankee" Quick Return Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver No. 130. The spring in the handle makes it as unique a tool as the No. 44 "Yankee" Push Drill.

Your Dealer Can Supply You



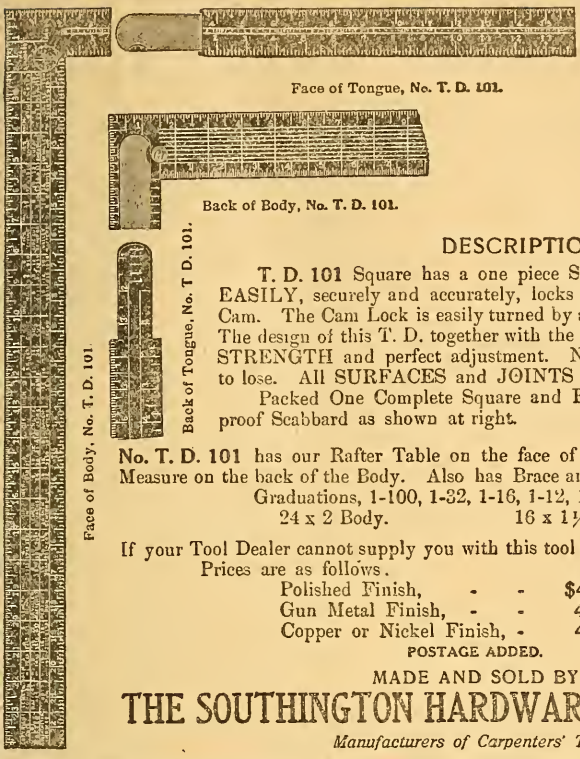
The whole list of ingenious "Yankee" Tools are pictured and explained in this free "Yankee" Tool Book. Hand, breast, chain and bench drills; tap wrenches, vises, screw-drivers. Write for your copy today.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

THE STANDARD TAKE DOWN SQUARE.



Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.

Square Showing Packed in Scabbard.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insures maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue.

Graduations, 1-100, 1-32, 1-16, 1-12, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4

24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

If your Tool Dealer cannot supply you with this tool we will be glad to do so.

Prices are as follows.

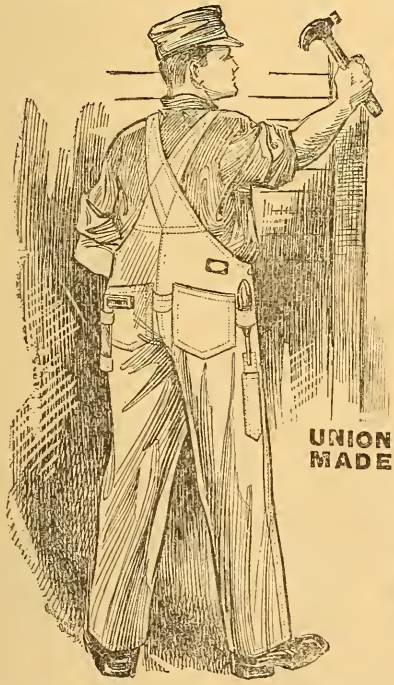
Polished Finish, - -	$4.00 each.
Gun Metal Finish, - -	4.50 each.
Copper or Nickel Finish, -	4.50 each.

POSTAGE ADDED.

MADE AND SOLD BY

THE SOUTHINGTON HARDWARE CO. Southington, Conn. U. S. A.

Manufacturers of Carpenters' Tools.



It's Made Just for the Carpenter

The **Interurban Special** Carpenters' Overall is specially designed to help you keep your tools right on the job with you and make your day's work easier.

It's made up of heavy white Boatsail drill and has the best of workmanship.

Here are the 12 Special Pockets:

Four Nail Pockets Three Pencil Pockets
Two Front Pockets One Watch Pocket
Two Hip Pockets Rule Pocket
Try Square Loops Hammer Loop
Screw Driver Loop

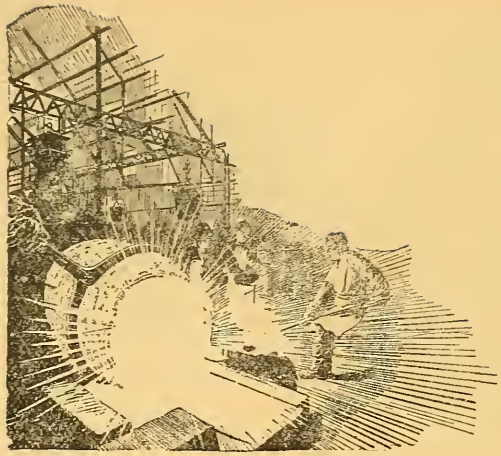
Sent prepaid on receipt of $2.00 and your money back if not entirely satisfied.

Mail Us Your Order Today.

Sherman Overall Mfg. Co.

SHERMAN, TEXAS

We Make Every Pair Make Good.



Where Disston Quality Is Born

There is something more than a proper mixture of metal put into the crucible when Disston steel is made.

It is an unseen, intangible ingredient—yet as big and real as the tremendous plant in which Disston Saws and Tools are made. The long experience of men whose fathers were Disston steel workers, whose grandfathers worked out the secrets of fine Disston steel generations ago—this is what has made the present quality of Disston steel.

Under the greatest test of all, hard service over a long period of years, the quality born in Disston steel is revealed. The greatest praise of Disston Saws and Tools comes from men who have used them longest, men who write of these tools with a friendliness, and even affection, seldom given to inanimate objects—and there could be no higher tribute.

Send for booklet on the selection, care, and use of Disston Saws, Tools, and Files.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

A List of What Disston Makes

And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Back Saws
Band Saws for Wood and Metal
Bevels

Buck Saws
Butcher Saws and Blades
Circular Saws for Wood, Metal, and Slate
Compass Saws
Cross-cut Saws and Tools
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Drag Saw Blades
Files and Rasps
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Gauges—Carpenters' Marking, etc.
Hack Saw Blades
Hack Saw Frames
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Hedge Shears

Ice Saws
Inserted Tooth Circular Saws
Keyhole Saws
Kitchen Saws
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Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth, Leather, Paper, etc.
Knives—Machine
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Machetes
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Mitre Rods
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Plumbs and Levels
Plumbers' Saws
Pruning Saws
Re-saws
Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

Saw Gummers
Saw-sets
Saw Screws
Screw Drivers
Screw-slotting Saws
Segment Saws
Shingle Saws
Slate Saws—Circular
Squares—Try and Mitre

Stave Saws
Sugar Beet Knives
Swages
Tools for Repairing Saws
Tool Steel
Trowels—Brick, Plastering, Pointing, etc.
Veneering Saws
Webs—Turning and Felloe

This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF JURISDICTIONAL AWARDS IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

AT the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City, N. J., in June, 1919, a plan for the formation of a National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry was submitted which had been drawn up at conferences previously held for the purpose of devising ways and means to avoid jurisdictional disputes in the building industry in the future. This plan was adopted by that Convention. The Board to consist of eight members—three from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and one from each of the following organizations:

American Institute of Architects.

The Engineering Council.

The Associated General Contractors of America.

The National Association of Builders Exchange.

The Building Trades Employers' Association.

The objects and purpose of this Board were:

1. To stabilize building industry.
2. To encourage resumption of building operations.
3. To conserve needful energy.
4. To eliminate waste through the reduction or abolition of jurisdictional strife.
5. To create complete harmony among the several units entering into the building construction.

These were worthy objects and it was thought would go a long way in bringing about a better understanding among the men engaged in the building industry, but in reality the principal reason for creating such a Board was **to avoid jurisdictional disputes in the future.**

Of the three men elected to represent the Building Trades Department, General President Hutcheson, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was one. All this was duly and regularly reported to our General Executive Board by our delegates who attended that Convention, and was accepted by our Board, subject to submission to our next General Convention for approval or rejection.

This action on the part of our Board placed General President Hutcheson in a position to act as representative of the Building Trades Department on the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry, until our convention met and decided what our future relations would be to that body.

Our General Executive Board reported fully on this matter at our Twentieth General Convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., September 20-29, 1920, at which much time and consideration were given to it. The manner in which the Board of Jurisdictional Awards was created; its functionings and possible accomplishments; the benefits that would be derived from it; its make-up; the percentage of contractors affiliated with it; the percentage of architects and engineers, and what they would do to carry out decisions reached—were some of the questions asked.

As these questions could not then be answered the Convention referred the entire matter to our General Executive Board to secure the information desired on the points at issue, and to then finally determine whether or not we would further participate in the functionings of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards.

By instructions of our General Executive Board the action of the Convention was transmitted to Secretary Spencer of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, who, by the way, is also Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, on October 13, 1920, and at the same time he was asked to supply us with the information desired. He replied he would get it for us as soon as possible, but we did not get any of it until January 7, 1921, when we received a list of the general contractors, a list of civil, mining, mechanical, electrical, etc., engineers—comprising what is known as the Engineering Council — and a list of the American Institute of Architects. The other information asked for was not included, and we were therefore practically as much at sea as when our Twentieth General Convention had the matter under consideration.

In the mean time, the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards held a meeting on November 29, 1920, in Washington, D. C., and decided to dispose of several jurisdictional disputes in which the carpenters were involved, particularly the installation and erection of hollow metal trim. As we had not at that time received the information asked for, and as our General Executive Board could not take action until we had it in our possession, General President Hutcheson asked, in accordance with the Laws governing the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, that the cases affecting us be postponed. This request was denied, and decisions were rendered on ex parte evidence, and at that in violation of the laws of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, which distinctly specify in the following articles the mode of procedure to be followed by that body:

Article 2. "The Board shall have the power to investigate all disputes and make awards in accordance with its findings as hereafter provided."

Article 3. "All complaints must be submitted to the Board in writing by the party or parties in interest through the officials of an organization which is a party to this agreement, stating clearly the exact nature of the work in contention, and they shall have the right to submit through such persons as they may select, all evidence or arguments they may consider pertinent, etc."

Article 9. "The duties of the Board shall be to hear complaints of jurisdiction over work performed by building trades, and to determine by which trade the work in contention shall be performed and to make an award in conformity with the facts submitted by the contendents."

No investigations were held, nor were the carpenters heard in their own behalf. The Board on ex parte evidence rendered a decision that the erection of hollow metal trim should be done by the Sheet Metal Workers.

This is not creating harmony among the men in the building trades. On the other hand it is causing more trouble for the reason that the controversy over the erection of hollow metal trim is practically a dead issue, as ninety-five per cent of it has been done by the carpenters in the past for the reason that it requires the knowledge, skill and training of a carpenter to do that work in a satisfactory and proper manner.

Capital is now being made out of the fact that General President Hutcheson acted on the Boaard of Jurisdictional Awards, either personally or by representative, until the last meeting of that Board, when cases affecting the carpenters were scheduled for action, and that then he withdrew. But let it be remembered that while he was serving on the Board, cases affecting the carpenters were disposed of. If the decisions rendered were not suitable to him nobody ever heard him complain. The facts in the case are that General President Hutcheson did serve on the Board until our Twentieth General Convention was in session. However, after that Convention took action he could not consistently serve until our General Executive Board had decided in accordance with the instructions of our Convention whether or not we would further participate in the functionings of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, and it was while he was not serving that the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards rendered decisions against the carpenters.

Under these circumstances our General Executive Board, at its meeting held on January 14, 1921, in Indianapolis, Ind., decided:

1 "That owing to the action of our Twentieth General Convention, General President Hutcheson could not participate in the functionings of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards thereafter until the General Executive Board had reached a decision as to our relationship with the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards.

2. "That as our request for a postponement of the cases affecting the carpenters was ignored and decisions were rendered on ex parte evidence, and

3. "That inasmuch as our General Constitution and Laws, which have been ratified by referendum vote of our membership one year after another, distinctly specify our jurisdictional claims, the General Executive Board could not accept the decisions as rendered, nor will the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America participate further with the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry."

The installation and erection of hollow metal trim belongs to the carpenters, and we don't propose to surrender it at this late date to anyone else.

SOCIOLOGY

The Rev. Paul L. Blackely, S. J., writing on "Sociology," in "America," says:

THE City of New York and indeed the whole country, owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Mr. Grace has cast the searchlight of his mind into many dark corners, thereby bringing into clarity the monsters which lurk in the recesses of the industrial world as created by Mr. Grace and his associates. At the hearings conducted by the State of New York on December 15th, to ascertain among other things, the reason why it is almost impossible to build homes in the city, Mr. Grace bore himself very frankly. He was frank in his condemnation of the labor movement, frank in his repudiation of collective bargaining, although contending that he did not know what it was; frank in his contention that he would see all building in the City of New York stopped before he would relinquish his arrogant and dictatorial policy; frank, too, in his contention, as it seems to me, that in the plan of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, an open shop is and should be a shop open to those men only who forswear all allegiance to unions distasteful to his company; and exceedingly frank in his attitude that the interests of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation must always take precedence of the interests not only of the workers, but of the public. As Mr. Grace testified at a public hearing and under oath, of matters with which he is fully acquainted, his testimony is invaluable.

What Is An Open Shop?

"At the opening of the hearings, Mr. Robert F. Brooks, President of the Iron Erectors' League, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Corporation, admitted that by 'open shop' he meant always 'non-union shop.' Several witnesses had testified under oath that they had been blacklisted, and were unable to obtain work in an open shop' because they were known as union men. It was also shown that on a specified occasion the Bethlehem Corporation had refused to sell its product to Mr. Louis Horowitz, who conducted a union shop. Further, an agreement entered into on November 28, 1919, by the National Steel Fabricators' Association, of which the Bethlehem Corporation is a member, was read. In this agreement, all the companies went on record as 'unreservedly and entirely in favor of the open shop in all the fabricating plants.' What they meant by 'open shop' was plain from the hearings. To give the resolution force, they 'recommended that the policy of the members will be to adjust their business so that the steel fabricated by them is erected open shop; that the Executive Committee be instructed to use all influence within its power with mills, fabricators, manufacturers and business associations to bring about that policy.' One of these 'influences' was to refuse to sell fabricated steel to prospective purchasers who preferred the union shop.

"Protestations filed later by Mr. Grace that he himself employs union men, that he bears union men, as men, no ill-will, and that he cares not how many union men are employed by those who buy from his mill, are so much waste paper. They deceive no one, they reassure no one. What is clear from the hearings is that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was determined to establish its interpretation of the 'open shop,' namely, a shop that would not sell to union workers, to influence their associates to adopt the same policy, and to enforce it, even if it meant that women and children might freeze for want of proper housing. In this policy, Mr. Grace is unable to see anything 'arrogant or indefensible.' If he really means what he said, and if his directors act on the policy outlined by him, it is clear that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is a shocking menace to industrial peace and order, and should be proceeded against at once by the courts if the present laws are sufficient, by Congress if they are not.

How to Kill a Union

"After Mr. Grace's admission that 'they,' the builders, 'cannot have our fabricated steel,' unless erected by non-union concerns, Mr. Untermyer brought out the fact that builders must submit to dictation or go out of business:

Q. "Do you know of any man, any builder, who can get fabricated steel for construction in New York without subscribing to that resolution?"

A. "I do not know."

Q. "Do you know of any place he can get it?"

A. "I do not know."

Q. "Assuming that he can't get it, except by subscribing to the conditions that he would not erect it in a union shop, do you think that is the proper thing?"

A. "I think it is the proper thing to protect the open shop, yes."

Later on these answers were given in response to Mr. Untermyer's questioning:

Q. "Don't you know that when the manufacturers of fabricated steel in this country get together and say they won't sell steel unless it is constructed on a principle other than the union shop basis, they are dictating?"

A. "I do not know whether you would call that dictating or not."

"Under persistent prodding, Mr. Grace at last admitted plainly that the the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was refusing to sell to the union shop in New York, that it intended to enforce the same policy in Philadelphia, and then to extend it throughout the country, depending 'upon the effect on labor.' Asked by Mr. Untermyer if he did not consider it 'arrogant and indefensible' to force 'what you call the open shop,' an excellently-chosen phrase, upon builders who might prefer the real open shop or a closed shop, Mr. Grace answered that he did not, if such policy were considered 'the right policy for their interests.' Rarely has so brutal a disregard of the claims of builders and of the public been openly registered, or so definite an appeal been made to the law of tooth and claw. Questioned by Senator Kaplan, Mr. Grace continued to explain more explicitly the methods of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation:

Q. "It would not make any difference to you whether they (the builders) did not get any steel anywhere else?"

A. "Not as far as I am concerned, because I don't believe in the principle of the closed shop."

Q. "It would make no difference if operations in New York were caused to cease, you would continue your policy to refuse to give them steel?"

A. "That is what I would recommend to my associates."

Q. "That is what you think your associates would follow?"

A. "I should hope they would."

"On the subject of collective bargaining, Mr. Grace became lucid, after some persuasion.

Collective Bargaining

"His own company practices collective bargaining. But he is unwilling to allow the same right to the workers, in the only way now open to them, namely, through the agency of a vigorous union controlled by themselves."

Q. "Do you believe in what is known as collective bargaining?"

A. "I have never liked the term collective bargaining."

Q. "I don't know whether you like the term or not. You know what it means, don't you?"

A. "No, I don't know what it means.

Q. "Then why don't you like it?"

A. "Because I don't know what it means.

Q. "You have studied industrial economics, haven't you?"

A. "I have got my ideas and views on industrial economics, yes."

Q. "You have made addresses on the subject?"

A. "I am not much of a public speaker. I presume I have.

Q. "But you say you don't know what collective bargaining is? All right, Mr. Grace. That is all.

A. "I know what employes' representation is.

And, beyond any doubt, Mr. Grace knows precisely what that 'representation' means when it does contend with the powerful Bethlehem Steel Corporation."

Q "Don't you know that the War Board tried to put in a system of collective bargaining in your concern, and that you would not stand for it?"

A. "We did put in a system of employes' representation, if that is the same thing, in conjunction with the War Board, of which I think you know personally."

Q. "No, my understanding was that you did not put that in."

A. "Yes, we did put in a system of employes' representation; they may have called it collective bargaining; if so, all right.

Q. "Can you not tell us briefly what representation is allowed your employes in dealing with the company?"

A. "They elect their representatives to deal with the management of the company, in all phases affecting the service

rendered by them. Working very satisfactorily, too."

"'In all phases affecting the service rendered by them' is the gist of this policy. Who decides what are the 'phases' which may effect the service by the workers? Does the corporation reserve judgment, thus giving it the refuge in cases of injustice or inequality, or holding that it has 'nothing to arbitrate?' Experience has shown who holds the whip hand when powerful corporations and the workers fall out.

Anti-Social Policies

"Mr. Grace had admitted that his own corporation was actually a member of an association for the promotion of corporate interests, the National Steel Fabricators' Union, and that it had subsidiary companies organized for the same purpose. But he is unwilling to allow the worker what he claims for himself."

Q. "You take the liberty, don't you, of joining trade associations, and of acting as a unit with other organizations?"

A. "No, no, Mr. Untermyer."

Q. "Answer the question."

A. "We have no association ———"

Q. "You deny your employes, don't you, the right of acting jointly with employes of other associations in dealing with you and your association?"

A. "We would not recognize it."

Q. "But you expect other people to recognize dealings in which you enter as a member of trade associations, don't you, while denying your employes the same right?"

A. "I have told you the relations we have."

"Mr. Grace then went on to explain that while he was always willing to meet his men as men, he would not have any dealings with them as members of a union. 'We would recognize them as employes.'"

Q. "You know that is not as effective a representation as if they were recognized as union men, as part of a great mass, constituting a union, don't you?"

A. "That is where you and I would differ."

Q. "You don't think that it as effective?"

A. "I think it is better."

Q. "You think it is better for the men?"

A. "I do. Q. Much better? A. I do.

Q. "That they should not be banded together?"

A. "I think it is better for the men."

Q. "That they should not be banded together?"

A. "I don't care whether they are banded together."

Mr. Grace, constant as Mrs. Micawber, stuck to his opinion that it was better, far, far better, for the men to keep out of the union. But in any case, he would never recognize the union. 'It is not on your account, but on their account?' asked Mr. Untermyer. And with the consciousness of unblemished altruism, the one million dollar a year President answered. 'It is better for the men.'

This is sublime. It is better. It is revealing. We now have no doubts whatever concerning the anti-social policies of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the allied groups."

OPEN SHOP vs. UNION SHOP

(By John Golden, International President United Textile Workers of America.)

FOR several months a nation wide campaign has been conducted by Employers' Associations, headed by the National Manufacturers' Association, on the issue of the "Open Shop in Industry." The assistance of the United States Chamber of Commerce and all its subordinate bodies from one end of the country to the other was enlisted in this campaign and as was to be naturally expected from the composition of the membership of Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade, this assistance was readily granted. The same can be said of the Bankers' Association. The organized labor movement of the country knows from experience what to expect from such bodies. A series of questions was submitted by the United States Chamber of Commerce to what the labor movement would term "its subordinate locals," putting them on record for or against the open shop, having a pretty accurate idea as to what their verdict would be, from bodies composed of employers, business and professional men, most of whom had never had organized labor's side of the case presented to them by those qualified to do so, their only source of information having been derived from a prejudiced pub-

lic press or from paid press agents of Employers' Associations. The organized labor movement has never accepted the terms of "open shop" and "closed shop," for the simple reason that in actual practice such shops do not exist. What does exist is the union shop and the non-union shop. The employer as a rule dislikes these latter terms, so he coined the phrase of "open shop" and "closed shop," and then goes so far as to apply the misleading term of "American Plan" to the former and declares the latter un-American. Many years experience of the so-called "open shop" plan has proven conclusively that the term "closed shop" properly applies to the so-called "open shop," for the reason that it eventually becomes absolutely non-union and is then the real "closed shop"—closed to union men and women. There can be no industrial democracy in the non-union shop. The employer is absolute. He is judge, jury and hangman, if he cares to go that far, which many employers do in deciding what working conditions shall be. He autocratically sets the hours and wage scales and then says to his employes, if not in so many words, at least by his actions in posting notices, "These are the conditions, you may either accept them or quit." Sometimes the unorganized worker does quit, feeling he cannot bear the burden any longer. When there is a surplus of help another unorganized worker takes his place and the injustice remains. Over three-quarters of a century of struggle between capital and labor has brought about a system of collective bargaining between organized employers and organized employes through representatives of their own choosing; the organized employers secure clever, brainy lawyers and others of high intelligence as their representatives, which they have a perfect right to do. The organized workers choose what they consider their brainiest and most experienced men as their representatives, which they have the same right to do. These representatives gather around the table with the sole object of arriving at agreements as to working conditions and wages which will be fair to both sides. And no one can truthfully say that this system has not saved the country from many industrial conflicts that meant millions of dollars of loss to capital and saved millions of workers and their wives and children from suffering and privation. With the "open shop" policy such achievements are impossible. No one with an ounce of intelligence will claim that this system of collective bargaining has been 100 per cent successful. Neither can they deny that on many occasions it has averted many industrial conflicts, bringing labor and capital closer together.

New fangles plans and systems are being patterned every day by so-called experts, some of whom are reaping a rich harvest of profit from employers. These schemes are of a wide scope, from a system whereby the whole of a plant is organized by the employer, patterned along the lines of our American form of government. There is a House of Representatives, a Senate Chamber and a Cabinet. The rank and file of the employes are members of the Lower House. The officials constitute the Senate and the owners of the plant or, if a company, the head officials of the plant, constitute the Cabinet. These respective bodies are supposed to deal jointly with all questions that might arise relative to wages and working conditions. The rules provide that any change in conditions can only be brought about by a majority vote of each of the three bodies. Any person of average intelligence can readily realize what a fat chance the House of Representatives has of putting anything through which either a majority of the Senate, composed entirely of the bosses, or the members of the Cabinet, composed entirely of the owners and head officials, did not favor. How any intelligent wage worker can lend themselves or become part of such schemes is beyond my comprehension. Then comes the smaller schemes, such as the formation of athletic associations for the male employes, and sometimes the female, the welfare organizations, etc., all of which are intended to divert the minds of the workers from organizing in the trade union movement. The wage worker does not want paternalism. The wage worker does not want welfare work, which, on the whole, is a system of coddling the worker, giving him the impression that he does not know how to take care of his own welfare and those depending upon him, and needs experts to do his thinking for him. In the union shop the worker knows he has a real voice in shaping the conditions under which he shall labor. The employer who advocates the "open shop" assumes the auto-

cratic right to decide what is good and what is not good for the worker. He assumes the right of deciding what the price shall be for man's labor simply because it happens to be placed at his disposal. There is nothing fundamentally American about the "open shop" no more than there is anything fundamentally American about the owning of slaves. The slave owner took the position that being in his own opinion a good master, he should be absolute. The non-union employer assumes this position, "I protect my employes, therefore I must be absolute."

He preaches about the glory of independence, the tyranny of trades unions, while denying any form of independence to those whom he employs. If there happens to be a number of employes in the so-called "open shop" who are members of a union it is only a short time before this union is destroyed through the system of spies and union smashing agencies, which exists in every industrial town and city in the country. This "open shop" campaign has not fooled the organized workers one iota and is not fooling very many of the unorganized workers who are rapidly joining the trade union movement. The average American worker is intelligent and knows how to take care of his own interests. He fully realizes that behind this nation-wide "open shop" campaign lies a deep laid plot to annihilate trades unionism. I am not assuming to be a prophet, but I venture to prophesy this: For over 75 years the trade union movement in this country has grown and developed to its present high standard, steadily growing both numerically and in its economic influence. It has raised the standard of wages, reduced the hours of labor, taken little children out of the mill by the thousands, liberating them from industrial exploitation. In a word, it has raised the whole economic standard of the wage workers of the country. In 75 years from now it will still be in existence, greater and more potent than ever, the Manufacturers' Association, Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade notwithstanding. It is the duty of every member of organized labor to fight to the utmost this "open shop"-"union smashing campaign" with all the vigor and energy at their command. And I feel assured that this will be done by every member of the United Textile Workers of America.

The right of organization, the right of collective bargaining, the right of the worker to have a voice as to how he shall dispose of his labor, and at what price, the right of the worker to withhold his labor when conditions are not just, are God given rights which no man or set of men can take from them.

When the war for world's democracy was fought and won it meant everything that the word "democracy" implied; it meant the wiping out of autocracy on the industrial economic field as well as in all other fields.

THE CHURCH AND THE INDUSTRIAL CONFLICT

(By Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco.)

LEO XIII in 1891 penned the following almost prophetic words: "That the spirit of revolutionary change which has long been disturbing the nations of the world should have passed beyond the sphere of politics and made its influence felt in the cognate sphere of practical economics, is not surprising."

The elements of the conflict now raging are unmistakable, in the vast expansion of industrial pursuits and the marvelous discoveries of science, in the changed relations between masters and workmen, in the enormous fortunes of some few individuals and the utter poverty of the masses, in the increased self-reliance and closer combination of the working classes, as also, finally, in the prevailing moral degeneracy.

The momentous gravity of the state of things now obtaining fills every mind with painful apprehension; actually there is no question that has taken a deeper hold on the public mind.

And the awful conflict through which the world has just passed has only sharpened the issues and intensified the conflict between master and man in the great world of industry; nor do the happenings in Russia, in Germany only yesterday, in France, yea, and in England escape the wise and the prudent men in this land of mightiest opportunities and mightiest promise which earth knows today. In these momentous issues,

which seemingly cloud all others, what direction are the leaders in the Church able to give?

"The industrial question," to quote again the great Leo, "in the opinion of some is merely an economic question, whereas in point of fact it is, first of all, a moral and religious matter, and for that reason its settlement is to be sought mainly in the moral law and in the pronouncement of religion.

And what could be more true? It is the cry of men's souls for right; it is the plea of men for justice, and really both master and man readily agree that they are striving only for justice, even though they agree not where justice lies.

In the seeking after justice we must never forget that in the present economy of our civilization, our lives and our needs are so bound up with the industrial order that the mighty operations of industry must go on continuously, else the whole body politic must suffer. It is, therefore, pregnant to remark that in seeking adjustment neither the employers nor their workmen have been sufficiently mindful of the rights of the people as a whole, nay, more, that the people as a whole have prior claim; of a consequence the first step in our adjustment is to insist that individual claims, conflicting with the rights of the community, shall not prevail.

There was a time when men questioned the rights of the laboring man to establish organizations for the furthering of his interests. That time has happily passed and the only question which now disturbs the minds of men is the question concerning the purpose of such organizations.

It may not be for purposes contrary to law and order. The aim must always be the safeguarding of the workman's interests according to the dictates of God's law and the rightfully established law of the realm. If the right to form a unitedly body seems clear to all thinking men, then there follows the equal right to bargain collectively, for the union itself could have no power to aid the struggling workmen unless as a whole their rightful claims could be placed before those who use their labor.

There was also dispute in times past concerning a rightful wage, and the old principle of supply and demand was largely the principle for adjusting this delicate matter. Happily, wise men today agree that the employe is entitled to a living wage, which includes not only the right to marry and the blessing of children, but also the decent maintenance of the home with a reasonable provision for future needs, such as sickness, relaxation and old age.

But the right to organize and the right to decent maintenance bring with them the corresponding obligations. Men often forget that when they bind themselves in union for mutual protection they are obligated, in every way in their power, to help the organization to which they have sworn fealty, and the great weakness in modern labor circles has been the neglect of the men themselves in looking after their own interests in the gathering, weekly or monthly, of the body to which they belong. The selfishness that seeks comfort, keeps them far from the disputes of the organization and leaves the adjustment of affairs to those who, because of ambition or even of lower motives, seek ascendency in the meetings of the crowd.

The right to decent, honorable compensation brings with it the corresponding obligation of rendering faithful service to the man who employs the skill or the art of the workman. The Church has always insisted that this obligation of rendering full service is an obligation that binds man under pain of sin; but it is only where the moral life of the people is in flower that we can hope that men, in this matter, will see their duty aright, and it is because our moral life has become so relax, our conscience so irresponsive, that men fail to render due service to those who hire their skill. Finally, it were needless, I hope, to add that men are bound also in conscience to live up to agreements made and ratified on behalf of the body to which they belong.

The employer, who has certain inalienable rights, also has certain obligations. He must recognize in his workman not only the dignity of his labor, but also the precious dignity of his manhood. He cannot deny the worker's right to better his condition by means of organization by means of bargaining through representatives that express the workmen's will. He must give proper compensation for the labor, nor can he refuse to add the little which must provide for the proverbial rainy day, and with these solemn obligations there goes always the right to honorable, conscientious service. Leo XIII of blessed mem-

ory also favored associations and organizations which would draw both master and man more closely together. If thirty years ago this were part of wisdom, it seems in our day even more wise.

In times past unions of capital as well as unions of labor have been essentially militant aggregations, and the Bishops of the United States, in their joint pastoral, seemed to think that the times are ripe when a militant organization should be supplemented by associations or conferences, composed jointly of employers and employes, which will place emphasis upon the common interests rather than the diverse aims of the two parties, which will place emphasis upon co-operation rather than conflict.

Assuredly through such an arrangement benefit will accrue to all. The worker would participate in those matters of industrial management which directly concern him and about which he has helpful knowledge. He would acquire an increased sense of personal responsibility and of personal dignity, he would take greater interest in his work, and he would become more effective and more content. The employer, on his side, would have the benefit of willing co-operation, and there would result a harmony of relation which must always work for good.

The public, too, would share in the advantage of a larger and a steadier production. Industry would be carried on as a great co-operative enterprise for the common weal, and not as a contest between two parties for the production of a restricted output.

From all this, it is clear there can be little hope of permanent industrial peace, until men return to the practice of that morality which religion always inculcates, for unless men recognize the dignity of their fellow men, unless men believe that they must render account of their lives and actions unto a just God, unless men recognize the dignity even of lowly labor, unless men feel that bond that binds them into common brotherhood, unless men perform their task in life because it is a conscientious obligation, unless men are willing to acknowledge the fundamental selfishness of nature, and seek in a brotherly way the best adjustment, I fear that with all our legislation we shall cry "Peace" where there is no peace.

In speaking of the power of religion to help in the solution of industrial difficulties, one goes back, instinctively, to the Guilds of the Middle Ages, which, under the protection of religion, obtained for the workman his just demands, and gave unto labor a dignity which it has not since obtained.

The craftsman of the Middle Ages, protected by his mighty organization, felt a security that workmen of today can hardly feel. Intent upon the perfection of his task he experienced a joy in his work almost unknown in our times. This is partly due, of course, to the introduction of machinery, which tends to destroy the creative instinct in man, but the medieval condition, which, under religion's protecting aegis, made man recognize his high place and his high dignity, made him contented when he had sufficient for the day's needs, made him know the joy of a good conscience, bade him hope for a better life beyond this world of toil. This medieval condition, containing in itself the secret of joy and jubilation, found the way to true peace.

Every man in the community must put his hand to the work without delay, lest the evil get beyond remedy.

The masters of our destiny in the State must see that right laws are enacted, and that just judges give unto the poor just judgments. The captains of industry must reflect seriously upon the inborn dignity of the man who toils in these busy marts, and must see in the workman a brother, a helper. He must recognize the laborer's right, and, above all things, give him that portion of the return which will enable the toiler to live honorably and decently.

The leaders in the workmen's organizations must be men of high knowledge, men of highest honor and probity, men who give themselves unselfishly to a cause which today has become majestic in its power for good, and the fine democracy of the labor union must tolerate no man whose moral fitness can be questioned.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1921

More Production?

In the past two years, times without number, capitalists and employers have told the country to get down to work. The world, they said, was denuded of necessary goods. It was the duty of all of us to produce, regardless of difficulties. Did the steel workers wish a few of their working hours to devote to themselves and their families? Such a desire was wicked, because it interfered with production. Did railroad men or the coal miners want an increase in wages to bring them abreast of high prices? It should not be considered a moment.

When Organized Labor refused to sell their labor on conditions disastrous to themselves, their strikes were assailed as crimes against the community. They were coerced with injunctions and troops. And when the buying public in general protested against high rents, high food, high clothing, the rulers of industry told us it was all labor's fault. The thirty million wage earners in the country were lazy and undisciplined. They bought silk shirts and automobiles out of their high wages, but they would not produce. It we wanted better times, we must all work harder.

Now, the unaccountable presents itself. Workmen not only stopped buying silk shirts and automobiles, but many other things as well. What was the result? The silk business shriveled, and discharged thousands of operatives. So did the automobile, the woolen, the clothing and many other businesses. We find, strangely, that hundreds of thousands of workmen are clamoring for a chance to produce. And we find that the capitalists and manufacturers who have been tooting the loudest horn about the workers to work harder, are the very ones who are now denying them the opportunity to work at all. It is now up to the workmen to arise and say to the masters of the country's business, "Produce! Produce!"

There cannot be one economic morality for labor and another one for business. The law of business, as we know, is the law of the jungle, and it seems mankind must continue on that basis, even if it perishes for the privilege.

In 1919 there was much complaint of the reduced efficiency of labor. Much production was lost in striking for higher wages and in shopping around for better jobs. But much greater production is lost now through the closing down of mills, in part or wholly, while wages and prices are being adjusted to lower levels. Today the road to the bankruptcy courts is in danger of becoming clogged; unemployment is becoming general, and hundreds of thousands are without means to buy, however much prices may have fallen.

If our industrial reformers were to give heed and rebuild and develop our neglected transportation system, to reclaim by drainage and irrigation our swamp and arid lands, in areas greater than France, and to make the standard

of American housing decent, they would find that there is need for more labor and capital than can be found in two generations.

* * *

Relation of Cost of Goods to Rise in Wages

From the Bureau of Social Reconstruction, W. Scott Lewis, director, we received a report from which we quote:

The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that the average increase in the price of clothing since 1913 has been 139.3%, while furniture and house furnishings have increased 139.62%. The National Industrial Conference Board has published tables showing the change in actual weekly earnings of employes in various industries since September, 1914:

Industry	Av. Weekly Wage 1914	1919	Per Cent Inc.
Boot & Shoe.....	$14.70	$25.90	76%
Cotton Goods	10.00	17.10	71%
Metal Goods	13.18	24.75	87%
Paper	12.73	22.40	67%
Wool	11.52	18.61	61%

These prices are fair averages of the comparative increase in wages and prices of goods to the consumer. There is considerable difference between an increase of 139% to the consumer and an increase of 61% to 76% to the worker. The question of why the producer and the consumer are both on the war path and are organizing co-operative stores and other industries on their own hook is not hard to answer. More power to them.

* * *

Why Not?

The following extract clipped from "The National Labor Journal" is very much to the point at this time of wage reductions and we think it well worth while to ponder over. It says:

"Following the peremptory announcement of general reduction in wages of from 10 to 25 per cent or more, WHY NOT:

"Tell the landlord when he comes around for the next month's rent that he is 10 or 20 per cent shy because your wages have been reduced that much?

"Tell the butcher and the grocer that you are paying him 10 or 20 per cent less of his bill because you are getting that much less and cannot afford it?

"Go out and select a $5 pair of shoes (if you can find such) and then offer the store manager 10 or 20 per cent less than his list price?

"Follow this out all along the line of your weekly and monthly bills and see where you will get off with it. Will the landlord, the butcher, or the other merchant stand for it? They will not.

"They do not care a hoot whether or not you are getting all you need to keep you going. They are going to get it and they have the bulge on you. You cannot get what they have and what you need unless you pay their prices for it. Nevertheless the boss you are working for comes along and nonchalantly says 'ten per cent cut all around," and you have to stand for it. They say prices are coming down. Perhaps they are, but where? Pork went down 6c a pound two weeks ago and last week the newspapers carried big headlines saying that pork products had been advanced 7c. Sure they come down in order to get a better hold, just like a fighting dog lets go to get a better grip.

"But, anyway, try the reduction stunt yourself and see where you get off with it."

* * *

Has the Cost of Living Decreased?

Has the cost of living come down in the past six months? We know it has not, although this propaganda is being used by employers not only as a ground for refusing further advance in wages, but to justify extensive wage reductions in numerous industries. In connection with this matter, Mr. Arthur Warner, in an article in "The Nation" of February 2, 1921, in part says:

"During the past six months the public has been told again and again that the cost of living was lower than it had been. Statistics of declining wholesale prices have been quoted, and certain instances of lower retail prices have been set forth, going to show that the consumer was better off than formerly. It is in use by retailers to induce the public to call off the "buying strike" and to help unload congested shelves. Meanwhile the public has been puzzled; it has seen assertions of a lower cost of living in the newspapers, but it has not felt them in the pocketbook. What is the matter?

"The decline in wholesale prices is indisputable. One has only to follow the record of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"The evidence of lower costs is undeniable—from the standpoint of whole-

sale prices. In respect to retail prices, which are what interest the consumer, it has been difficult to get at the truth, but in January of this year the Bureau of Labor Statistics made public figures which go far to explain why the consumer has not felt the benefits of the lower cost of living. One reason is that the lower cost of living has not arrived. It has been lost somewhere between the producer and the consumer. Although there was some reduction in the cost of living in the last six months of 1920, it was just about enough to compensate the consumer for the advance that took place during the first six months. In other words, during a year which saw a reduction in wholesale prices from an index figure of 248 to 189, there seems to have been virtually no change in the cost of living to the consumer.

"The retail cost of clothing shows declines everywhere except in San Francisco and Seattle, but clothing is only 15 per cent of the average budget. The other items—housing, fuel and light, furniture and furnishings, and miscellaneous — show increases for the year 1920.

"Now, the importance of considering the change in the cost of living for the entire year 1920, and not merely for the last six months, lies in this, that almost all wage and salary advances were obtained either during the war or during the first year after the armistice. Only a few gains were recorded during the winter of 1920 and virtually none after the spring. Hence, reduction of wages is not justified on the ground of any change in the cost of living to date. Of course it is said—and with some justice, except in regard to food—that declines in retail prices must inevitably lag several months behind those in wholesale rates, since it takes time to convert raw products into finished articles and to get them on the market. This would be more reassuring if it were not for the fact that wholesale prices are showing a tendency at the moment to appreciate again. This tendency may be only temporary, but it gives pause to one's hopefulness for the outlook of the consumer. "Bradstreet's" for January 15th says that "for the first time in eight months the number of articles advancing in price this week exceeds those declining." Of eighty commodities at wholesale twenty advanced over the week previous, while sixteen declined and forty-four remained unchanged.

"The situation of the consumer reminds one of the old but excellent story of the judge and the preacher. "I can send a man to the gallows," boasted the judge. "I can consign him to hell," retorted the preacher. "Yes," said the judge. "but when I send him to the gallaws, he goes." When an employer reduces wages, they are reduced; when the propagandists reduce the cost of living—well, that's another story."

* * *

Stay Where You Are

Employers are trying by insidious propaganda to create the impression that lots of work and better conditions can be had somewhere else than their local district. The intent is to flood first one locality and then other localities with an excess of union members and thereby wreck our dearly-earned conditions.

The conditions are much the same throughout the United States, and if you spend your last dollar on transportation you become subject to competition with the strike breaker with this difference: The employer must return fare to them, and you can walk.

Stay where you are now. If you must move, first write to the Local's Secretary of that district for the facts concerning employment.

Pay no attention to so-called news items that are misleading ads concerning employment.

* * *

A New Rule On the Market

A new 6 ft. extension spring joint rule designed for taking inside measurements of openings has just been placed upon the market by the Lufkin Rule Company, Saginaw, Mich.

* * *

It is easily understood that leaders of the labor movement who are resourceful tacticians will discourage strikes because, under prevailing conditions, many industries would welcome strikes as affording an opportunity to reduce wages by the simple expedient of closing the doors and waiting for the workers, tired of unemployment or destitute, to return at lower wage rates.

* * *

Trade unionism, with all its faults, has been a force for justice, for progress, and for the common welfare of employer and employe.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS NOW READY

The new Constitutions are now ready, and every member of this United Brotherhood should have one. Order your supply from General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1921, of the General Executive Board

(Continued)

January 15, 1921.

New York, N. Y. Furniture Workers' District Council.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $5,076 for relief of men locked out.

Request of the Macon, Ga., District Council for financial aid for relief of men involved in a job strike denied, as the General Executive Board does not give financial support in job strikes.

Glen Cove, N. Y., L. U. 1093.—Request for financial aid for men out on sympathetic strike with other trades, denied, as action was taken without sanction of the General Office.

Request of the Toronto District Council for financial aid to pay for picketing a job strike denied, as the General Office does not finance District Councils or Local Unions on job strikes.

In the complaint of L. U. No. 20 that L. U. No. 1456, New York City, is discriminating against the members of L. U. No. 20 working on docks and piers, the General Executive Board refers the matter to the General President for adjustment and report results to the next meeting of the Board.

The audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 17, 1921.

Mobile, Ala.—The sum of $732 was appropriated for relief of men on strike. Report of present conditions indicates an early settlement of the existing trouble. The Board therefore extends financial aid to the Mobile, Ala., District Council until February 4, 1921.

Atlanta, Ga., District Council.—In the lockout of our members to reduce wages the General Executive Board grants financial aid as detailed reports are made to the General Office.

The audit of the books and accounts was continued throughout the day.

January 18, 1921.

Tampa, Fla., L. U. No. 696.—In the lockout in Tampa, Fla., to reduce wages, the Board

votes financial aid for relief of men affected.

The audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 19, 1921.

The audit of the books and accounts continued.

January 20, 1921.

New York, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages laid over in accordance with notification received from the District Council under date of January 5, 1921.

Toronto, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1.10 per hour, effective January 1, 1921. Referred to the General Secretary to secure latest information.

Kankakee, Ill., L. U. 496.—Movement for same scale of wages, $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Emporium, Pa., L. U. 594.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour and the eight-hour day, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Hamilton, O., L. U. 637.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted, financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Fort Dodge, Ia., L. U. 641.—Movement for the same scale of wages, $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, when reports are made to the General Office.

Dixon, Ill., L. U. 790.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective April 1, 1921, from 80c per hour, journeymen, to $1 per hour, and 60c, millmen, to 90c for millmen. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective April 20, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Lebanon, Pa., L. U. 677.—Movement for an increase in wages from 62½c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Clay Center, Kan., L. U. 903.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement should be for the shorter work day.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council (Sash and Door Workers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 57c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Chillicothe, O., L. U. 1255.—Movement for improved working conditions, effective March 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for the same scale of wages (87½c) per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Oconomowoc, Wis., L. U. 1314.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 31 per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Washington, Ia., L. U. 1398.—Movement for the same scale of wages, (75c) per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted when the provisions of Section 58 of our General Laws have been complied with.

Trois-Rivieres, Que., Can., L. U. 1973.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

New Philadelphia, O., L. U. 1802.—Movement for the same scale of wages (87½c) per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Macomb, Ill., L. U. 1883.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective March 10, 1921. Official sanction granted; next movement should be for a shorter work day.

Livermore Falls, Minn., L. U. 1963.—Movement for an increase in wages from 66c to 81c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Grand Forks, N. D., L. U. 2028.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour and the eight-hour day. Official sanction granted.

Sullivan, Ill., L. U. 2128.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 2289.—Movement for an increase in wages of 30c per hour. Referred to the General President.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. 158.—Jurisdictional dispute with Building Trades Council of Los Angeles County relative to the moving picture industry, referred to the General President.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Report of existing conditions after being considered was referred to the General President.

Appeal of L. U. No. 713, Niagara Falls, Ont., from the decision as rendered by General Treasurer Neale in the disapproved claim for benefits account the death of Hubert David Deagle. The Board referred the matter back to the General Treasurer to pass upon in accordance with the explanations given in connection with other papers in the case.

Appeal of F. M. Eichelberger, L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C., from the decision of General Treasurer Neale account disapproved claim for disability donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal., L. U. 1156.—Telegram relative to resisting reduction in wages referred to the General President.

Fargo, N. D., L. U. 1176.—Relative to depositing funds of the United Brotherhood in the bank of North Dakota. As all the funds of the United Brotherhood are invested in Government Securities with the exception of our active account, therefore the Board is not opening accounts with other banks at present.

New Albany, Ind., L. U. 436.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance denied.

The General Secretary was authorized to enter into a contract for one year with Coffield, Herdrich & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., certified public accountants, to make a quarterly audit of the accounts of the General Office.

The General Executive Board authorized the

General Secretary to purchase a bond in the name of the United Brotherhood from the National Tuberculosis Association.

The resolution adopted by L. U. No. 30, New London, Conn., relative to tax exemption of all moneys placed as mortgages on homes or property, etc., was concurred in by the General Executive Board.

Halifax, N. S., Canada, L. U. 83.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance to defray expenses of erecting a building. Request denied.

Cleveland, O., District Council.—An accounting was made to the General Office for the expenditure of money appropriated for the relief of men on strike during the month of March, 1920. Received and filed.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—Request for financial aid was denied.

Portland, Ind., L. U. 2428.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial aid was denied.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—The sum of $300 was appropriated by the General Executive Board for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Charlotte, N. C., Building Trades Council request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance to assist in the erection of a labor temple. Request denied.

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance on behalf of a member was denied.

The following resolutions referred to the General Executive Board by the Twentieth General Convention were considered in the following order:

RESOLUTION NO. 13

By Porto Rican Local Unions:

Be it Resolved, That a resolution be sent to the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood to be presented at the General Carpenters' Convention that will be held in September coming, at Indianapolis, Ind.; and be it

Resolved, That every two years, if the General Convention have amendments, same will be translated in Spanish, charging the cost of the translation to the Brotherhood and to be sold to the members of our Locals at a reasonable price, charging the same for them as the English copies; and be it

Resolved, That owing to the ignorance of the English language, it causes us many sacrifices to understand all letters, circulars, books, receipts, Journals and other documents, the Brotherhood to maintain a transatlantic office jointly with their Porto Rico District Council, to whom all work must be sent and from these offices to be addressed to all Locals, or vice-versa, as the case may be; and be it further

Resolved, That owing to the numerous reasons heretofore set forth, it is our duty to make a petition to the Brotherhood for the concession of two or three pages of the Journal, on which Spanish articles might be written relative to organization movements.

EMILIO FARISO, Pres.
MANUEL MORENO, Jr., Secy.

Your committee recommends that the subject matter contained in this resolution be referred to the General Officers, with power to act in the best interests of the United Brotherhood.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The General Executive Board referred this matter to the General President to investigate the number of copies of the Constitution required, the cost of translation, the cost of printing, etc., and report back to the next meeting of the Board. According to our Laws, "The Carpenter" must be published in the English language.

RESOLUTION NO. 33

Submitted by Delegates Purcell and Nantel, L. U. No. 78:

Whereas, There exists at this time the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes of the City of Troy and Albany are forcing the carpenters who are employed by the United Traction Company of Troy and Albany to join their unions, knowing the carpenters were members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of L. U. No. 78, and L. U. No. 117 of Albany, N. Y., and

Whereas, Believing that our members should not be forced to join any other union when they are working at carpenter work, regardless of where they are working or who employed by; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners go on record as demanding from the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes' International that they see their respective Locals of Albany and Troy refund to the members of L. U. No. 78 of Troy and L. U. No. 117 of Albany, all moneys paid by our carpenters in the form of initiation fees and due up to date; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention instruct our Executive Board to take this matter up with the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes' International Officers as soon after adjournment as possible.

T. P. PURCELL, L. U. No. 78.
HORACE NANTEL, L. U. No. 78.

Your committee recommends that the entire matter be left in the hands of our General Executive Board, they to take the matter up with the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Men and use their best efforts to get an adjustment as soon as possible.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The General Secretary was instructed to take the matter up with the International Officers of the Amalgamated Street Railway Employes for adjustment.

RESOLUTION NO. 34

We, as committees of three Locals, viz.: L. U. No. 129, Hazelton; L. U. No. 905, Freeland, and McAdoo, as that

All brothers belonging to the Carpenters' Union doing construction and repair work and all work pertaining to the carpenter with the exception of car repairmen, be exempt from buying a miners' button and all rules pertaining to the Miners' Union. We also claim that the majority of the Carpenters' Union is employed at the colleries in the Lehigh Division.

Brothers, as you know, this is a long raging battle, and one of the hardest that was ever to be fought, as we are under the jurisdiction of National Offices. Therefore we seek from them aid towards a settlement one way or another shortly.

JACOB ZEISLOFF,
ROLLAND CHIESMAN,
ALFRED RADLEY.
—Freeland.

B. F. ZIEGLER,
LEWIS D. BELLIS,
JOSEPH GEFFERT.
—Hazelton.

WILLIAM S. PUGH, Secy.
MICHAEL McGARRY, Pres.
WILLIAM E. FOX, Secy.
—McAdoo.

Your committee recommends that this mat-

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use t Steel Square Su cessfully.

What You Should Know About Sheet Metal Work.

How to Be a Successful Building Superintendent.

What You Should Know About Heating and Ventilating.

A Thousand Things

EVERY day in your work you get up-against new problems sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new w Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them o **Don't do it.** Here's everything worked out for you. Every pr lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundreds new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of ways other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways **you** can m more out of the same work you are doing now.

Cyclopedia of

Carpentry and Contracting

Five great big volumes bound in genuine American Morocco with 2138 p and more than 1000 blueprints, plans, pictures and diagrams. It is the r est, most complete, most practical work of its kind ever published. Twe five well known experts prepared these great books, gathering the mat from hundreds of different sources. Every man in the shop and on the should have them.

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Send the coupon for these great Carpentry and Contracting books TOD You can't afford to be without them and you don't take any risk at all. coupon brings the whole set by express collect for a week's free examinat Use the books a week and notify us to get them back if they don't please If you like them send us only $2.80 in 7 days and $3.00 each month u $24.80 is paid. If you prefer to pay cash with order send only $22.30. return privilege holds good just the same. Send the coupon NOW and get consulting membership free. This part of the offer will be withdrawn w the membership is filled. Remember — sending for the books does not obli you to buy.

American Technical Society, Dept. G-36

How to Write and Read Building Specifications.

What You Should Know About Water Supply and Drainage.

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What You Should Know About Carpentry and Building.

How to Build a Frame or a Brick Structure.

What You Should Know About Contracts and Legal Relations.

ou Ought To Know

The old days of hit-or-miss experience are passed. You have got **o know** if you want to keep in the running now. A little of your pare time and the Cyclopedia of Carpentry and Contracting will ut you 'way ahead of the rest. See our FREE trial offer and easy ayment plan below.

Consult Our Experts

With every set of these books we give free a one ear consulting membership in our society. This entitles you to onsult our engineers and experts on any building proposition, any ime for one year. Write often — ask as many questions as you ke.

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How to Know Material and Select the Best.

1000 New and Better Ways of Doing Things.

How to Care for Tools.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Dept. G-363, Chicago.

Please send me the 6 volume Cyclopedia of Carpentry and Contracting, shipping charges collect. I will send you $2.80 in seven days and $3.00 each month until $24.80 is paid or notify you to send for the books at your expense. If I buy the books I get a membership in your society free.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Reference.....

Please fill out all of these lines.

What You Should Know About Plastering and Painting.

ter be taken up by our General Executive Board, they to use their best efforts to get a settlement as soon as possible.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Board ruled that inasmuch as the agreement between the United Mine Workers and the United Brotherhood gives to our organization jurisdiction over carpenters, therefore there is no necessity for carpenters purchasing badge or button.

RESOLUTION NO. 37

By Delegate William Caristein, L. U. No. 102:

Whereas, Gross injustices have been done against the railroad carpenters in the bridge and building department by representatives who are inexperienced in that class of work in said department; and

Whereas, The bridge and building carpenters have been placed with the unskilled labor by members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, which is known as a laborers' organization; and

Whereas, The Carpenters employed in railroad shops for maintenance of equipment have been misrepresented by the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and classified with unskilled help as carmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America instruct the General Executive Board to take the matter up at once and by all possible means gain admission in the railroad branch of the American Federation of Labor for their membership of railroad carpenters to enable them to receive proper and effective representation.

WILLIAM CARLSTEIN,
FRED E. SMITHMAN,
HENRY HERTHOLF.
Representing the Railroad Carpenters.

Your committee recommends that inasmuch as our United Brotherhood has already applied for admission to the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, this matter be left in the hands of the General Executive Board.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The General Executive Board instructs the General Secretary to demand suspension of the Maintenance of Way Employes from the Railway Trades Department all Central and State Bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

The invitation of the International Union of Woodworkers to attend a Convention in Europe was referred to the General Secretary to find out when and where the Convention will be held and report to the next meeting of the General Executive Board.

After further investigation the disability claim of Brother Geo. Schmitz of L. U. No. 47, St. Louis, Mo., was ordered paid by the General Treasurer.

Request of the Commercial National Bank of Indianapolis to deposit a portion of the funds of the United Brotherhood in their bank denied, as no new accounts were being opened in view of the fact that all the funds not on checking account were invested in United States Government Securities.

Same action as above taken in the requests of the Fidelity Trust Company of Indianapolis.

Gavin L. Payne & Company, Indianapolis. Relative to investment of United Brotherhood funds in gold bonds of the Dominican Republic. Since all funds of the United Brotherhood are invested in Government Securities no action taken.

Public Ownership League of America. Relative to depositing funds of the United Brotherhood in the bank of North Dakota. No new accounts being opened at this time.

January 21, 1921.

Appeal of L. U. 881, Massillon, O., from ruling of General President over work in course of construction in Orville, O., which is not under the jurisdiction of L. U. 881. The ruling of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The following is report of the special subcommittee of the General Executive Board:

January 21, 1921.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the Board, with General Treasurer Thos. Neale, on this day made an examination of all Government bonds and United States Certificates of Indebtedness in vault of the Indianapolis, Ind., National Bank, and find the following:

Fourth Liberty Loan, $1000 denomination, 4¼%	$100,000.00
Fourth Liberty Loan, $100 denomination, 4¼%	1,500.00
Third Liberty Loan, $500 denomination, 4¼%	4,500.00
Third Liberty Loan, $100 denomination, 4¼%	3,500.00
Third Liberty Loan, $5000 denomination, 4¼%	75,000.00
Second Liberty Loan, $1000 denomination, 4¼%	50,000.00
Total	$234,500.00

Certificate of Indebtedness No. 941, 4¾%	$300,000.00
Certificate of Indebtedness No. 1060, 6%	50,000.00
Certificate of Indebtedness No. 1389, 6%	150,000.00
Victory Bond, Canada, $5000 denomination, 5½%	25,000.00
Victory Bond, Canada, $1000 denomination, 5½%	25,000.00
Total	$784,500.00

(Signed)
JOHN H. POTTS,
W. A. COLE,
J. W. WILLIAMS.

Norfolk, Va., Tidewater District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the months of May and June, 1920.

Chester, Pa., Delaware County, District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the months of June and July, 1920.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council (Outside Men.)—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of July and August, 1920.

Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of June and July, 1920.

Bethlehem, Pa., Lehigh Valley District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the month of June, 1920.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1960.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of June, 1920.

Du Page, Ill., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards **at less than cost.**

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

of men on strike during the months of July and August, 1920.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of May, June, July and August, 1920.

St. Paul, Minn., Twin City District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of May, June and July, 1920.

Norfolk, Va., Tidewater District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of August, September and October, 1920.

St. Louis, Mo., District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of April, May, June, July and August, 1920.

Springfield, O., L. U. 660.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of July and August, 1920.

Bristol, Pa., L. U. 1462.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of May, June and July, 1920.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council. Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and November, 1920.

St. Johns, N. F., L. U. 1320.—Full accounting received for appropriation made for relief of men on strike during the month of October, 1920.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., Frontier District Council.—Full accounting received for appropriations made for relief of men on strike during the months of June and July, 1920.

Detroit, Mich., Wayne County District Council.—Movement to retain present working agreement ($1 per hour), effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Marion, O., L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction and financial aid granted when the provisions of Section 58 of the General Laws have been fully complied with.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on Wednesday, March 30, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Report of Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Held at Windsor, September 13th to 18th, at Local Armories

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.

Mr. J. F. Clancy welcomed the delegates on behalf of Trades and Labor Council of Windsor. After a few well chosen remarks, called upon the following gentlemen to address the convention: Mayor E. B. Winter, Walter McGregor, representing the Border Cities Board of Commerce; W. C. Kennedy, M. P., and Hon. Walter Rollo, Minister of Labor for the Province of Ontario.

The forenoon session was featured by the address of Walter Rollo, and the afternoon by the splendid speech of the Hon. Arthur Meigen, Premier of the Dominion.

Mr. Meighen was in fine fettle and was given a good hearing. Tom Moore, in introducing the Premier, warned the delegates that it was their duty, even if they did not agree with the Premier in politics or policies to give him the courtesy of a fair hearing. He was given an ovation. The Premier reviewed briefly the history of organized labor on this continent and suggested that the best way to get results tending to the improvement of the lot of the wage earners was by a steady, determined movement along lines which had already brought results.

He claimed to be a worker, and while not a member of any organization, he had the greatest sympathy with the movement. He knew a time when he felt sure he would have been admitted to a union, had they known him then (perhaps he referred to his school teaching days in Winnipeg). He praised the Trades Congress for the good work that had been accomplished and he urged that it was wise to follow the lines of the past successes and not be taken up with the new ideas of disintegration, etc., which caused unrest and much unpleasantness.

He paid a tribute to Senator Robertson as the first Minister of Labor to be taken from the ranks of working men as he had filled the bill most satisfactorily he thought. His policies had been to work in co-operation with responsible labor organizations and with organizations of employers as well. He referred to the technical schools system of improving the mechanic to which Parliament had voted $10.000.000, to be spread over ten years, for the benefit of labor and controlled by the Labor Department.

He felt it was the duty of the Government to try to bring about equality of opportunity. Every citizen should have a chance to earn a living, to use the energy possessed. He promised the co-operation of his Government with all sane organized labor bodies.

Previous to the arrival of the Prime Minister and after his departure the report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken up, and fifteen of the eighty-

five resolutions were concurred in, with little controversy, but at adjournment for the day at 5:30, a heated discussion was progressing over one from the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, Local No. 200, of Ottawa, which stated that:

"Whereas, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada claims to be the mouthpiece of organized labor; and

"Whereas, It has been the custom to interview the powers that be in the position of begging, hat in hand, to enact legislation; and

"Whereas, Congress has grown to manhood and self respect; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Congress meeting at Windsor go on record that the time has arrived to enter into the political field and elect men of the working class to represent them in our legislative halls, provincial and federal, to enable the legislative demands of the Congress to be placed on the statute books, and eliminate the beggarly cap-in-hand function which has become an annual farce."

This the committee recommended be elected and Mr, Praper, Secretary-Treasurer, strongly endorsed the action of the committee, as he considered the resolution couched in language insulting to Congress and of such a nature that it should not appear in the records of the Congress.

The time for adjournment arrived in the midst of the discussion and it was continued when the convention resumed at 9:30 in the morning. The delegates were entertained with a concert at the Armories in the evening.

— *Morning Session* —

A clause in the report of the executive "in re" the tariff commission recommending that said commission be nonpartizans, was adopted.

Another part of the report of the executive relative to political action was warmly debated. Delegate Wilkinson of Vancouver, declaring that the Congress should keep clear of all politics. Some radicals urged political action and the President had to intervene for order.

The resolution of the Ottawa Painters' Local No. 200, which asked the Congress to enter political arena was not concurred in.

After Delegate Wilkinson made an eloquent warning about entering politics Delegate Arcand of Montreal spoke in French and made a strong address in favoring the report of the executive.

A vote of confidence was passed in favor of Secretary Draper.

A long discussion took place on the 8-hour day and the 44-hour week. Some delegates advocated the amendment to the British North America Act, which would force the legalizing of the 8-hour day, etc.

President Moore set at rest a rumor that the West was not represented by stating that there were over twenty-four delegates at the convention from West of the Great Lakes.

A clause in the report of the executive, which referred to destructive propaganda

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Established 25 years
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Be a Black Beauty Owner Agent

being distributed by the One Big Union was expected to have raised a storm, but it passed without even a hint at objection.

The presence of John Manning, Secretary of the Label Department of the American Federation of Labor and a well known aggressive worker for the use of the Label, gave a little extra eclat, and on Wednesday he delivered a nice fraternal address, not failing to drive home some good points on the continuation of loyalty to the Union Label. He was given a fine reception. Fraternal delegates were introduced and made a powerful impression by stirring speeches.

They included J. E. Davidson, national organizer of the Iron Founders of Great Britain; D. J. Shea, representing the American Federation of Labor and Eugene J. Brock, representing the Detroit, Mich., Federation of Labor. Mr. Davidson spoke strongly in favor of the ballot as a better force for getting labor's need than the direct action, and he was cheered lustily. The Labor Party in Britain was determined to gain the full fruit of their labors and not to let the capitalists have it. He made a good defense of the British miners and declared their loyalty to be unquestioned.

Miss Katheryn Derry of Hamilton, Ont., of the International Congress of Women Workers and Miss Mabel Gilespie, of Chicago, delegates for the National Women Workers' Trade Union League also spoke.

The election of officers was the next order of business.

The officers chosen were as follows:

President Tom Moore was re-elected by acclamation amid wild cheering. In thanking the convention, Mr. Moore stated that he was particularly pleased with the action of the convention, as charges had been made that he was not the representative of organized labor and he considered the action of the convention a complete vindication.

Mr. P. M. Draper was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer by acclamation. Mr. Draper spoke briefly, referring to charges that had been made against him, coupled with the President, of not being loyal to the interests of organized labor, and he considered his election by acclamation as the best possible answer.

Eight names were placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidencies: Arthur Martel, Montreal; Alex. McAndrew, Moose Jaw; H. A. Halford, Hamilton; A. R. Mosher, Ottawa; J. W. Wilkinson, Vancouver; A. E. O'Leary, Toronto; Richard Lynch, Montreal, and James Simpson. Of these Messrs. Wilkinson, O'Leary, Lynch and Simpson withdrew.

The result of the ballot showed Arthur Martel, Montreal; Alex. McAndrew, Moos Jaw; and H. A. Halford, Hamilton, elected.

W. F. Bush, Toronto, was elected as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and J. T. Foster, Montreal, as delegate to the British Trades Congress.

— Notes of the Convention —

Never was there a convention more orderly and better conducted. The best of parliamentary procedure was kept up and Mr. Moore showed himself not only a good disciplinarian from the chair, but a friendly one, as he always pointed out his reasons for every move.

A resolution asking that Trades and Labor Councils shall have the power to recommend the taking of a strike vote was repected, this matter being under the jurisdiction of the various trades unions, the Congress and the Central Councils being only legislation bodies.

— Financial Statement —

The financial statement of the Trades and Labor Congress, as well as the record year of increased membership are worthy of the highest praise. The total receipts were $46.827.32; expenditures, $44,969.50, leaving a balance on hand of $1,857.82, not including the $10,000 reserve fund and $5,000 invested in Victory Bonds.

In twenty years the receipts have risen from $1,000 to this handsome amount and from a membership of 8,381 in 1901 it has grown to the magnificent number of 173,463. These are wonderful figures and it is something of which every labor International Union may be proud.

A most important matter was decided upon at this convention, which indicates still further progress and they are to complete a permanent building at Ottawa for headquarters of the Congress, located at 172 McLaren St., and which was purchased at the cost of $18,250.

— Delegates In Attendance —

Four fraternal delegates.

Thirty-eight international representatives.

Fifty-six Trades and Labor Councils.

Four hundred and fourteen International Local Unions.

Conditions Bad At Santa Cruz, Cal.

Trade at present is very poor. Estimated about 40 non-union to 90 union men in town. Large numbers are coming in—many not showing their cards and working for any old price. It would be advisable for members of the United Brotherhood to stay away at present.

Work Slack In New Castle, Pa.

We have just received word from L. U. No. 206 of New Castle, Pa., that there is very little work there. The Builders' Exchange at that place have suggested that the Carpenters go back to the scale paid in 1919, and all holidays the same. It would be advisable, under the circumstances, for our members to stay away.

Working Conditions Poor In Great Falls, Montana

Reports received from L. U. No. 286 of Great Falls, Montana, show that 50 percent of our membership are unemployed and walking the streets.

No Building Boom in San Diego

Numerous advertisements are being spread about regarding the city of San Diego, Cal., having a shortage of carpenters, millmen and other building craftsmen, and that there is a building boom there; this is not true and members are advised to stay away. San Diego has the lowest wage scale on the Pacific Coast.

Open Shop At Lynchburg, Va.

L. U. No. 2232, Lynchburg, Va., reports that all the contractors and Chamber of Commerce are unfair to organized workers, and that there is no work of any consequence at this time. Such work as there is, is under contract in the hands of the contractors who are fighting for the "open shop."

No Work In Sight

Carpenters of the United Brotherhood are requested to stay away from Akron, O., as there are at present about 75 per cent of the number of the Locals there out of work and no work in sight, the Master Builders having declared for the "open shop."

No Work In Lakeland, Fla.

We are just advised that conditions are bad at Lakeland, Fla., and we are asked to instruct our members to stay away from there unless they want to walk the streets. Non-union men are working for half the scale and a great many of our members are out of work.

1
2
3
FREE
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Send no money—just name and address. We will then send you one of these genuine Tifnite gems on 10 days' free trial.
Like a REAL Diamond
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Order Quick. Prices reduced. Same now as before war. Most liberal, easy terms.
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Overrun With Carpenters

Reports received from the Carpenters District Council of McKeesport, Pa., shows that city to have a surplus of carpenters with no work in sight. It would therefore, be advisable for members of the United Brotherhood to stay away from there.

Labor Troubles

Reports are received from Menominee, Mich., Marinette and Peshtigo, Wis., of labor troubles in that vicinity, and it would be advisable for members of the United Brotherhood to pass up that territory until further notice.

Open Shop Fight In State of Idaho

We have just received word from L. U. No. 609 of Idaho Falls, Idaho, that they are still fighting the open shop there and throughout the State and we therefore advise our members to stay away from that section.

Local Unions Chartered In January

Chicago, Ill. (Stockyards Maintenance Carpenters.)
Parish, Ala. South Bend, Tex.
Clarksville, Tenn. Kirkwood, Mo.
Iron Mountain, Mich. Hopewell, Va.
Total, 7 Local Unions.

Thrift is progress. Keep on climbing with W. S. S.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41550	August F. Chaffin	14	19	10	Endocarditis	$300.00
41551	Chas. Wm. Heidenreich	22	4	7	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
41552	Margaret Merritt	41	4	5	Puerperal eclampsia	75.00
41553	Alfred Hopkinson	42	20	10	Apoplexy	300.00
41554	Anna Breehl	72	18	3	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
41555	John J. Kelly	112	20	1	Accidental	300.00
41556	John P. Kolb	146	13	8	Paralysis	300.00
41557	I. J. Crow (Dis.)	185	9	11	Blindness	400.00
41558	Samuel W. Plankington	211	33	10	Heart trouble	300.00
41559	Frank A. Brown	322	11	5	Heart trouble	125.00
41560	Salma Kloury	322	13	5	Cancer	75.00
41561	Frederick Muhlethaler	355	21	5	Cystitis	300.00
41562	Paul Wright	364	3	6	Accidental	150.00
41563	Waldo Whalen	416	6	7	Nephritis	300.00
41564	Thomas Halstead	574	20	0	Apoplexy	125.00
41565	Martha J. Johnson	592	9	7	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
41566	James Mahern	799	12	6	Heart disease	125.00
41567	Annie McKenzie	991	17	9	Hemiplegia	75.00
41568	G. B. Conn	1273	5	4	Pneumonia	300.00
41569	Lloyd McKelvey	1327	10	11	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
41570	Ray G. Haselton	1652	1	7	Carbuncle	50.00
41571	Josephine Freeman	1687	8	8	Peritonitis	75.00
41572	Artie E. Cannon	276	3	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
41573	Paul Abrendt	31	5	2	Uraemia	300.00
41574	Isaac V. Hall	31	22	6	Heart disease	125.00
41575	Edward A. Mackey	34	16	4	Carcinoma	300.00
41576	Charlotte B. Kriel	58	1	10	Accidental	25.00
41577	Anna M. Johnson	62	16	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
41578	Emma Boehm	167	21	4	Gall stones	75.00
41579	Edna Violet Carrington	168	8	2	Heart trouble	75.00
41580	John Leicher	182	6	6	Myocarditis	300.00
41581	James P. Bartley	254	8	7	Heart failure	75.00
41582	Claernce Alcock	268	1	5	Homicide	50.00
41583	Frieda Marie Bielbarz	298	30	0	Pneumonia	75.00
41584	Fred A. Anderson	317	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
41585	Peter John Sedeen	317	1	5	Cancer	50.00
41586	Charles C. Martin	331	11	2	Angina pectoris	300.00
41587	Charles A. Hurd	453	21	4	Carcinoma	300.00
41588	John Gibbons	594	17	11	Heart failure	125.00
41589	Eloise Doretta	608	19	7	Accidental	75.00
41590	Thomas Murtaugh	608	30	7	Fractured skull	300.00
41591	William H. Bentley	608	3	4	Cardiac dilitation	150.00
41592	Peter O'Callaghan	608	21	1	Pneumonia	300.00
41593	James A. Spell	742	2	8	Apoplexy	100.00
41594	W. H. Hunt	856	14	0	Heart disease	300.00
41595	George S. Jones	914	15	7	Pernicious anaemia	300.00
41596	Peter N. Pearson	946	4	7	Nephritis	50.00
41597	Ernest O. Sundblad	1184	3	9	Fractured skull	150.00
41598	Nellie Bly Kissinger	1236	15	7	Hemorrhage	75.00
41599	James G. Gainey	1725	5	0	Sarcoma	300.00
41600	Edna Dawn Heavin	1797	3	2	Influenza	75.00
41601	Mrs. John H. Koch	1846	2	2	Heart trouble	50.00
41602	Robert Miller	1846	2	4	Tuberculosis	100.00
41603	Frank A. Hale	1896	8	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41604	Frank L. Booth	55	11	8	Pneumonia	300.00
41605	Malcolm Burns	55	4	5	Pneumonia	200.00
41606	Celestia Sigman	55	10	7	Pneumonia	75.00
41607	Annie Windrum	55	4	0	Pneumonia	75.00
41608	Mary Ella Elliott	125	8	6	Heart disease	75.00
41609	Gertrude L. Clarkson	132	18	4	Acute indigestion	75.00
41610	Theophile Caty	134	8	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41611	Daniel Bruce	286	5	6	Carcinoma	300.00
41612	Isom H. Fields	296	1	0	Epilepsy	50.00
41613	Edward Tyler (Dis.)	331	2	11	Accident	100.00
41614	Anna Owens	359	25	5	Heart trouble	75.00
41615	William M. Taylor (Dis.)	385	23	7	Fall	400.00
41616	Robert Kassel	419	13	4	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
41617	Gustave Rodeen	483	15	11	Endocarditis	300.00
41618	Magdelina Schueder	612	24	7	Dementia	75.00
41619	John Peterlich (Dis.)	643	2	4	Fractured skull	100.00
41620	Henderson Sneed Williams	935	1	4	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
41621	Eugene Gaulin	1092	1	1	Encephalitis	50.00
41622	Joseph A. Homolka	1242	7	7	Suicide	300.00
41623	Isidore Ziff	1367	10	5	Sarcoma	130.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41624	Carry Etta Yarrington	1704	13	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
41625	Vaclav Zak	1786	8	5	Rheumatism	300.00
41626	William Siewert	2725	25	0	Pneumonia	300.00
41627	Curtis D. Newlon	3	10	3	Carcinoma	300.00
41628	Arne C. Hope	7	22	4	Fractured skull	300.00
41629	Rose Finnegan	10	24	7	Myocarditis	75.00
41630	Rebecca Johnson	79	4	5	Nephritis	75.00
41631	Moise Saucier	134	9	5	Bright's disease	300.00
41632	Marion Stevenson	200	30	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
41633	Evelyn Spindler	213	9	11	Poisoning	75.00
41634	Jos. H. Robinson	222	4	4	Strangulation	200.00
41635	Benj. Franklin Andrews	266	30	11	Pneumonia	300.00
41636	Anna Kolisnyck	277	1	0	Tuberculosis	25.00
41637	James H. Pickering	277	3	2	Fractured skull	150.00
41638	Stephen Pacuk	341	4	5	Leukemia	200.00
41639	Walter T. Flashman	434	11	11	Ureamia	300.00
41640	Arthur Lindberg	483	8	2	Pneumonia	300.00
41641	Hulda Bertha Reed	483	21	7	Myelitis	75.00
41642	B. L. Frisbie (Dis.)	528	4	1	Blindness	300.00
41643	Arlie G. Curts	592	4	6	Appendicitis	200.00
41644	Clayton R. Gates	602	16	11	Aortic regurgitation	300.00
41645	Jeremiah Tobin	603	8	1	Bronchitis	75.00
41646	Charles Anderson	624	19	2	Pneumonia	300.00
41647	Barbara Wolfe	638	18	11	Myocarditis	75.00
41648	William Frederick	687	28	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
41649	Aimee J. Lemire	794	5	4	Accidental	300.00
41650	Hanna B. Anderson	808	10	7	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
41651	Gus Reinke	945	15	6	Bright's disease	300.00
41652	John Augustus Asp (Dis.)	1069	18	6	Fall	400.00
41653	Joseph Switek	1330	10	4	Leukemia	300.00
41654	Jose Vicente Villa	1455	6	7	Neuralgia	300.00
41655	Jennie Thompson	1456	2	9	Heart trouble	50.00
41656	Lydia Viola Perkins	1593	16	1	Cancer	75.00
41657	Hattie I. Lester	1640	2	7	Carcinoma	50.00
41658	Emma M. Pomeroy	2024	10	7	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
41659	John Rieger	2090	25	10	Carcinoma	300.00
41660	Lessie Davis	2146	1	2	Cancer	25.00
41661	Addie Babylon	2248	1	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	25.00
41662	James C. Richards	22	37	4	Pneumonia	300.00
41663	Karoline Hagen	72	7	4	Anaemia	75.00
41664	Maude Stocks	122	8	2	Cardio renal	75.00
41665	Frank Ayars	155	16	7	Pneumonia	300.00
41666	Mary Ellen Price	183	12	6	Myocarditis	75.00
41667	Charles Repp	213	3	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
41668	Homer S. Hill (Dis.)	217	7	3	Strained back	400.00
41669	Maria Young	218	12	6	Hernia	75.00
41670	Ferdinand Weckermann	366	13	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
41671	John Hclikson	483	13	8	Besilar thrombosis	300.00
41672	Mary Elizabeth Koser	514	12	11	Paralysis	75.00
41673	Henry W. Kimball	566	9	2	Phthisis	300.00
41674	Katie L. Fife	1193	8	2	Abscess	75.00
41675	Richard M. Stricker	1537	3	4	Heart disease	150.00
41676	Frank C. Wolbert	2090	15	5	Pneumonia	125.00
41677	Arthur M. Carrier	42	11	6	Cancer	300.00
41678	Thomas F. Cox	83	29	9	Angina pectoris	300.00
41679	Margaret Hughes	210	1	10	Tuberculosis	25.00
41680	Christian F. Weber	304	25	11	Aortic aneurism	300.00
41681	Lizzie Alexander	317	19	1	Gangrene	75.00
41682	Charlotte Flyte	317	19	5	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
41683	Frances Tartagluoni	385	9	8	Myocarditis	75.00
41684	Agnes E. Moon	550	14	3	Heart disease	75.00
41685	Thomas A. Stupp	677	4	10	Septicaemia	200.00
41686	William A. Murphy	710	4	6	Cancer	200.00
41687	John J. Murtha	795	4	1	Carcinoma	200.00
41688	Edward A. Luscombe	1093	26	2	Prostatic hypertrophy	300.00
41689	Anthime Hamelin	2098	2	2	Pneumonia	100.00
41690	Annie Hooper	2350	1	1	Convulsions	25.00
41691	Joseph Treiber	1	11	5	Suicide	300.00
41692	Edward J. Thernell	7	2	3	Edema	100.00
41693	Charles D. Gaffney	16	20	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
41694	John B. Fairchild	100	21	3	Enteritis	125.00
41695	Samuel S. Holobaugh	104	1	5	Septicaemia	50.00
41696	Mary A. Bach	179	19	8	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
41697	Emile Kleesattel	209	34	1	Goitre	75.00
41698	Mollie Prater	253	1	8	Septicaemia	25.00
41699	Charles E. Nelson	262	16	9	Nephritis	300.00
41700	Frank Utecht	341	11	8	Endocarditis	300.00
41701	Julia O'Leary Clark	351	4	1	Eclampsia	75.0.
41702	Marie Schershel	419	13	6	Pneumonia	75.00
41703	William H. Rode	516	5	1	Pneumonia	300.00
41704	Mary Ellen Roberts	554	42	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
41705	Ernst Alexander McCowan	633	1	3	Typhoid fever	50.00
41706	William Bryant	1029	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
41707	George Nelson	1065	2	4	Arterio sclerosis	100.00
41708	James W. Thompson	8	5	9	Accidental	300.00
41709	Joseph F. Soule	55	15	4	Paralysis	300.00
41710	Bernard Hitpas	58	16	10	Endocarditis	300.00
41711	George C. Daglish	73	19	11	Nephritis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41712	Samuel C. Smith	82	24	3	Pneumonia	300.00
41713	Edwin J. Cumvine	160	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
41714	Edith Alice Maude Dickie	172	1	0	Sarcoma	25.00
41715	Charles A. Sauer	274	9	2	Carcinoma	300.00
41716	Alice Victoria Seibert	368	1	1	Heart failure	25.00
41717	Madison Seibert	368	23	3	Heart trouble	300.00
41718	John Chlipola	420	1	5	Appendicitis	50.00
41719	George Bernard	440	15	3	Paralysis	300.00
41720	John M. Jones	507	7	4	Cancer	300.00
41721	John McDermott	564	18	6	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
41722	William J. Franks	615	5	1	Heart disease	75.00
41723	Rebbeca Bump Horton	746	11	9	Pneumonia	75.00
41724	Edward Moses Spaulding	800	16	0	Ulcer	125.00
41725	Clara J. Carlton	813	17	7	Ileus	75.00
41726	Murdock MacGregor	1132	6	3	Cancer	75.00
41727	M. H. Roach	1299	3	11	Bright's disease	150.00
41728	Carrie M. Berbert	1420	18	5	Uraemia	75.00
41729	Clara A. Lonsberg	1596	13	0	Tuberculosis	75.00
41730	J. W. McCrum	2116	1	3	Nephritis	50.00
41731	Anna A. Dennery	2202	10	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41732	Henry Broksieck	4	18	7	Apoplexy	300.00
41733	Olaf W. Elfstrom	7	4	3	Peritonitis	50.00
41734	Robert W. Perkins	61	21	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41735	Lillian Redmond	72	2	10	Intestinal ogstruction	50.00
41736	Frank C. McKnight	119	5	3	Pneumonia	300.00
41737	Joseph H. Brown	132	9	10	Myocarditis	75.00
41738	Mary Andrews	136	15	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
41739	John Dier	142	20	10	Cancer	300.00
41740	Walter Brandt	183	4	3	Pneumonia	200.00
41741	Carl Bultman	226	3	5	Tuberculosis	150.00
41742	Ira F. Markwith	349	20	7	Apoplexy	300.00
41743	Osa Walters	355	17	4	Nephritis	75.00
41744	Erick Stacklie	361	8	2	Angina pectoris	75.00
41745	John Johnson	361	14	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41746	W. Wayland Fitzgerald	384	4	7	Accidental	50.00
41747	Charles T. Bleakney	424	20	11	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
41748	Harry C. Baldwin	429	21	6	Nephritis	300.00
41749	John T. Christine	465	20	9	Apoplexy	125.00
41750	Nora Beckley	512	1	9	Tuberculosis	25.00
41751	Harry G. Maurer	514	2	6	Suicide	100.00
41752	Flora M. Gothard	581	20	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
41753	Nell E. Lucas	605	1	9	Suicide	25.00
41754	Joachim Wesbecker	716	23	5	Heart disease	125.00
41755	George F. Stahl	734	9	1	Diabetes	300.00
41756	Harrison J. Boyer	743	4	4	Accidental	200.00
41757	Anthony Margiest	824	4	2	Pneumonia	50.00
41758	Mary S. Chapman	847	11	4	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
41759	David Dunbar	884	5	8	Heart disease	300.00
41760	Walter W. Holt	1028	15	7	Appendicitis	300.00
41761	John Lubathy	1050	1	5	Fractured skull	50.00
41762	Peter Geiger	1051	6	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
41763	John Brenneis	1164	24	2	Myocarditis	300.00
41764	Alphonsine Lemieux	1210	5	4	Pneumonia	75.00
41765	William Henry Vose	1287	3	9	Phthisis	150.00
41766	Hans John Deggo	1456	2	7	Nephritis	100.00
41767	Thomas Meehan	1456	1	2	Carcinoma	50.00
41768	Clarence E. Whitten	1529	1	5	Bright's disease	50.00
41769	Ingeborg Holte	2028	2	3	Nephritis	50.00
41770	William H. Messenger	20	9	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
41771	Mary B. Wilkinson	101	4	8	Carcinoma	75.00
41772	Martin O. Peterson	131	4	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
41773	Joseph C. Atherton (Dis.)	198	10	2	Carbuncle	400.00
41774	Ida May Gundersdorf	277	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
41775	Andrew P. Reynolds	310	6	11	Accidental	300.00
41776	George M. Morrison	376	15	6	Cancer	300.00
41777	George Lee Ballah	428	27	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
41778	Agnes Bangma	490	11	1	Nephritis	75.00
41779	Emelia Bender	808	18	2	Heart disease	75.00
41780	Margaret V. Theiling	1093	13	11	Tumor	75.00
41781	Charles A. Patterson	1158	21	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41782	Bertha Pedersen	1184	2	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
41783	Pascal Guzardo	1586	2	1	Typhoid fever	100.00
41784	Mrs. Arthur Lambert	2127	2	3	Uraemia	50.00
41785	John P. Cunningham	1	20	4	Nephritis	125.00
41786	George Schmitz (Dis.)	47	13	7	Accident	400.00
41787	Harvey D. Claiborne	50	8	4	Paralysis	300.00
41788	Charles W. Collett	73	30	8	Nephritis	300.00
41789	Elnora Brady	90	16	8	Heart trouble	75.00
41790	Sarah Evaline Keasey	106	6	8	Nephritis	75.00
41791	Amandus Wohlfeil	355	15	6	Carcinoma	125.00
41792	Joseph Nadolski	359	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
41793	Emma Josephine Parsons	426	20	11	Nephritis	75.00
41794	Dennis Rose	700	20	0	Heart trouble	300.00
41795	Hubert David Deagle	713	2	6	Pneumonia	100.00
41796	Andrew Sebey	808	15	8	Suicide	300.00
41797	Emanuel Gobeille	901	13	3	Typhoid fever	300.00
41798	Eugene J. Frederick	1706	11	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41799	John Simonetto	1769	7	3	Tuberculosis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41800	William H. Guptill	1921	17	0	Pneumonia	300.00
41801	John Willis	1922	20	2	Pneumonia	300.00
41802	Emil Schrambke	1	12	5	Heart disease	262.00
41803	Wesley Wilson (Dis.)	44	16	11	Accident	400.00
41804	Hilda C. Kallberg	62	10	5	Cancer	75.00
41805	Grace G. McElroy	207	3	3	Heart disease	75.00
41806	John Spielmann	402	20	0	Carcinoma	300.00
41807	Frank W. Kammann	628	21	5	Endocarditis	300.00
41808	Samuel Clinton Shaffer	682	6	6	Typhoid fever	75.00
41809	Clara E. Springer	699	19	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41810	August Henry Lill	759	18	0	Myocarditis	300.00
41811	Joseph E. Parks	916	15	8	Tumor	300.00
41812	Henry B. Davis	975	6	6	Tafemia	300.00
41813	Magie May Stewart	1158	18	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
41814	John Thomas	1206	2	1	Tuberculosis	25.00
41815	W. L. McDonald	1299	10	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
41816	Harry C. Picon	1299	3	7	Pneumonia	150.00
41817	Joseph Bousquet	1487	6	8	Heart disease	75.00
41818	R. L. Pannell	1627	15	1	Dropsy	300.00
41819	Cora E. Kennerley	1856	3	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
41820	Daniel J. Doyle	1856	4	11	Tuberculosis	200.00
41821	William Loth	1874	5	3	Myocarditis	300.00
41822	Frederick Hickey	33	5	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41823	Nora Z. Goad	73	1	1	Peritonitis	25.00
41824	Josephine Coulombe	96	10	11	Endocarditis	75.00
41825	George B. Hall	271	2	5	Pneumonia	100.00
41826	Abram K. Hollinger	287	2	8	Pneumonia	25.00
41827	Anna Mark	437	10	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41828	Abraham Cohen (Dis)	585	10	2	Accident	400.00
41829	Eliza A. Biggs	993	20	6	Menorrhagia	75.00
41830	John Pim	1055	20	10	Pneumonia	125.00
41831	Hans Christian Hess	1367	6	10	Nephritis	300.00
41832	Gustav Sprotte	2090	25	10	Pneumonia	300.00
					Total	$49,317.00

151	Full beneficial claims	$36,942.00
33	Semi-beneficial claims	2,875.00
88	Wife's claims	5,800.00
11	Disability claims	3,700.00
283		$49,317.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
4098	Jessie F. Binkley	11	13	4	Three months in arrears	$ 75.00
4099	Clida W. Burns	104	1	5	Ill when husband was admitted	25.00
5000	Sarah E. Evans	125	1	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00
5001	Cornelia Augusta Taylor	163	15	8	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
5002	William H. Wells	328	8	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
5003	Mary Frank	347	3	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
5004	Carrie Fuqua	705	7	10	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
5005	Banner L. Biggs	734	1	6	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5006	Annie Moore	978	1	9	Three months in arrears	25.00
5007	Bertha E. Juler	1306	3	2	Ill when husband was admitted	75.00
5008	Irene Ritter	1376	1	10	Ill when husband was admitted	25.00
5009	Balbino Lopez	1633	1	6	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5010	Robert Duff	1693	20	3	Six months in arrears	125.00
5011	Oscar Giblaint	1846	2	6	Three months in arrears	100.00
5012	Katherine Jenkins	2044	1	5	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	25.00
5013	William H. Burges	2066	1	2	Semi, not two years a member	25.00

Treasury Savings Securities
—Prices In March—

Thrift Stamps	$ .25
*$1 Treasury Savings Stamps	1.00
$5 Government Savings Stamps	4.14
*$25 Treasury Savings Certificates	20.70
$100 Treasury Savings Certificates	82.80
$1000 Treasury Savings Certificates	828.00

*Note the new denominations for 1921:
$25 Treasury Savings Certificates.
$1 Treasury Savings Stamps.
Buy them regularly at banks and Postoffices.

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
120 Broadway, New York.

Thrift is the yeast that swells pennies to dollars. W. S. S. will prove it.

Correspondence

Resolution Endorsed By the Los Angeles Building Trades Council

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Enclosed please find a copy of the resolution as endorsed by the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council, and at our last regular meeting this Local has unanimously endorsed said resolution and we urge you to give same all publicity possible.

Thanking you for the support you will give this.

Fraternally yours,
CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 769.
Per Wm. Marte, R. S.

Whereas, There are many firms in Los Angeles that are operating so-called "closed shops" and employ only union men and union women, and who are members of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and

Whereas, The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association's Board of Directors—not the association as a whole—has seen fit to attack the Brownstein-Louis Company, makers of Stronghold Brand overalls, pants, coats, etc., and Hendan Brand shirts, pajames, etc., and have requested said firm to sever their connections with said association for the reason of placing a union labor clause in the specifications for the erection of their new factory building, to be located at Eighth and Figueroa Sts., Los Angeles, and

Whereas, The Secretary of the M. & M., F. J. Zeehandelaar, states that the resolution adopted by his association requesting Brownstein-Louis Co. to resign, is not intended to reflect upon the business integrity of the firm, yet the language in which resolution is drafted does attack the integrity and honesty of said Brownstein-Louis Co., and

Whereas, Said resolution states that the M. & M. has devoted its energies and revenue, for the past twenty-five years, in attempting to maintain the so-called open shop, in order that the workers may not organize for their mutual protection and maintain a standard of wages and working conditions necessary for the production of all things worth while in this life, and without whom the labor-hating directors of the M. & M. would likely be hard pressed for sustenance of their bodies, and

Whereas, We know that a large majority of the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association are not in sympathy with the policy of reducing the revenue of the worker with the consequent results of curtailed business for themselves, as it is a certain fact that the worker only spends that which he is permitted to earn, and they know that well-paid, contented workmen are the greatest asset to any community, and we doubt very much if this resolution, showing conclusively, where and for what purpose their contributions to the M. & M. are being used will give them serious food for thought, and

Whereas, Mr. Louis states that his firm have conducted a closed shop for twenty-three years, and through this firm's fair, honest and humane treatment of their employes, in the well-equipped, sanitary factory, their employes well paid and contented, he has had no labor trouble in all these years, that his relations with the unions have been the most friendly and satisfactory, and that he does not care to change the policy of the firm to conform with the policy of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, and that his firm can better afford to resign from said association than to change their business policy to conform to its policy, therefore

Be It Resolved, That the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council, affiliated with the State Building Trades Council of California and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled this 16th day of December, 1920, do hereby most heartily commend the position taken by the Brownstein-Louis Company, and

Be It Further Resolved, That we instruct our Secretary to communicate with all affiliated unions in California and adjoining states and appeal to them to use their purchasing power, to its utmost, in supporting the Brownstein-Louis Company, makers of Stronghold Brand overalls, pants, coats, etc., and

Hendan Brand shirts, men's wearing apparel, etc., and

Be It Further Resolved, That we request the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles to take like action, and that copies of this resolution be given to the public press, sent to the United Labor Press, and a copy forwarded to the Brownstein-Louis Company.

Insist On the United Brotherhood Label On Cigar Boxes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 2103, Chicago, Ill., would appreciate it very much if you would insert in our Journal, "The Carpenter" a notice relative to our Union Label. The cigar box manufacturers here claim that there is no demand for the Brotherhood Union Stamp on cigar boxes and we wish to convince them that there is, and think by doing this we can create a demand, and also increase our membership.

We would therefore request that all members of the United Brotherhood, when purchasing cigars, to look for the Union Stamp of our Brotherhood on the box, thereby creating a demand for same and aid in organizing other cigar box factories.

Fraternally yours,
RICHARD FEISTAL, R. S.

Going Some

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At the regular meeting of L. U. No. 2236, held Friday evening, January 21, 1921, at Central Hall, Bronx, N. Y., a motion was made and carried unanimously that we notify you that we are one year old tonight. We began with 10 members and are now 1,290 members strong. "Can you beat us?"

Fraternally yours,
FRED BUSS, F. S.

Encouraging News From Sheffield, Ala.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have a little good news that I thought you might want to put in the Journal in connection with the Open Shop Association movement here.

They sprung the movement on us last May just after the session of the Alabama State Federation in Florence and it has been a hard fight ever since. But we accepted the challenge and hopped to it.

And my, what a loyal bunch of union men we had, all crafts entered the fight through the Central Body, the men responded readily to the call for funds, and we shot it to them through the newspapers, card and window advertising, and in last fall's election for Commissioner, who acts as Mayor, we elected our man. Last night a committee from the Chamber of Commerce was before the Central Body begging "quits and to bury the hatchet," calling the whole movement off, admitting their mistake, and asking us to come along with them and help make Florence the city it should be, and not a city divided against itself. They certainly realized fully that laborers and craftsmen can do things, and are fully able to carry out a program when once arroused. They even complimented us on our clean fight, said we had rights and privileges that we were entitled to and should have them. Our success here can be duplicated in other places, but only when the boys get down to business, and above all, "do the right thing."

Fraternally yours,
O. E. WAY, F. S.
L. U. No. 1959.

Resolution Adopted by the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Recently the firm of Brownstein-Louis Co., of Los Angeles, manufacturers of high grade wearing apparel, decided to erect a new factory building to cost $800,000, this building to be one of show and beauty and located in the residence section of the city. Specifications were drawn containing a clause that none but union labor could be employed in the erection of this building. Great opposition at once came from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which demanded that this clause be removed. This request was refused and as a consequence the banks of the city refused to finance the proposition, and work was held up for a few weeks. However, other arrangements were made and a contractor found who was not afraid of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association or its far reaching power. The contract was let and the building is in course of construction. Then the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association requested that the firm of Brownstein-Louis withdraw its membership in the association. This firm has been doing business here for twenty-five years, has built up an immense business. For twenty-two years it has been a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers' As-

sociation, and all that time has employed exclusively union men and women. It was satisfied with its business and believed so strongly in union labor that it at once tendered its resignation from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association rather than take the objectionable clause from the contract.

Therefore, the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has requested the resignation of the firm of Brownstein-Louis because of its friendly attitude toward union labor shown in writing in the specifications for their new $800,000 factory, a clause that none but union labor could be employed in the erection of said building; and

Whereas, The firm of Brownstein-Louis tendered its resignation and withdrew from the association rather than remove said clause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters do hereby endorse the stand taken by the firm of Brownstein-Louis and further pledge our best efforts to have all our fellow members and crafts do likewise.

The firm of Brownstein-Louis manufacturs union made goods of high grade, including the "Stronghold" Brand of overalls, coats, pants, etc., and the "Hendan" Brand of dress and work shirts and men's high grade wearing apparel. All carpenters of the Brotherhood living in districts where these brands can be purchased are urged to demand and purchase these brands in preference to any other. Let's support those who support us.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.
By C. R. Gore, Secy.

Have Not Reduced Scale

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It has been reported in press dispatches throughout the State that Litchfield Carpenters' Union had reduced their scale 75c per hour. In refutation of this report we wish to submit the following letter from the Secretary of Litchfield Local Union of Carpenters and Joiners:

"Litchfield, Ill., Jan. 26, 1921.

"Mr. F. E. Sawyer,

"Carlinville, Ill.

"Dear Sir—Your letter of the 22nd at hand and will say that we have not reduced our scale. And we voted at our last meeting to hold scale for 1921 same as 1920, $1 per hour. It was in the Springfield papers we had cut our scale to 75c, but we had the pleasure of making the man who started it, correct same and apologize.

"Fraternally yours,
"S. W. TRAVERS, Secretary.
"L. U. No. 505."

The report of Gillespie Union reducing their wages is also incorrect.

F. E. SAWYER, Secretary.
Carlinville L. U. No. 737.

Conditions at the Naval Base

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At our last meeting the undersigned was instructed to advise you regarding a matter effecting this district, viz., the new Pacific Coast Naval Base, at Alameda, Cal., which comprises a part of our jurisdiction.

Now that Alameda has virtually been decided upon, at least it has been unanimously recommended by the Special Congressional Committee, appointed to select a site we find a number of carpenters from all over the country are flocking here with the expectation of securing employment on the naval base.

The site is all under water and will have to be dredged before any construction work can be started, which will take about two years or more, therefore there will be no work on same for carpenters for a long time other than those of our members who are following pile driving, and there will be comparatively few of them.

We respectfully request that mention of the conditions prevailing at the naval base be made in the official Journal, "The Carpenter," so that the membership of the Brotherhood will not be mislead by statements in the press that thousands of men are needed for the construction of said base.

Thanking you in advance, and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
N. H. McLEAN, Secy.-Treas.

Information Wanted

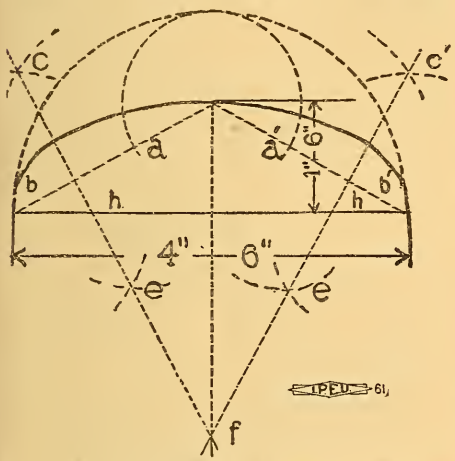
J. E. B. Abercrowbie, who left Marietta, Ga., thirty years ago, last heard of in the State of Texas. Occupation, farmer. Any one knowing above named please notify Y. B. Abercrowbie, Marietta, Ga.

Craft Problems

One Way of Laying Out a Three-Centered Arch

(By J. B. Tabb.)

The plan almost explains itself. Take any given radius on the figureA, A', and B, B', and strike arcs C; C', and C E' intersecting these lines at F. Set tram



at F, for long radius, and H, H', for the other centers.

This may be beneficial to some one who would like to know a simple way to construct a three-centered arch.

SLAB CARPENTRY

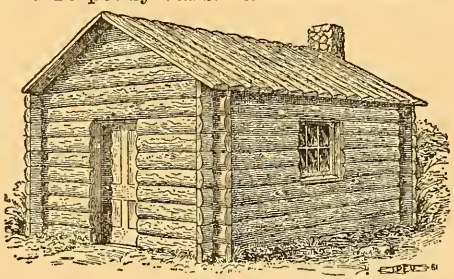
How to Build a Slab Cabin or Bungalow

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In the "New York Sunday World" supplement for November 30th last, there is a story of how a returned soldier erected a little slab cabin or cottage for himself by obtaining some old slabs from a farmer, so in this article I will give some suggestion of how this job may be done mechanically right.

Slabs are the covering pieces of trees sawn off to obtain the square, solid timber underneath and within the rotundity of the bark and sapwood, which covers and protects the good timber constituting every tree. When removed and allowed to dry and season, the rough layer of bark becomes loose from the wood underneath in the process of shrinking and drops off, so that the outer surface is curved and smooth, and although often sappy, may, if the edges be straightened, be used as clapboards or vertical sheathing to cover a skeleton house frame.

This frame may preferably be of 2x4 in. sawn studding, should same be obtainable; if not, small straightened trees will suit, but they must have two flat sides, wrot square to each other and be soft enough to receive 20 penny spikes and 10 penny nails. There must also be



four good sills, four corner posts and four wall plates. The posts should be 7 ft. in height at least for a cabin to be built resembling, for example, that shown in Fig. 1. which experienced readers will observe is not difficult to build, and will be habitable and comfortable.

This house is set directly on the ground and has its sills resting on tree log sleepers or stones spaced about 3 ft. apart and is made up of an interior supporting framework of 4x7 in. rough axe hewn timbers with corner posts 7 ft. in height and intermediate uprights or studding and bridging set 3 ft. apart on centers. Its interior dimensions measure 8 ft. by 12 ft. in length and the roof is one-third pitch, which can be determined with the steel square, and while on this subject let me give all carpenters a practical suggestion for applying this invaluable tool, when roofing.

As all roof plans and diagrams are laid out to a scale, as all plans are and usually must be, if a carpenter finds, for example, that any rafter or number of rafters, rises, say 10 ft. on the plan and has a run of 15, 18, or 20 ft., as the case may be, all he has to do is to assume

every inch on the steel square to be equal to 1 ft. or 1 in. scale, and the blade angle will give the bottom cut, and the tongue the top or peak cuts. I have followed this simple method in working from plans and it has never failed yet.

The following figures on the steel square give common rafter cuts for different roof pitches; also hips and valleys.

For 1-8 pitch take 3 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

For 1-6 pitch take 4 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

For 1-5 pitch take 4 8-10 in rise 12 in. level or plate.

For 1-4 pitch take 6 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

For 1-3 pitch take 8 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

For 1-2 pitch take 12 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

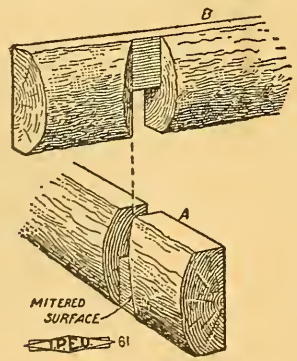
For 2-3 pitch take 16 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

For Gothic pitch take 21 in. rise 12 in. level or plate.

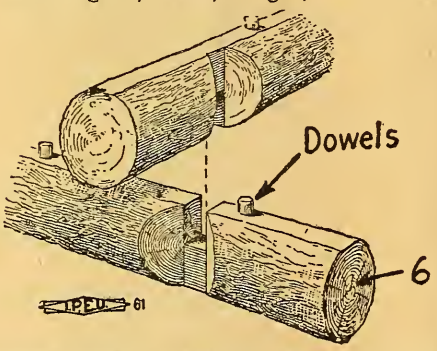
For hips and valleys substitute 17 in. on level or plate for 12 in.

The slabs may be sawn to a fixed width, 4, 6, 8 or 10 in., but their edges must be straight and parallel from end to end. They may not necessarily reach the whole length from sill to plate, as the short pieces can be utilised by abutting the ends with beveled drip joints; yet, in the matter of piecing the stuff will require to be exactly the same widths. For instance, 6 in. pieces will not coincide, not match, with 7 or 8 in. and so on. It is best, however, to have if possible, all the slabs reach from corners to corners, or sills to eaves, if such timber is available.

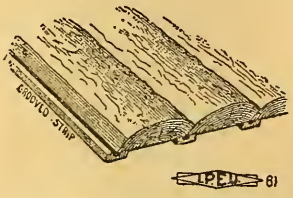
When, therefore, all the slabs have been sawn to parallel widths as represented in the illustrations, if laid horizontally the corners may be halved and mitered together by the methods shown in Fig. 2. This can be done by halving the top edge of one piece as marked "A" half way down the width of the slab, and mitering it for the curved surface of the tree, similarly with the bottom edge of "B." These miters may be laid out to 45 degree angles, working from the flat inside surfaces, but will be only approximate, and not strictly accurate on account of the irregularity of the curved outer surfaces, hence the necessity of picking out the slabs for each course or as nearly as possible of the same horizontal section.



If the bark sticks and remains on the trees, it should not be marred, but preserved, as this adds greatly to the artistic and rustic character of the appearance and workmanship. The judicious use of good, keen, bright, well oiled saws, broad and sharp chisels, combined with taste, tact and skill will render this job an easy pleasure task to any experienced carpenter, even though unaccustomed to this class of work.



The joints may be covered with 2x1 in. furring strips or even plasterers' laths on the inside these being laid on top of burlap for warmth, or again wall boards may cover the interior walls. The roof strips may be grooved or guttered to obviate leakage, and again a mixture of Portland cement, clay or abode and sand laid into the joints of the roof slabs will promote dryness and warmth.



In building such extemporised structures as is herein described one's own

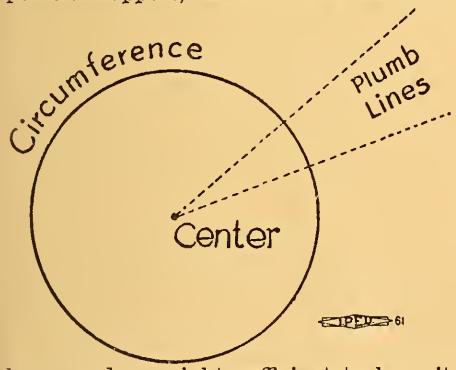
ingenuity is perhaps the best guide, as little or no amount of verbal nor pictorial instruction will help. The materials available and the conditions are the essential things which will regulate the task as to its success or failure; still it is worth while to try one's hand at any job which may yield pleasurable and useful results.

The Plumb Bob and Line

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

I have always reasoned that the theory of the plumb bob and line depended entirely on Sir Isaac Newton's "Attraction of gravitation which draws all bodies to a central point presumably fixed in the center and interior of the earth and from which all lines radiate to its periphery or surface." To illustrate practically. Describe a small circle and draw from the center radical lines cutting and protruding through the circumference. Those outside will be plumb lines, as per this diagram. Professor Garret P. Serviss reply is very interesting and should be read by all mechanics, and I am quoting same as it appeared in the "New York Evening Journal," January 29, 1920:

"This is a rich subject that you have suggested, notwithstanding its apparent simplicity. A plumb-line is a cord which may be suspended from any convenient point of support, and which carries at its



lower end a weight sufficient to keep it stretched taut. The weight is called the "bob," and in former times the bob was usually made of lead, from whose Latin name, plumbum, the English name of the whole device is derived.

"The plumb-line is used by surveyors, carpenters, masons, mining engineers, geodesists, astronomers and many other men of scientific proclivities, to determine the direction of the "vertical," i. e., the direction in which the force of gravity acts at the point of observation.

"We do not know who made the first plumb-line, but until this little instrument and its properties were known such structures as the great pyramids of Egypt, the lofty walls of Babylon, the Tower of Babel, could not have been safely constructed.

"Accurate measurements of latitude on the earth depend upon the indications of the plumb-line, because the plumb-line alone shows the position of the zenith, and the angular distance between the zenith and the celestial equator determines the latitude of the point of observation.

"To the plumb-line we owe the first approximate knowledge of the size of the earth, as well as the more accurate knowledge of the dimensions and shape of our planet that we possess today. About 200 years before Christ, Eratosthenes, a Greek, living in Egypt in the time of Ptolemy III, a king who knew enough to encourage scientific knowledge, made a superb use of the principle of the plumb-line.

"He made some bold assumptions (for his time) on which to base his proceedings, but the assumptions turned out to be well-founded. He assumed, for instance, to start with, that the earth was spherical, and that consequently all plumb-lines suspended anywhere on its surface would hang toward its center. Then, since there are 360 degrees in every circle, including, of course, the circle of the earth's circumference, he saw that if he could measure the length of one degree in any direction over the surface of the earth he could ascertain the distance around by simply multiplying the length of one degree by 360.

"But how was he to know when he had gone one degree over the earth's surface? We may say that a flash of genius showed him how. If, as he had assumed, all plumb-lines, no matter where placed on the earth's surface, pointed to its center, then any two plumb-lines whose inclination to one another amounted to an angle of one degree, or any other measured angle, must cut the circle of the earth's surface just that angular distance apart. Fortune smoothed his way, for he was in the flat land of Egypt, with the Valley of the Nile offering him an unimpeded field for measurement hundreds of miles in length.

"He began his operations at Syene, in Upper Egypt, where he found that the noon sun was exactly in the zenith at the Summer solstice. Then he found that at Alexandria, at the mouth of the Nile, the noon sun, on the same day that it was in the zenith of Syene, appeared 7 deg. 10 min. south of the zenith of Alexandria. (He found this out by the length of the sun's shadow, given him by a gnomon—but that is another story of human ingenuity.)

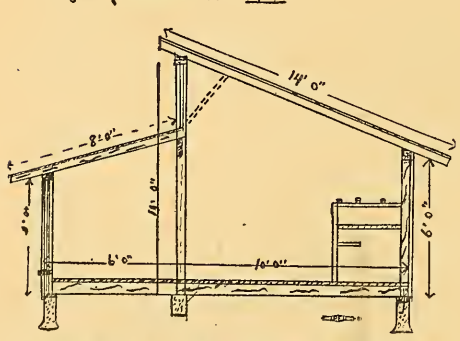
"Now, 7 deg. 10 min. is one-fiftieth of 360 degrees, or of a whole circle. Eratosthenes — just how we do not know, but one hopes that King Ptolemy lent him a chariot—measured the distance between Syene and Alexandria, multiplied it by 50, and so got the distance around the earth.

"He stated it at 250,000 stadia. We do not know just how long his stadia were; but it doesn't matter, for we do know that the distance from Alexandria to the site of ancient Syene is just about one-fiftieth of the earth's circumference, as Eratohthenes said it was."

Figuring the Material

(By John Upton.)

For the title I used first the word "estimating," but changed it to "figuring," because estimating is getting approximate results while we are trying to figure the material needed for the building shown, and also to get some ideas as to figuring for other buildings.



This building is a desirable type for almost any one who needs a poultry house and some of your readers wish to make use of it as shown.

This is what is known as "The Half Monitor Poultry House." It has splendid light and ventilation, which goes a long ways toward success in the poultry business. This building has a wooden floor 18 in. from the ground line. It is a frame structure. Following is the bill of material:

Two bls. cement; 2 pieces of 2x8 in. 16 ft. girders; 23 pieces 2x6 in. 16 ft.; 18 pieces 2x4in. 16 ft.; 22 pieces 2x4 in. 14 ft.; 8 pieces 2x4, 12 ft.; 22 pieces 2x4 in. 10 ft.; 850 ft. 8in. shiplap sheeting; 600 ft. 6 in. flooring; 550 ft. 6 in. siding; 400 ft. lineal 1x4 in. finish; 8 squares 3-ply roofing; 16 barn sash, 4 ft., 9x12 in.; 16 pl. rail windows, 8 ft., 8x10; 16 windows of each size.

Cement would be used for side walls, end walls and for piers under the posts which support the 2x8 girders. These piers, you will see, are 6 ft. from the front, 8 ft. from the ends and 1 in the middle.

It may be that some will want to make a concrete floor and if so, the floor and floor joists need not be purchased, except one for each end for sills and flooring for the dropping boards.

This building is 16 ft. wide and 32 ft. long. The studs of 2x4 are set 2 ft. on centers and at the front a window goes in each space, both below the low roof and above it, 16 of each kind. If less windows are desired one will have to figure for siding in this space.

The two pieces of 2x8, 16 ft. are for girders as shown in the drawing.

The sills require four pieces 2x6, 16 ft. and the other 17 of these are floor joists, the end ones being in place of end sills or else two more would be needed.

Each plate will take four pieces 2x4, 16 ft. The long rafters will take seventeen pieces 2x4, 14 ft., and the short rafters will take seventeen pieces, 8 ft., which will use up some more of the 16 ft. pieces.

The 6 ft. studs at the back, 17, and two to double the corners, use the 12 ft. lumber and the others with the 6 under the 2x8 girders use the rest of the 14 ft. pieces. The studs at the front 5 ft. long use up ten pieces of the 10 ft. lumber.

Then there are the short studs from the girder up to the plate. Part of these will come from the short pieces left from the gable studs.

These gable or end studs will be from 6 to 10 ft. long, eight at each end, and will use most of the remaining 10 ft. stuff. It will be necessary to cut these so as to get a long stud and a short one out of each piece and so use the lumber

to avoid waste, this being a kink which we all need to practice more or less. The few pieces of 4x4 remaining will be needed for the roosts and their supports.

The roof measures 14 ft. and 8 ft. or 22 in. all and is 34 ft. long. Allowing for projection 22x34 equals 748 and allowing for the waste and matching, 850 will not be too much.

The floor is 16x32 or 512 and the usual one-fifth allowed makes it 600. As this is wide stuff there will be some left, but it will be needed for dropping boards, or you may wish to pick out a few good boards for the door.

In figuring the siding the back is 7x32 or 224 square feet. The ends are 6 ft. wide at an average of 7 ft. high or 42, and 10 ft. wide, averaging 8½ ft. or 85 ft., making 127 ft. at each end or 254 ft. for both. This with the 224 at the back gives 479 and to cover this with 550 ft. of siding will not allow for much waste and will require some other stuff for the door as mentioned above.

The 400 lineal ft. 1x4 finish will be used for corner boards, 50 ft. at each end, or 100 ft. in all. Three times 34 on end rafters, or another 100. Facia on the ends 50 ft., door casings, 15 ft., sixteen pieces 4 ft. long for lower window casings, 65 ft. Sixteen pieces 30 in. long for upper window casings 40 ft. Then there are the window stools which may come out of the flooring, also the space under the lower window has not been figured, though there may be enough of the siding left for this, if a floor board is used for the last one under the eaves on the back. Those under the windows could be of matched stuff on end.

To Get Length of Rafter

I have read quite a lot of rafter problems, but have not seen any like the ones I used.

In the December issue I find 10½x12 spoken of, but no way to get length of rafter. My way is to use 12x10½ as many feet to center of building. To get the hip or valley, take 17-10½, as you have on common rafter for same. The top cut of hip or valley is 8x6—8 sides of bevels. The bottom cut is 17-10½, 17 side of square; 10½ is top of hip, the same 17-10½ used.

The reason I use 17 is because it is the diagonal of 12x12, the top cut of hip or valley is the same as common rafters on any cut I ever used.

Let us say a 20 ft. building. I say use 12x10½ ten times to get length of common rafter. To get hip or valley take 17-10½ ten times to get length of hip or valley for said building. I will say to get miter of cripples take length of common rafter on blade one-half building on tongue, make mark on blade.

I have used this and know what I say, not only on 12-10½, but any cut the square will reach.

GEORGE W. NICHOLS.
1971 Superior St. Toledo, O.

Information Wanted

Patrick J. Farrell; age 50 years; weight 150 pounds; height 5 ft. 4 in.; gray hair and blue eyes. He was last heard from at Scranton, Pa., about two years ago. Was at one time in the contracting business at Binghampton, N. Y. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly address G. A. Farrell, Box 304, Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

The accompanying photograph shows C. B. Cooper, formerly a member of L. U. No. 228, Pottsville, Pa. Any one

knowing of his whereabouts kindly address Edwin H. Cooper, 629 Wood St., Warren, O.

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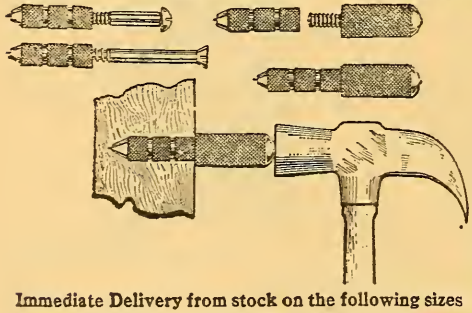

No.	Wood Screw	Length	No.	Machine Screw	Length
4	Holes	1–2"	4-36	Holes	1–2"
6	"	13–16"	6-32	"	13–16"
7	"	13–16"	6-32	"	11–16"
8	"	13–16"	7-32	"	13–16"
9	"	13–16"	8-32	"	13–16"
10	"	13–16"	9-30	"	13–16"
11	"	1"	10-24	"	13–16"
11	"	13–16"	10-32	"	13–16"
12	"	1"	11-24	"	1"
12	"	13–16"	11-24	"	13–16"
14	"	17–16"	11-24	"	1–2"
16	"	17–16"	12-24	"	1"
18	"	17–16"	12-24	"	13–16"
20	"	17–16"	14-24	"	17–16"
			16-22	"	17–16"
			18-20	"	17–16"
			20-20	"	17–16"
			1-4"-18	"	17–16"
			5–16"-18	"	17–16"

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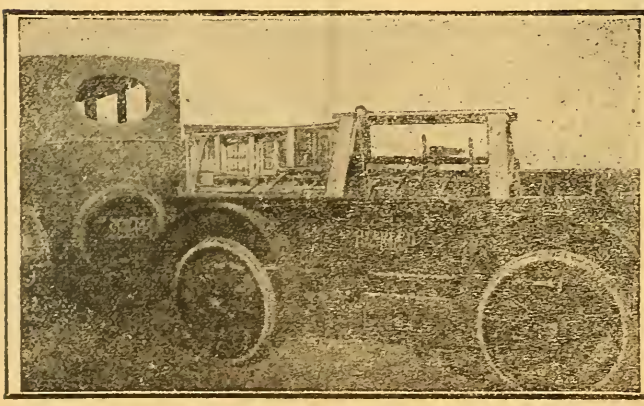

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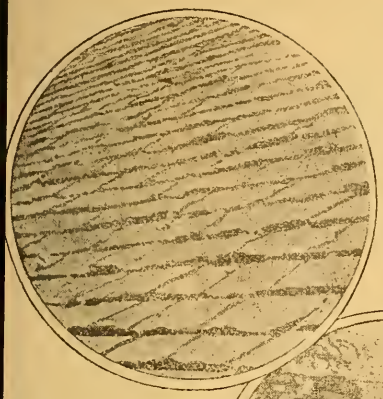

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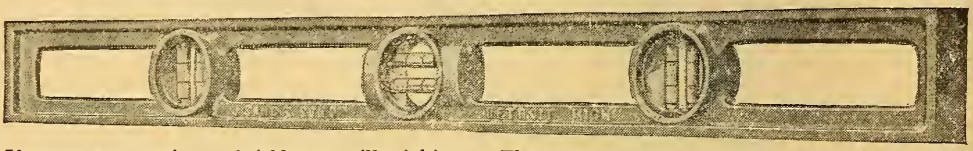

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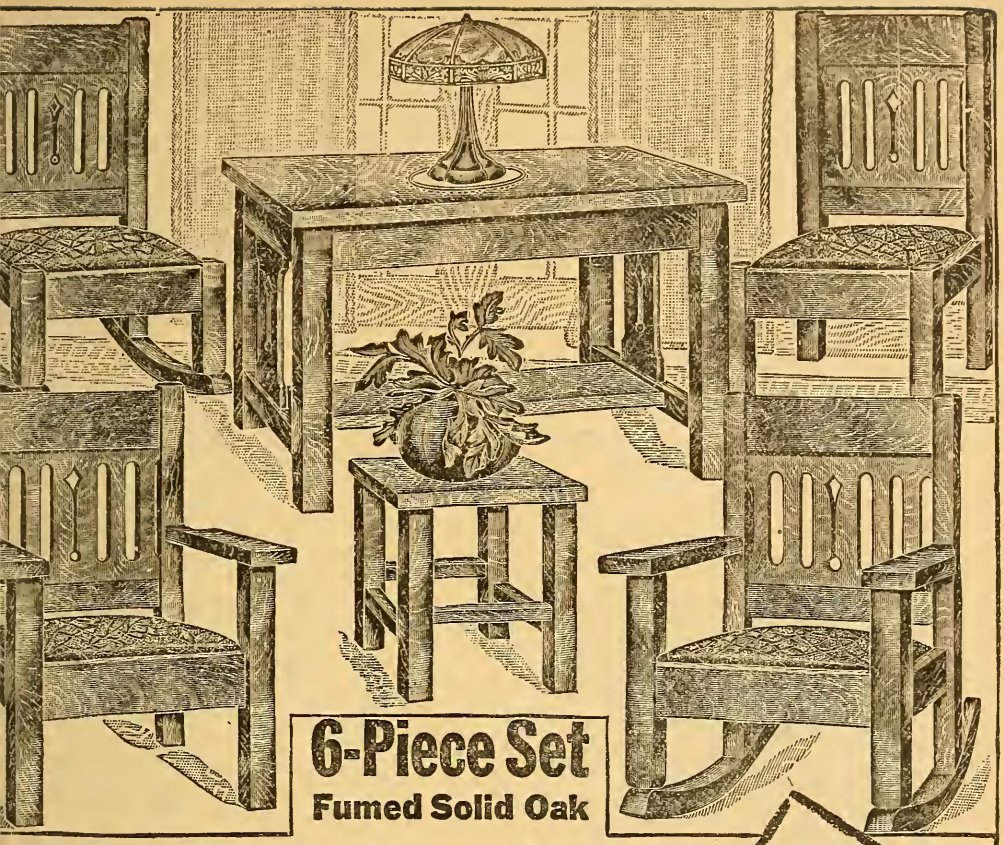

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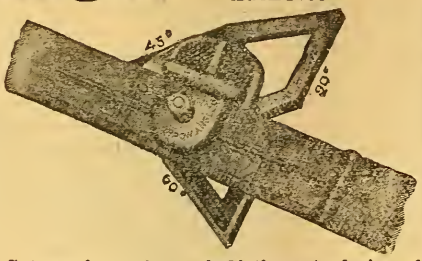

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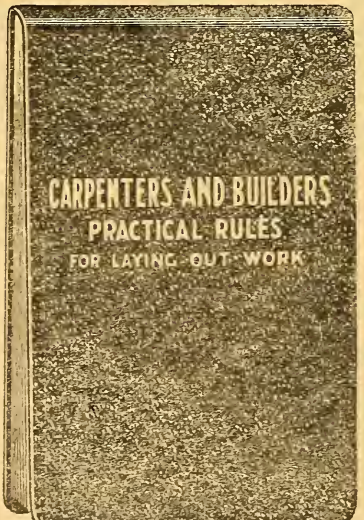

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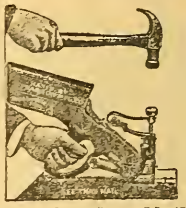


are the ONLY Nailers, Practical and easy to operate. Let us send you one by Parcel post. The SHINGLE NAILERS are for 3rd common and galvanized wire nails. The Roofing Nailers for the big-headed roofing nails ¾ to 1 inch in length.

Price $7.00 each—prepaid.

PEARSON MFG. CO.

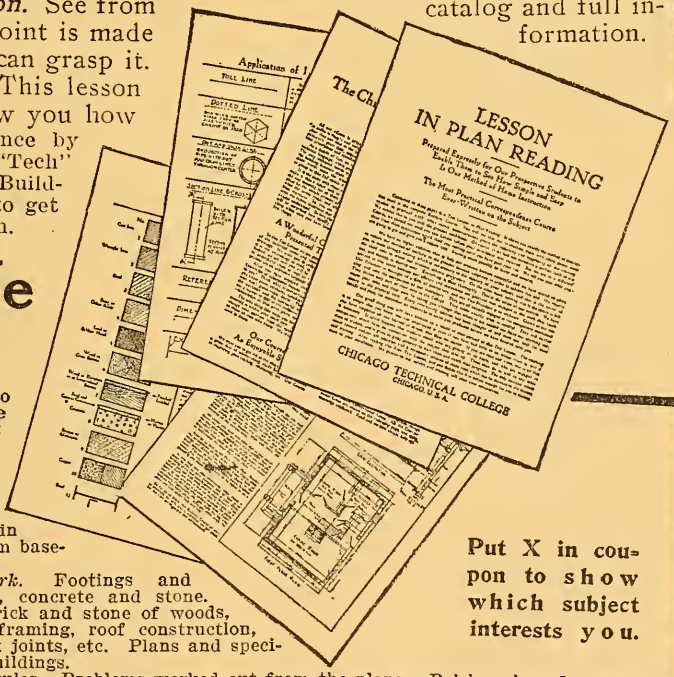
Robbinsdale, Minn.

Study at Home and Make More Money

At home—in your spare time—you can get instruction *by mail* from the experts of Chicago Technical College. You can learn all the higher branches of your trade and soon know as much or even a good deal more than the man who is bossing you now. If you are a workman, you can train for a foreman's or superintendent's job or you can look ahead to being a contractor in business for yourself. This training doesn't cost much and you can pay on easy terms. Look into this now. Just send the coupon below and get catalog and full information.

FREE *Lesson in Plan Reading*

Get this *free lesson.* See from it how plain every point is made and how easily you can grasp it. Not a cent to pay. This lesson is free—sent to show you how quickly you can advance by taking a Chicago "Tech" home study course in Building. All you need do to get it is to send the coupon.



What We Teach

Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. Use and meaning of different lines. How to read dimensions. Detail drawings. How to lay out work from plans. Tracings and blue prints—how they are made. Practice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc.

Construction Brickwork. Footings and foundation walls of brick, concrete and stone. Brick laying complete. Brick and stone of woods, cornices, interior details, framing, roof construction, bridging, miter joints, butt joints, etc. Plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings.

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Arithmetic, Architectural Drafting, Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating, all taught by practical men.

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This brings catalogs and complete information about the course which interests you. Send today.

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Send information on the course I have marked X below.

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If inquiry is for Plan Reading and Estimating, free lesson accompanies catalog.

THE EXPERT'S CHOICE FILE

Does twice the work of an ordinary file—in half the time. The Expert's Choice increases the value of your time by over 50%. By spending 30 cents you can make it back on your first filing job alone. It's in the Quality—in the cut of the tooth and in the length of the stroke.

Frank Luther, Chicago, says: "The Expert's Choice File files 18 hand saws and is cheaper at a cost of 50c than the ordinary file at any price."

You get your money back if the Expert's Choice does not prove to be the most economical file you have ever used. DELTA SAW FILES are made for fine or coarse teeth—also for that extra hard saw. Buy your tools of the dealer who sells Delta Files. He is the quality man.

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Look for This Sign at Your Hardware Store

The best Auger Bit File made — We will deliver on receipt of 30 cents each.

FOR BUILDERS OF PHONOGRAPHS

Special Outfit De-Luxe consisting of the New Universal 3 spring silent motor complete with 12 in. Turntable, Winding Crank, Regulator and Brake. Also Bell Tone Arm (plays all records) and celebrated Bell reproducer—the reproducer with the human voice tone.

Price of complete outfit only $25.00

Write us your requirements. We carry a complete stock of everything in the phonograph line. Special low prices on quantity orders.

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Wood stock and lumber is high. With our Jointer Heads you can buy rough lumber of any kind and dress it to suit your job. Saves time, money and lumber. Would this be any object to you? If so, get circulars and prices. Sold on 30 days' trial. Manufactured by

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BUILD YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH

Cut out big profits. Anyone handy with tools can make a cabinet according to our drawings and simple instructions. We furnish mechanical parts at small cost. Drawings, blue prints parts, price list, etc., free on request. Write today.

ASSOCIATED PHONOGRAPH COMPANY
Department 9 Cincinnati, Ohio

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CARPENTERS, Shipfitters, Bricklayers, Structural, Concrete and Sheet Metal Workers, Electricians, Mechanics, Plumbers, Pipefitters, Boilermakers and others can earn more money if they know how to read Blue Prints. By our simple method, we train you in a short time. Write for Catalog B, stating trade.

BE A DRAFTSMAN
Earn $35-$150 Week

Draftsmen are in demand. Books and tools FREE. Write for Catalog G. DO IT TO-DAY!

COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL Est. 1904
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Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment. My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of *Page's Pile Tablets* and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

E. R. PAGE, 322A Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Use This **Automatic Sash Holder**

Send for trial set $1.25 prepaid — **Cheap Durable Practical**

No sash weights, cord, pulleys, balances, etc., necessary. Write for prices.

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In the words of the song "You'd be surprised" at our low prices on phonoparts. We supply you with the finest precision made Motors, tonearms, and all hardware for phonograph building. You can make money on the side by building your friends phonographs. Write to-day, to-morrow never comes. Plans 15c.

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$4 or $5 a month WILL BUY

A Standard, Guaranteed TYPEWRITER With Every Modern Writing Convenience

Write Today For Illustrated Circular Explaining Try-Before-You-Buy Plan

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BUSH Car FREE

6 and 4 cyl.

Get BIG PRIZE OFFER and BUSH Auto Agency. Write today. Send your name and address. Write plainly and quickly. Don't wait. Dept. C242 Bush Motor Co. Bush Temple, Chicago

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we want
you to
Represent us
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WEATHERSTRIPS

effect a *coal saving* of from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. In these days of high coal costs, everyone is interested in this proposition which reduces the cost of heating. It will also save you *doctor bills* occasioned by *colds, pneumonia, etc.*

Federal Metal Weatherstrips are easy to sell and install. You can make this a well paying business.

Right now is the time to get started, for with the wintry blasts coming on, installation of this weatherstrip, which cuts off the drafts, will be at its height.

Let us hear from you; we will show you how you can make money through taking a Federal METAL WEATHERSTRIP Agency, with *practically no investment.*

FEDERAL METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.
1248 Fullerton Ave. Chicago

When You Want The Best

Three Sizes
20 oz.
16 oz.
11 oz.

Ask for

The GRIFFITH Master Builder for 64 years known as the GERMANTOWN Master Builder. If you cannot be supplied at your local dealer's send for the Master Builder Catalog of Hammers and Hatchets.

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LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK
On The Tool

GRIFFITH
MASTER
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Beautiful **birch**

"The Come-Backs"

from a first class *birch* job are "pleasant to take." Just one boost after another for good carpenters—you're one—who do good work with good lumber.

"Beautiful Birch for Beautiful Woodwork." Our advertisements are reaching millions every month. Many good prospects among them.

Our Birch Book—FREE—will help you land those that come your way. Send for it, TODAY.

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The Metal Weather Strip business is the livest proposition in the building game today.

The present coal situation is driving everybody to buy protection for their windows and doors.

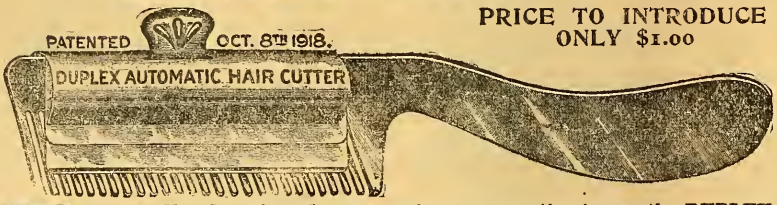
The Sager Metal Weather Strip is the most scientific device ever placed on the market for this purpose.

You can be a Sager agent — Every house in your community needs this equipment. Get in on the big profits.

Write today. We'll help you to get started.

SAGER LOCK CO.
North Chicago Illinois

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR EASIER THAN SHAVING



PRICE TO INTRODUCE ONLY $1.00

You do not need any experience or practice to use the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER. It comes to you ready for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

The DUPLEX will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to. No clippers or scissors are needed with the DUPLEX; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc.

Inside of a very short time you will have to pay $2.00 for the DUPLEX. The price today is $2.00, but while our present stock lasts we will accept this advertisement the same as $1.00 Cash. Cut it out and send it with ONLY $1.00 and we will send you the DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER ready for instant use, postage paid, to any address. SEND TODAY.

AGENTS WANTED. **DUPLEX MFG. CO., Dept. 67, Detroit, Mich.**

Are Weak Nerves and Thin Blood Making a Failure Out of You?

Iron starvation of the blood weakens the will power, robs you of your bodily and mental vigor and often keeps you from making the money and success you should

THERE ARE 30,000,000,000,000 RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES IN YOUR BLOOD AND EACH ONE MUST HAVE IRON.

When your blood is thin, pale and watery it loses its power to change food into living tissue, and NOTHING YOU EAT DOES YOU THE PROPER AMOUNT OF GOOD—you don't get the full strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, nervous, irritable and easily upset.

Also YOUR BRAIN BECOMES DULL AND HEAVY, your memory poor; your will power weakened; you can't think right and you are no match for the fellow with a keen, active mind.

It's the "man of blood and iron"—THE STRONG, FORCEFUL, VIGOROUS FELLOWS that make the money and become the great captains of industry.

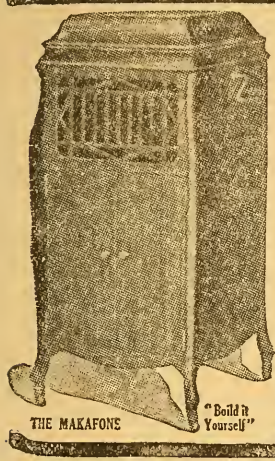
When you get up feeling tired in the morning, when you can no longer do your day's work without being all fagged out at night; when your digestion all goes wrong, or you have pains across the back and your face looks pale and drawn, do not wait until you go all to pieces and collapse in a state of nervous prostration, or until in your weakened condition you contract some serious disease, but consult your family physician and have him take a specimen of your blood and make a "blood count" of your red blood corpuscles, or test the iron power of your blood yourself by adding plenty of spinach, carrots, baked apples or other iron-containing fruits and vegetables to your daily food and take organic iron, like Nuxated Iron with them for a while and see how much your condition improves.

Thousands of people have surprisingly increased their strength, energy and endurance in two weeks time by this simple experiment. But in making this test be sure that the iron you take is organic iron and not metalic or mineral iron which people usually take. Organic iron is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples, while metalic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron. Organic iron may be had from your druggist under the name of NUXATED IRON. Beware of substitutes; look for the letters N. I. on every tablet. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

NUXATED IRON ENRICHES THE BLOOD GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND

YOU can BUILD this PHONOGRAPH *easily!*

TREMENDOUS SAVING IN COST



THE MAKAFONE "Build it Yourself"

You don't need to be a cabinet maker. We have made it an easy and a pleasant job with

Our Simplified Plans

We furnish blue prints, diagrams, motor, and all metal parts complete. You build the cabinet and assemble. A few hours' work, and you will have as fine a type of phonograph as any produced, and at a price away below what you would pay in a store.

Keep the Savings in Your Pocket

Your machine will play all records, will have a wonderful tonal quality, excelled by none. No need now for any family to be without a phonograph because of the cost. THE MAKAFONE solves the problem. BUILD IT YOURSELF AT LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH REGULAR COST, but equal to the high priced cabinet machines. Free Records with each outfit. SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG and full particulars of our wonderful offer. *Many a manufacturer got his start in this way. Why not you? Build machines and sell to your friends. Ask us about this.*

AGENTS ATTENTION

You can make and sell this machine from our plans at a profit of $50 to $75 each. Others are selling two and three a week. Here is your opportunity to make big money and become independent. Pleasant and profitable work. START TODAY.

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY CO.
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WRITE TODAY!

MODERN PHONOGRAPH SUPPLY CO.
521 Springer Bldg., 313 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me full particulars of your Makafone proposition, without obligation to me.

Name .....

Street Address .....

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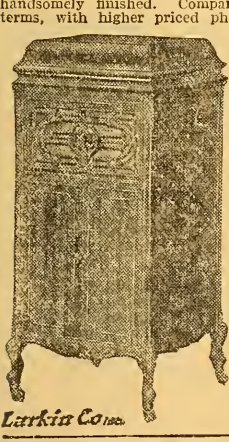
10 TO 25c A DAY PAYS

For the Symphonola

Beautiful models in genuine Oak, Walnut, Mahogany—handsomely finished. Compare tone, construction, price, terms, with higher priced phonographs. See the saving.



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Over 2 Years Time
for the beautiful Period Model here shown, 18 mos. —2 yrs. on other popular models. Convenient monthly payments. Enjoy your Symphonola while paying.

Plays All Records
Using steel needles, as Symphonola, Victor, Columbia, Emerson, without expensive extra attachments; Pathe or Edison Records with sapphire or diamond points.

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Symphonola Records playable on any phonograph. Contain best of music. Get our latest Record list, and save money.

Beautiful Book FREE
Illustrates Symphonolas in natural colors. Full details, prices, terms, construction. A postal quickly brings it. Get your copy NOW—It's FREE.

Desk SC-521, Buffalo, N. Y.

Instant Bunion Relief
Prove It At My Expense

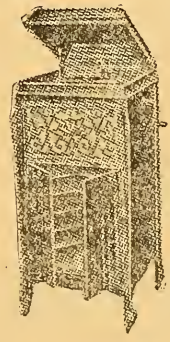
Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for over 72,500 others in the last six months. I claim to have the most successful remedy for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you my Fairyfoot treatment Free. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you are with them all—you have not tried my remedy and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send it to you absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home remedy which relieves you almost instantly of the pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. Just send your name and address and Fairyfoot will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO., 2207 Millard Av., Dept. 120, Chicago

Don't Wear a Truss

BROOKS' APPLIANCE, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. *Sent on trial to prove it.* Protected by U. S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

C. E. BROOKS, 252D State Street, Marshall, Michigan



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We can now furnish you with WOODWORK and MECHANICAL PARTS for our 1921 STYLE phonographs, the kind that are easy to make and sell themselves. WRITE TODAY for FREE BLUEPRINT and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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The Standard the World Over

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PULLMAN UNIT SASH BALANCES

Cost less than Cord and Weight installation more durable, neater and more quiet.

No breaking of Cords or rattling of Weights. Guaranteed for Ten Years

WRITE FOR
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PULLMAN MFG. COMPANY

234 South Ave. Pullmanize Your Windows **Rochester, N. Y.**

Why Carry a Tool Box?

You can't get ahead working for others at day wages. The Big Money is made by the fellows in business for themselves.

Here is YOUR Opportunity

Be the Floor Surfacing Contractor of your town. The "American Universal" electrically driven machine establishes you in a highly profitable and independent business with a very small investment. Floor scraping by hand is undesirable, expensive, unsatisfactory. The demand exists right now in your town for the "American Universal Way" of floor surfacing. Find out why. Write today for more information.

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The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement.

The famous
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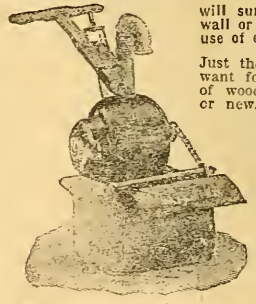
gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

Quick, accurate, no figuring, no mistakes, no lost time. Durable and rust proof. *Use it once and you will never work without it.* Write today for full descriptive circulars.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.
841C East 136th St., New York City

The IMPROVED Rapid Floor Surfacer



will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

Send for Our Free Trial Offer

M. L. Schlueter
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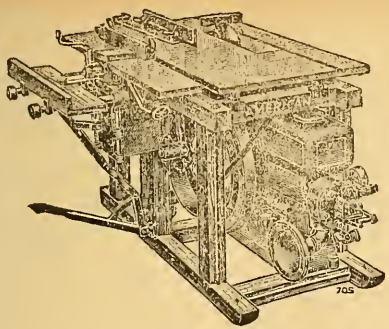
Made in Several Sizes



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Gasoline, Kerosene, or Electric Driven
Used on the Job or in the Shop

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American Saw Mill Machinery Company

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THE **Wayvell Chappell Automatic Ball Bearing Electric Floor Surfacing Machine** is what you need to finish your new or old floors **quickly** and just the way you want them.

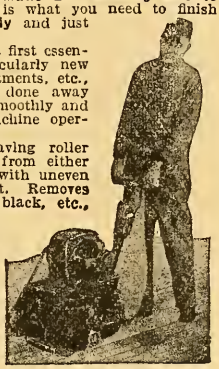
As QUALITY of work is the first essential in finishing floors, particularly new work in residences, flats, apartments, etc., all roller vibration must be done away with. It is remarkable how smoothly and steadily this ball bearing machine operates.

Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Removes old varnish, paint, oil-soak, black, etc., rapidly, or cuts down warped edges quickly. Four sizes — for the largest areas or the smallest rooms.

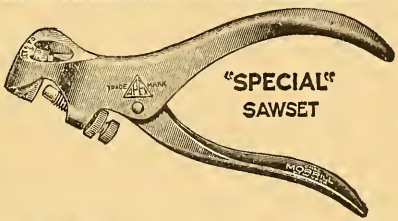
Write for folders. **Accept our free trial offer.**

(Machines demonstrated also at our Branch Office, 921 Washington Blvd., Chicago.)

Manufactured by
Wayvell Chappell & Co.
137 N. Jackson St. Dept. A.
Waukegan, Ill.



Pat. 1912-1916



"Special" and No. 1 for hand saws not over 16 gauge.

No. 3 for cross cut and circular saws 14 to 20 gauge.

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No. 5 for timber and board saws 6 to 14 gauge.

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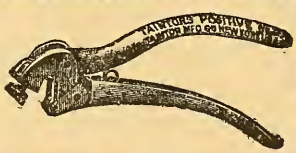
Nearly ONE MILLION MEN Have Used TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SETS
Are You One Of Them

Sold By Leading Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Send for Book: "Care of Saws," free to members of The Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York



K&E MEASURING TAPES

are well made, of good material, and are reliable,

Send for catalog of "Ready Reading" Tapes.

KEUFFEL & ESSER Co.

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PEERLESS LEVELS BEAR THE UNION LABEL, GIVES BETTER VISION AND CLOSER ACCURACY

Glasses can be read in **extreme position** or in poor light. **All Vials "Dust and Dirt Proof," being protected by Heavy Crystals.**

No. 4—Unbound White Pine___$3.25
No. 5—Unbound Hard Wood___ 4.25
No. 15—Unbound Hdwd., double plumb at each end___ 4.75
No. 44—Brass Bound White Pine 6.00
No. 55—Brass Bound Hard Wood 6.50

Patented Dec. 3, 1918, and July 8, 1919; Patent No. 1286767.
No. 550—Brass Bound Hard Wood with Double Plumb at each end_____ 7.00

All above Levels made 24 in., 26 in., 28 in. and 30 in. lengths. If your dealer does not have it in stock, **ask him to** order for you, or send us his name and money order for Level wanted and we will send it to you prepaid.

2635-39 N. Halsted St. EDWARDS & POWELL CO., Sole Makers. **Chicago, Ill.**

The JAMES SWAN COMPANY, Seymour, Conn.

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Manufacturers of Augers, Bits. Chisels, Screw Drivers, Drawing Knives, Nail Sets and Expansive Bits.

Neponset Black Waterproof Building Paper Assures a First-Class Job

Neponset Black is a paper that you, the architect, and the owner all can agree on as the best paper to buy for the money. It comes in convenient size rolls for you to handle—36 inches wide and 500 square feet to the roll. It weighs approximately 45 pounds per roll.

Use it freely underneath roofings, between double floors, under clapboards, and back of stucco. It keeps out dampness and wind, and actually protects the structure of the building in which it is used, besides adding greatly to the comfort of those who live in the building. A house properly sheathed with Neponset Black Waterproof Paper is easier to heat than one in which no paper or an inferior paper is used.

Write us for descriptive literature. If your own dealer does not carry it we can sell to you direct.

BIRD & SON, inc., Dept. R, East Walpole, Mass.

(Established 1795)

CHICAGO NEW YORK

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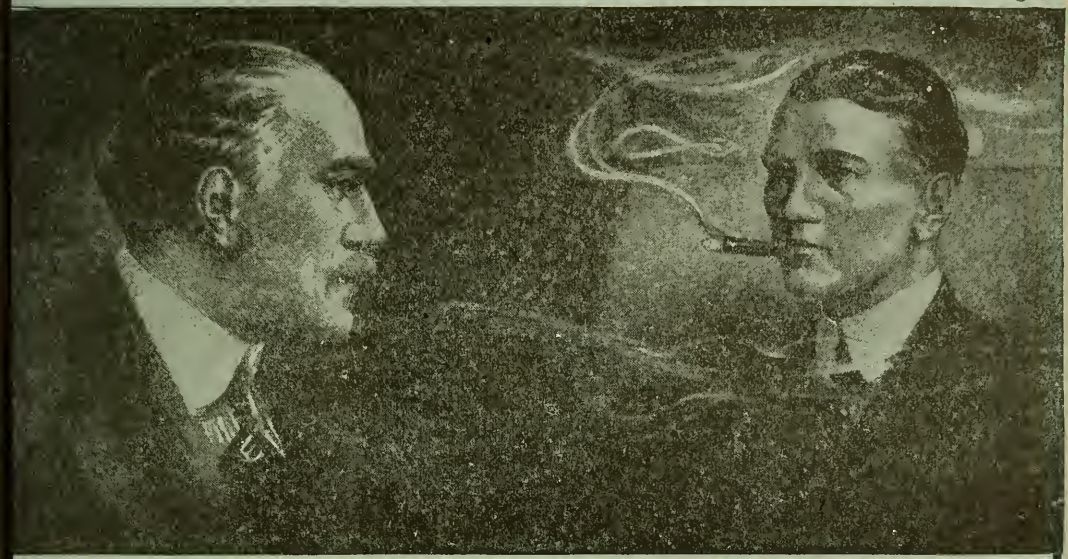
Makers of the NEPONSET Twin Shingles, NEPONSET Roll Roofings and NEPONSET Board



Tobacco Is Hurting You

Look at the facts square in the face, Mr. Tobacco User. You may think tobacco is not hurting you.

That is because you haven't as yet, perhaps, felt the effects of the nicotine poison in YOUR system. For you know that nicotine, as absorbed into the system through smoking and chewing tobacco, is a slow working poison. Slow, yes—but sure.

Tobacco is lowering your efficiency. It slows a man down. Makes it harder for you to concentrate your mind on your work. You haven't near the amount of "pep" and energy you would have if you stopped using it. There's many a man twice as old as you in years who's twice as young in energy, simply because he lets tobacco alone.

Some day you will realize to what an alarming extent tobacco has undermined your system.

When your hands begin to tremble—
and your appetite begins to fail—
and your heart seems to "skip a beat" now and then—
and slight exertion makes you short of breath—
then you have a right to suspect that
TOBACCO is getting the upper hand.

Any well-informed doctor will tell you that these are only a few of many symptoms of tobacco poisoning.

And **YOU** know that the use of tobacco in any form is an expensive, utterly useless habit. You know you ought to quit.

Tobacco Habit Banished

Let Us Help You

It dosen't make a particle of difference whether you've been a user of tobacco for a single month or 50 years, or how much you use, or in what form you use it—whether you smoke cigars, cigarettes, pipe, chew plug or fine cut or use snuff—Tobacco Redeemer will positively remove all craving for tobacco in any form in a very few days. Not the slightest shock to the nervous system. Your tobacco craving will usually begin to decrease after the very first dose—there's no long waiting for results.

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind and is marvelously quick, scientific and thoroughly reliable.

It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It helps to quiet the nerves and make you feel better in every way.

Results Guaranteed A single trial will convince you. Our legal-binding, money-back guarantee goes with each full treatment. We will refund every cent you pay for the treatment if after taking it according to the easy-to-follow directions, it should fail to banish the tobacco habit completely.

SEND Coupon for Free Proof Let us send you our free booklet on the deadly effects of tobacco, together with testimonial letters from men all over the country telling how they have been absolutely freed from the tobacco habit by this simple home treatment. You could not ask for stronger proof that Tobacco Redeemer will free you from the habit than the evidence we will gladly send on request. Just mail the coupon—or a postal will do.

NEWELL PHARMACAL CO.
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Free Book Coupon

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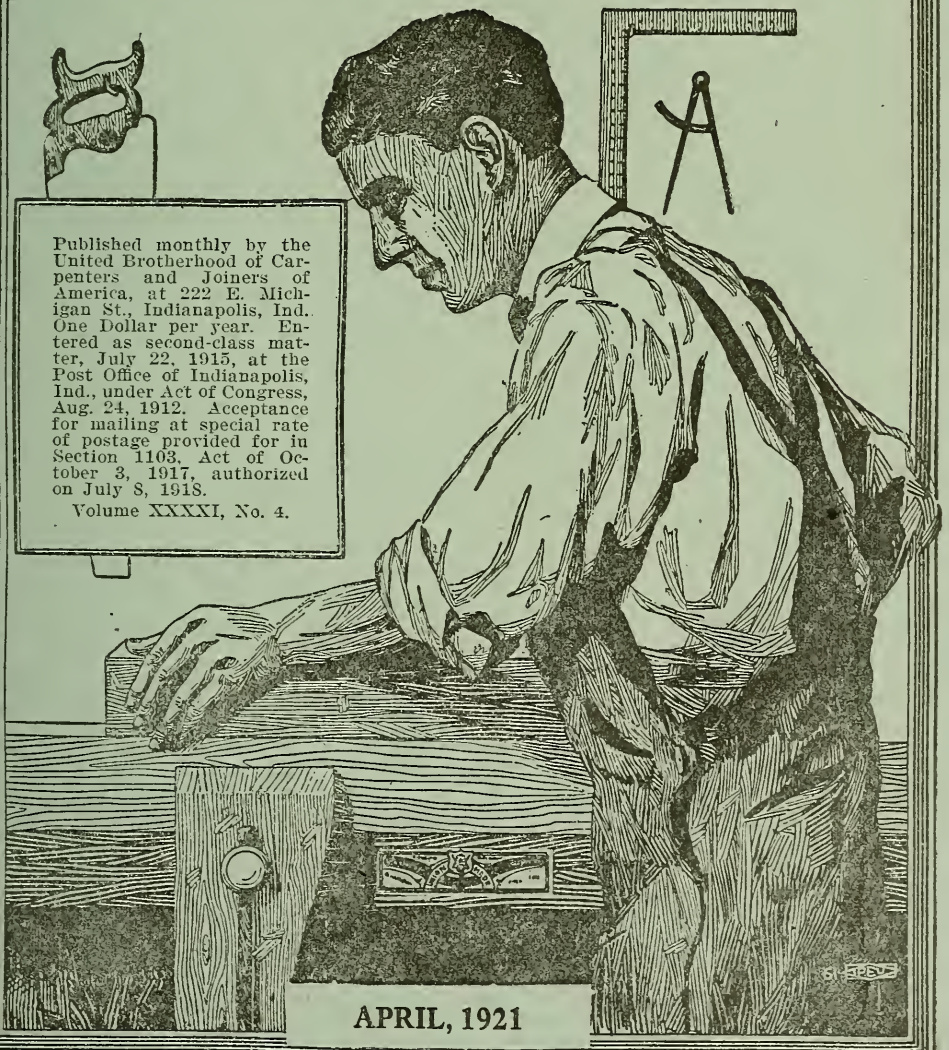
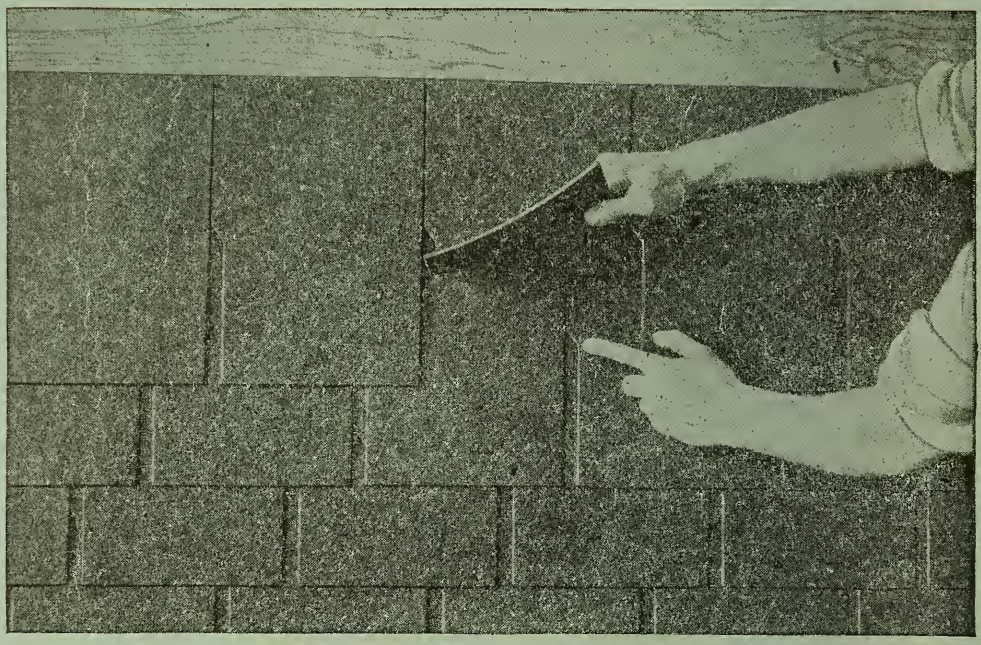
The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 4.

APRIL, 1921



No Other Shingle Like It

It will pay you to get acquainted with the Vulcanite Self-Spacing Shingle. It has advantages you will not find in any other shingle design.

Better satisfied customers is one way it will pay you. But the most important advantages lie in its profit-making ability.

This Vulcanite design has a patent shoulder which greatly facilitates the laying operation. It saves time and labor and that means *money* for you. Besides getting more rapid work you can depend upon having accurate work. The shingle spacing is automatic. The result is both sure and quick.

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All these Everlastic qualities, backed by The Barrett Company's 60-year-old reputation for dependability, are being powerfully and consistently advertised to building owners in our great Nation-wide Campaign. Are you getting your share of the profits?

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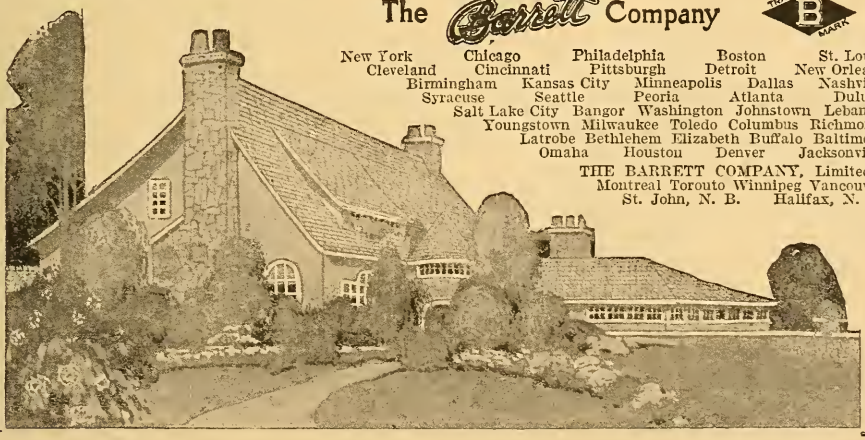

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 4

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1921

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

A Friend To Man.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content,
There are souls like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze a path
Where highways never ran;
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men that are good, the men that are bad—
As good and as bad as I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road—
By the side of the highway of life—
The men that press on with the ardor of hope
And the men that are faint with the strife;
And I turn not away from the smiles and their tears—
Both part of an Infinite plan—
Let me live in the house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

—*Sam Walter Foss.*

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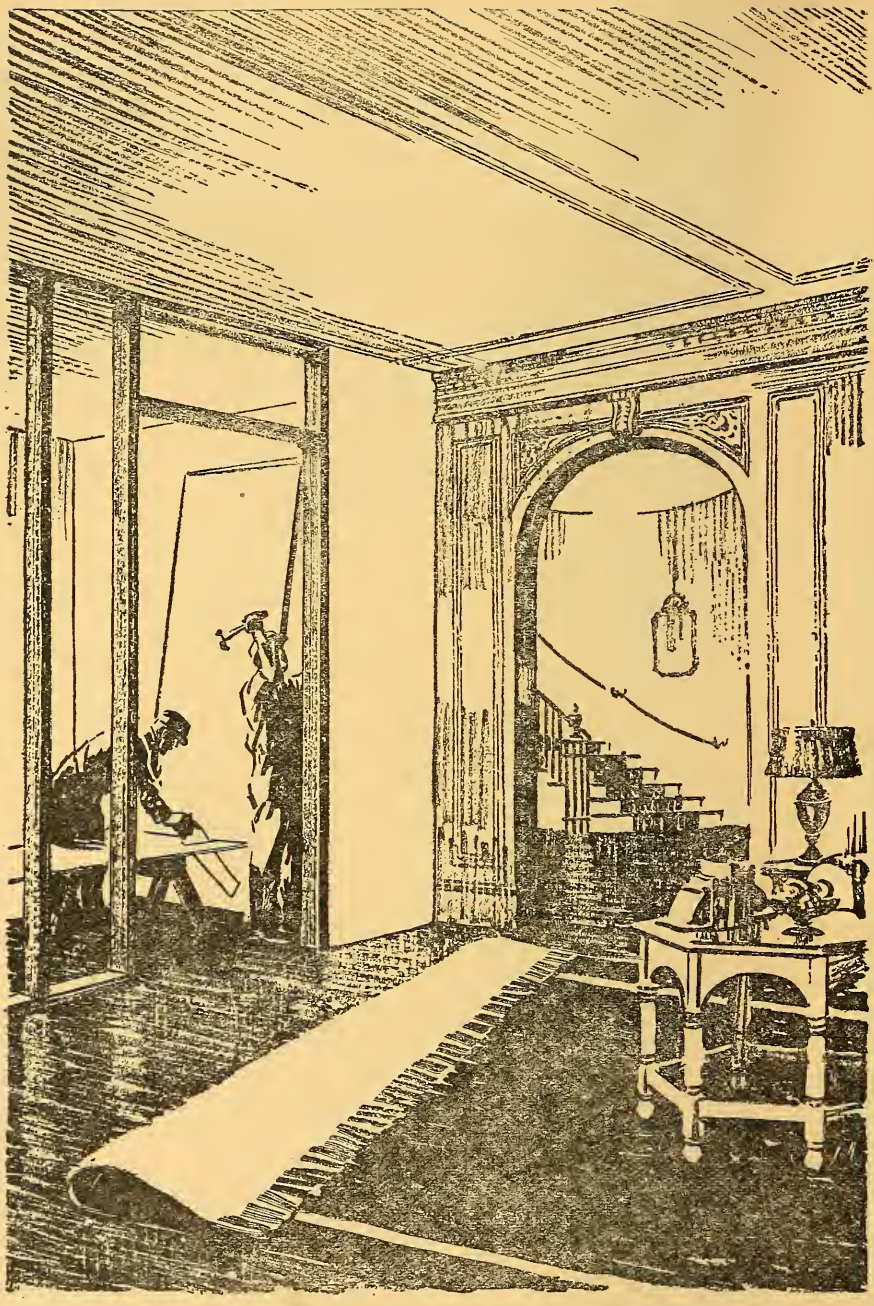

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Cuts true

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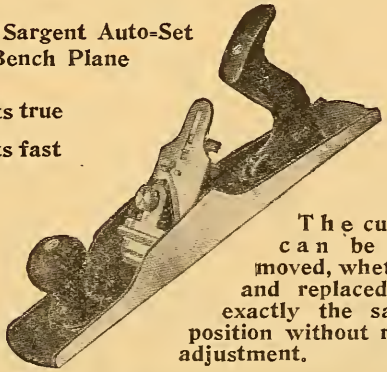

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Fifty years of experience in building fine tools for the man who makes his living by using them, has brought a perfection of quality and workmanship to Keen Kutter products, which can be gained in no other way.

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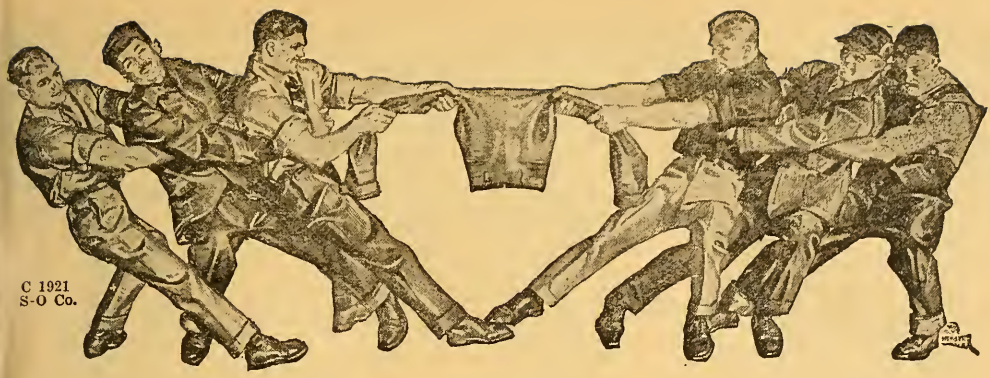

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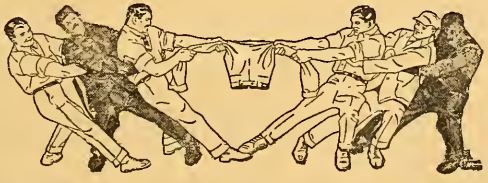

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This Goodell-Pratt Drill makes every man a repair man. Any amateur busybody can use it. Butlers, chauffeurs, laundrymen, farmers, newlyweds—everybody with a head and two good hands can use this drill.

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Automatic Drill No. 185
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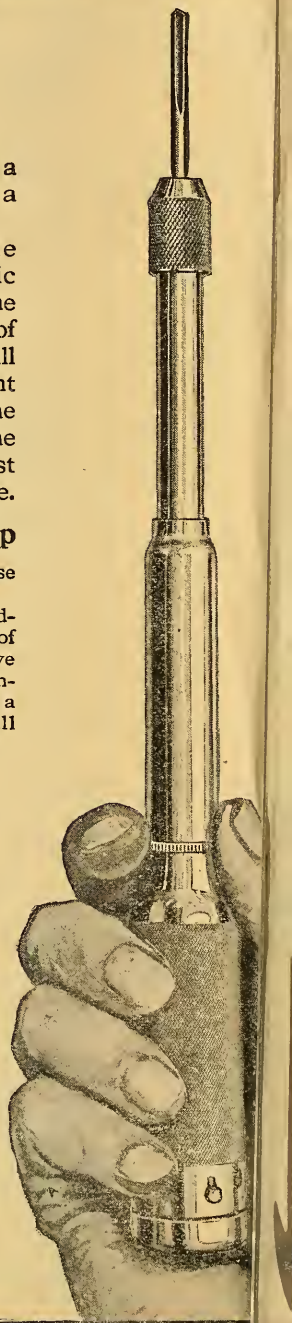
Size 1/16 in. to 11/64 in.
Price, $2.60



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Three full pushes drive a 3-16 in. wood screw nine-sixteenths of an inch in a pine plank. Time: two seconds!

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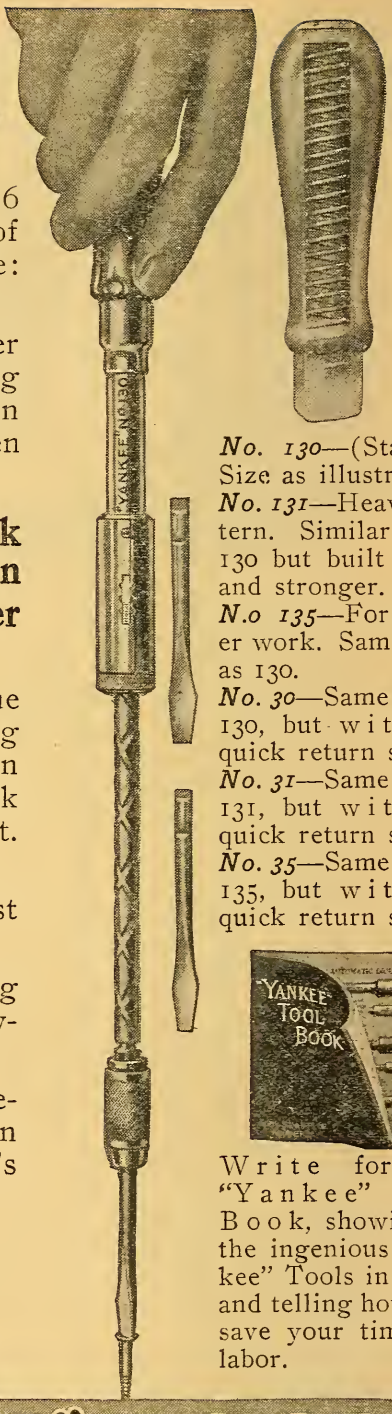

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No. 131—Heavy pattern. Similar to the 130 but built larger and stronger.
N.o 135—For lighter work. Same style as 130.
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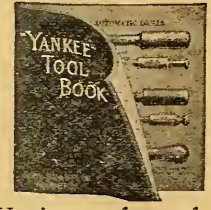

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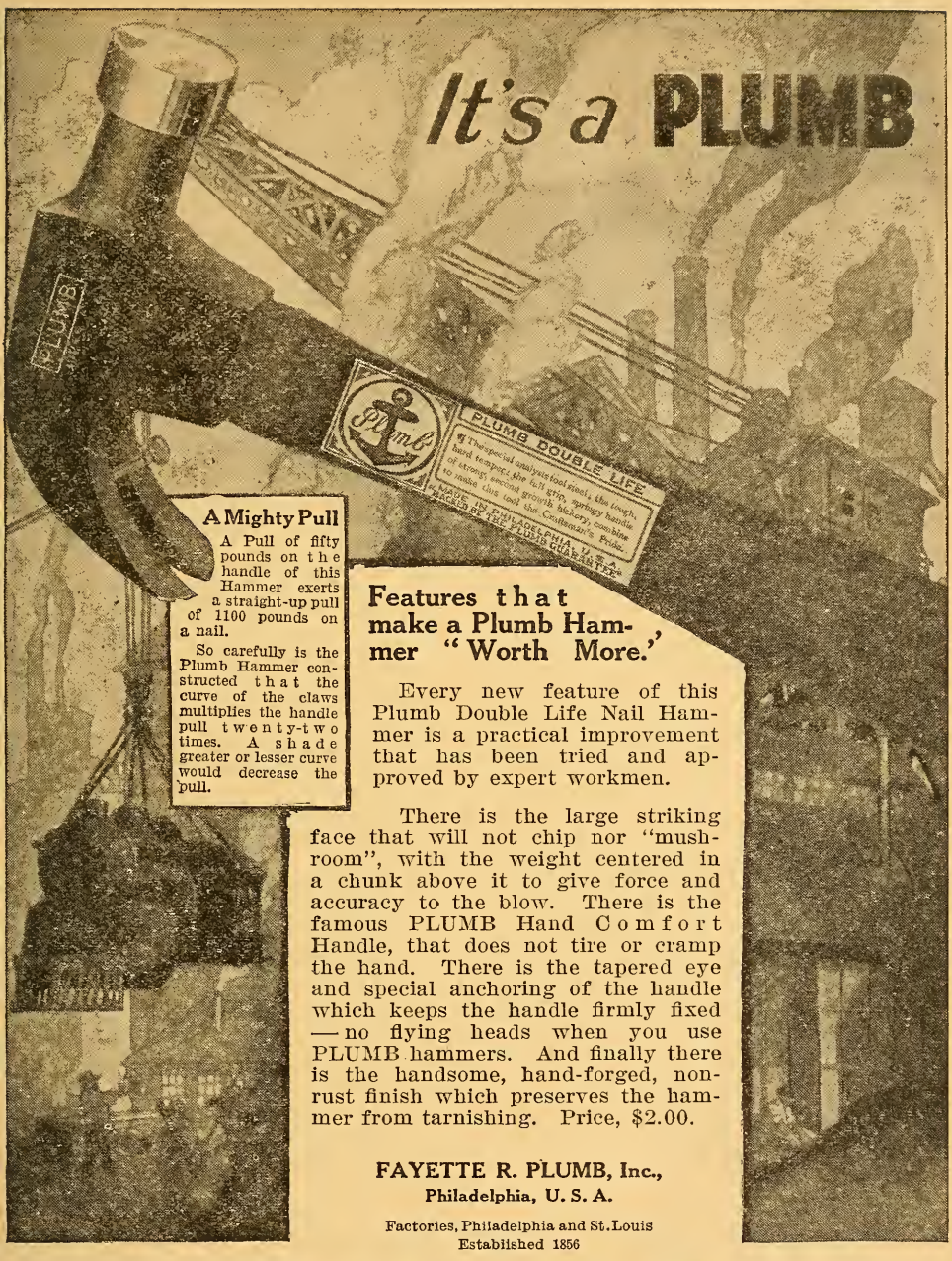
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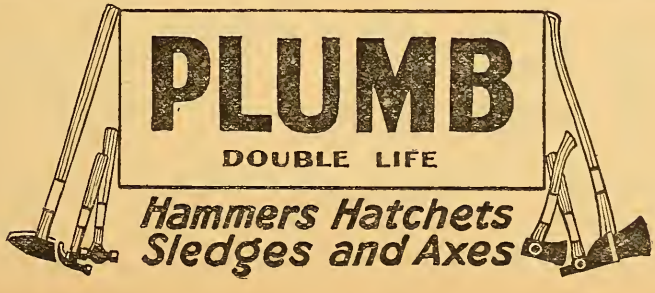

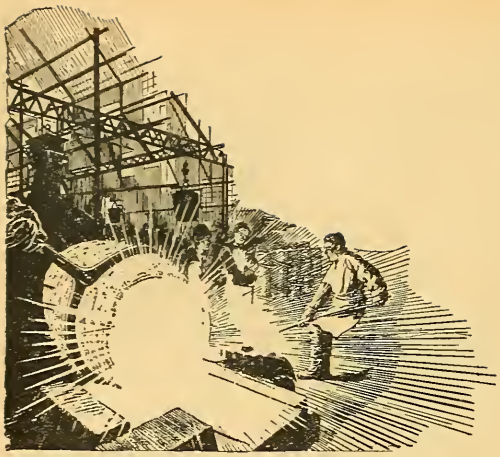

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A TRADE UNION COLLEGE

(By J. E. Pember.)

THE Trade Union College of Boston, which has just opened its fall term with an enrollment of more than 300 students, is just what, by its title, it purports to be, a college for working men and working women who are actively identified with the movement for organized labor and members of labor unions. Established, controlled and managed by working men, it stands squarely upon its own feet as an educational institution. It is not the plaything of theorists or educators, nor is it a branch or annex of some larger college or university which regards labor and the labor movement as a single phase of the various human activities with which it deals. The most striking feature of its organization is the simple list of names and unions of the Board of Control appointed by the Boston Central Labor Union to carry out its plan.

Nothing very much suggesting the Back Bay or Harvard University here, is there. The part that the other colleges play is in supplying instructors, who compose the teaching staff and conduct the work of the various classes. The instructors are represented on the committee, too, by Henry W. L. Dana, instructor in literature; Daniel Foley, instructor in economics; Charles C. Ramsay, instructor in social science; Alfred D. Sheffield, instructor in discussion; William Leavitt Stoddard, instructor in labor problems; but the outstanding fact is that it is organized labor, through its representatives, which "runs" the college. It is theirs and theirs alone.

A year and a half ago the Trade Union College, the first institution of its kind in the United States, opened its doors with less than 150 students. What was a tentative experiment in the spring of 1919 was, in the fall of 1920, apparently a solid success. It has lived through the period of its infancy, overcome many difficulties, passed many obstacles and with problems a-plenty to be met and solved, is entering upon a lusty childhood.

The college was established by the Boston Ceneral Labor Union "in the belief" (to quote from its official announcement) "that progress for organized wage earners can be assured only by social and industrial policies shaped by their own right thinking, and that their ambitions for self-betterment must therefore include a concern for the higher training of the mind. It offers systematic study of the ideas and influences that dominate society, dealing with them in classes where they can be presented in a scientific spirit by specialists and discussed with freedom by the students.

"To men and women of the labor movement the college affords two distinctive advantages: 1—Its control by organized labor enlists the self-respect of trade-unionism, now aroused to develop its intellectual resources for playing a constructive part in society; 2—Its discussion method makes a point of co-operative learning, the instructors contributing their specialized knowledge and technique, and the students their experience, so that theory is kept in contact with attested practice."

There are several unusual things about this college. In these days of large endowments when "drives" for additional millions are on in all parts of the country, it has no endowment beyond a small labor union treasury and the desire of its founders to provide education for their fellow workers. It has no building or office room that it can call its own; it borrows space for committee rooms in the ancient Wells Memorial Building on Washington St. where the C. L. U. holds forth, and the generous Boston school board loans the use of class rooms in the English high school building on Montgomery St. Its trustees go under the name of "committee in charge." Its tuition fee is a modest $2.50 a term, three terms making the college year. Its sessions are held at night. Its teachers are for the most part men and women on the faculties of universities near Boston —Harvard, Wellesley and Simmons.

When the plan for the college was made public a year ago last spring the impression got abroad that here was a second Rand school. It was feared that it was to be an institution for the teaching of "Red" doctrines and the spreading of the most advanced doctrines, popularly lumped under the head of "Bolshevism." But this impression was quickly dispelled, in Boston at least, by the most powerful sort of arguments in the world, namely, the facts in the case. For one

thing, the Boston Central Labor Union is a reputable and conservative labor body. For another, the courses offered might have been taken from the curricula of any orthodox educational institution. The lectures, demonstrations and arguments advanced by the instructors were, and are, unmarked by the slightest tinge of carmine.

Just where, then, does the trade union college fit into the educational scheme in Massachusetts? With Harvard, Tuffs, Boston University, "Tech" and many other institutions within easy access, what need did it supply which these could not? There is no lack of part time, evening, university extension and other free education in Massachusetts. Why, then, a special labor college?

Because there happened to be a gap in the educational scheme of Massachusetts which the Trade Union College was designed to fill—namely a need for adult training in academic subjects, with special reference to making good the deficiencies due to the cutting short of early schooling. The labor union leaders of Boston, having had no higher education, and finding themselves in a world where education is sorely needed, wanted a school of their own which would be made to meet their peculiar necessities.

The regular night schools, admirable as they are, are intended primarily for youngsters. The extension courses given by the State of Massachusetts, on the other hand, are intended primarily for men and women who have had at least a high school training. The plan, therefore, resolved itself into founding, an institution which would be both college and high school and whose course would be adapted to this peculiar requirement.

Beyond all, it was a response to a call for a school for men and women who believed in and stood for the organization of the labor classes, who, through its teachings, should be more able to advance the interests of the cause they stood for, should be better fitted to hold their own in discussion and dealing with the representatives of the intellectual and moneyed classes whose interests do not always run parallel with those of the worker and whose sympathies are sometimes in opposition to unionism and all that it stands for.

The Central Labor Union formerly adopted the plan which was prepared by a committee of its own body working in conjunction with the academic group, and, in order to maintain its control of the college as well as to further its development, invited the instructors to elect five of their number to serve on the committee in charge which is really an organ of the Central Labor Union. Its Chairman, Michael Murphy of the Stablemen's Union, was long President of the Central Labor Union. Through technically subject to the Central Labor Union the committee has entire charge of the affairs of the college.

The first term of the college ran from April to June, 1919, and was frankly a trial term. The academic departments were five: English, labor organization, government, economics and science. Three courses in English were offered—an elementary course in composition, a course in the practice of discussion and a lecture and reading course on the masterpieces of literature. Under the head of labor organization were classes in history of trade unionism, shop committees and collective bargaining, the history of the freedom of labor and a series of lectures on national labor policies during the war. The law course was an introduction to American law. The government course included a study of representative government here and in Great Britain and a course on the theory and practice of democracy.

The two economic courses were general in their nature — one a study of economic principles of particular importance to labor, the other a study of the distribution of wealth. Under science a course in elementary physics and a course in psychology and logic were offered.

This list has been given at some length because the reaction of Boston trade unionists toward it affords valuable evidence of the needs—or at least the desires—of the working men and women in this community. When, at the conclusion of the first term, there was a stocktaking by the students, teachers and committee in charge, it was discovered, in general, that the purely theoretical or speculative courses were unpopular and that the demand was primarily for courses which gave, or promised to give, practical value. For example, English composition and practice in discussion drew perhaps the largest numbers and were continued for the year 1919-20. The literature course which was designed to "hit the high spots,"

from Homer to the present time, was also largely attended.

Strange as it may seem, the courses in labor subjects with the exception of the course in collective bargaining, were dropped because of lack of students. The instructor in the course in trade union history was a well known local school teacher, but the subject simply failed to interest trade unionists. The collective bargaining course drew a fair number, largely, no doubt, because it was a study of methods of employes' representation, then, as now, a controversial topic in the labor movement. The law course by Dean Pond was a popular one and was largely attended by union officials. The course in representative government, given by Harold J. Laski, attracted enthusiastic students. Few, however, cared to study the theory and practice of democracy, and it was dropped from the schedule. One of the economics courses was continued. Psychology and logic had little charm for the multitude.

In the light of this experience the college settled down to a stride which it now bids fair to keep up. The program for the fall, winter and spring terms was made up, and the week courses were either strengthened or left out altogether. The program was greatly simplified and concentrated. The plan of organizing a course to run through the three terms so that each term should be practically an independent unit was adopted. New instructors were added to the faculty. A co-operative arrangement was made with the International Ladies' Garment Makers' Union which brought many students to the college.

"Before long," to quote Prof. Dana, "the acorn may have become an oak and spread out to cover the chief industrial centers of New England * * * This humble Trade Union College, then, may become part of a nation-wide and even a world-wide movement for liberation of the working classes by means of 'democracy in education and education for democracy.' "

OUR READING

(By John Upton.)

THE present multitude of periodicals is in one sense a disadvantage to us, for we are tempted to do too much useless, aimless reading, simply to pass the time away and to neglect largely or even entirely all reading of a serious or instructive nature. We, and our children, are apt to read too much in quantity and not enough in quality.

Instead of a number of cheap, trashy magazines, which teach nothing of value we should rather read one or two good, sensible high-class publications, which will tend to raise our ideals rather than to lower them.

The publishers of the popular magazines must cater to the demands of the readers to keep up the circulation, for at the low price that they are sold, the circulation must be large. On the other hand, the higher class periodicals can use a better class of stories and some instructive articles and really give us something worth reading.

It would not be so important what we read ourselves, if it did not have an influence on the younger members of the household, but the fact is that it does, and if we spend all our spare time in light reading, we cannot expect them to do otherwise, or to take much interest in useful and instructive reading.

No book or magazine should enter the home unless it will help to build mind and character and inspire high ideals. It is a parents and a public duty to see that young people are wisely guided in their reading. Their emotions are quick, their desire for excitement is keen, and their judgment is not mature, so they may choose reading which is really harmful to them and not realize that such is the case.

The boys may be attracted by sensational stories of impossible adventure, of crime and criminals, or cheap, slangy comics. The girls may be fascinated by silly, false and offensive love stories. They may be caught by any writing which is too high colored. At its best, this cheap reading wastes time, at its worst it destroys mind and morals. The pleasure given by such reading is a sort of nervous excitement, which may well be likened to that given by some kinds of drugs. It becomes a habit, a craving for excitement. It spoils all taste for wholesome books, and makes real mental application a difficult task. It weakens the moral fiber, and then adds to its

bad effects by immoral or at least vicious suggestions. Those who print some of these stories incur a heavy responsibility, and we who allow our children to read them are no less guilty. There are censors for the plays and pictures, which youth may see, but their reading is not censored as it should be.

A sound taste for good reading is a great benefit to one, of any age. For reading in its highest form is a companionship with the best and the noblest, the best informed, most learned, most moral and most highly cultivated minds in the world. It is to have access to practical and useful information, to high moral influences, to wisdom, and inspiration.

It is to have the character strengthened, the efficiency increased, and the mind healthfully exercised. And when one may have pearls for the picking, it seems foolish to choose empty husks.

Of course, we do not claim that all one's reading should be the so-called instructive books, but some of it should be of this nature, and the fiction which is real should be of such a character that it will tend to build up rather than to destroy.

There are many high-class magazines which print good, wholesome stories of real life and we need not stoop to the level of the yellow-backed dime novel, even in our moments of recreation and fiction reading. The good, old standard novelists are still good reading for most of us if we only have the right ideas about the subject.

THE CRYING NEED OF PUBLIC ATTENTION TO THE OPEN SHOP QUESTION AND ITS MENACE

(By Alice Louise Nealeans in the Journal of the International Brotherhood or Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.)

VERY little attention has ever been given to labor troubles by those not directly interested in the outcome, except to blame the strikers and predict more troubles unless laws were made to stop all such nonsense. Today the question of labor is well before the churches, illustrated by the magnificent work done by the committee that investigated the United States Steel Trust. The Interchurch Steel Report has brought about the truth which the trust did not want. People are thinking, talking and acting, while the day of settlement approaches through the roads of common sense and the brotherhood conception of life.

Value of Collective Bargaining

In the fight of the workers for better conditions of living there has been no greater gain than the right to meet with employers and discuss a question of importance. It has given workers a chance to cultivate self-respect and feel their true value. When men face each other across a table in honest, humane consideration of labor troubles they begin to feel the other side of the question and realize that it is vital in its service to employer and employe alike.

Collective bargaining has done a world of good for all concerned while it has lifted the toilers out of their slavery to unthinking and indifferent employers. For women it brought up their general standing, improved working conditions and pay, resulting in marked increased vitality. Return to the open shop would destroy all this and reduce them to a worse condition of servitude bordering on degradation. Big corporations are operated by men who never see the workers, know nothing of their condition and feel no concern in their welfare. Here collective bargaining rings the bell of freedom for the workers by sane consultation of their committees with the employers on labor problems that otherwise might brew untold misery through strikes, lockouts or discharges.

Locals Can Take a Hand

In every Local connected with organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in this big United States and Canada, there can be accomplished a great service to the cause of publicity by the leaders and members, giving special attention to bringing this question of the open shop before their own communities, in all the glowing colors of its latest deception. Talk to other workers, make it clear to toilers who do not understand the benefits of collective bargaining though they are benefited by it. Call the attention of your minister or priest if they happen not to see the danger, to the suffering that

must grow out of the success of the American Plan League — another name for open shop—the greatest danger that now threatens the ranks of labor—after all of its glorious work to save itself from a form of slavery that ruins humanity and retards civilization.

Americans Awake to the Danger in Disguise!

Full publicity should be given to the truth about the unemployed—the numbers, the why for their being idle and the connecting link shown between increasing unemployment and the American Plan League—cleverly masquerading as friendly to labor and the general public—all the time massing its forces and planning to spring the strength of its organization on unsuspicious labor. But the American Federation of Labor will not be caught napping—the fight is on and the public should know the straight of it, for in its solution the welfare of the nation will rest or be tossed on the waves of commotion that will bring dire results.

It is time for all church people, teachers, professionals, mothers' clubs, and that great body of Federated Women's Clubs, business men—outside the open shop movement, singers, musicians, sculptors and artisans of all classes — everybody to get down to the question that holds the anxious attention of thinking men and women who see the danger of the open shop, and lend their aid as individuals or federated workers to the great cause of publicity in this matter of unravelling the motive of the friendly looking American Plan League. The truth should be known—its object is to break the power of organized labor as it exists in our great American Federation of Labor—the Rock of Gibraltar that will sustain the coming attack because of its brotherhood sentiment and solidarity.

SHOULD PRESENT WAGES BE DEFLATED ALONG WITH PRICES?

(By Ray Vern Maple.)

TODAY we are undergoing the process of deflation of prices. How far this deflation will extend probably nobody yet knows. We have heard very little about the real cause for this reduction of prices. This cause may be stated in various terms, but after all there can be but one deep, underlying cause and that is the slackening up of demand for commodities. Price reductions of any consequence are always followed by unemployment which is governed by the scope of the price reduction. Unemployment is always a consequent of a weakened demand, because as long as there is a sale in sight business is going to run and the moment the sales began to disappear, business begins to slow up and unemployment follows.

The law of supply and demand means that brisk demand makes high prices and weak demand makes low prices, simply because if the demand for a commodity is strong, people will pay more for fear they will not be supplied and more labor is required to supply the abnormal demand, whereas, if the demand is weak, people will not pay much for a thing that they do not desire very strongly and it does not require as much labor to supply the demand, hence low prices. Monopoly and profiteering may enter to boost prices unnaturally, but the law of supply and demand is at the base and these interests simply enter to prevent its natural operation. Certain designs of certain employers may purposely bring about unemployment to a certain extent, but we can rest assured that as long as there is any chance to make money prices will continue up and employment good.

Therefore that which is at the bottom of this price reduction and unemployment is a weakening in the demand for various commodities. But people always demand something and their demand is never satisfied. It is a general rule that the more people get the more they want. Then why this weakened demand now? Simply because they haven't the money with which to satisfy their demand. A man might be starving for food, but if he had no money with which to purchase food, what good would his demand be to the restaurant keeper or grocer? Then this weakened demand proves that there is not as much money available for purchases as there was recently.

But who is it today that does not have as much money as they did a short time ago? Who is it today that does not have this money available for purchases? Certainly not the Wall St. kings, nor the

railroad magnates, nor the big corporation managers. We have heard of none of them being reduced to limited circumstances. They are living in the same luxury and ease as usual. Then they must still have plenty of money available for ordinary purchases. Furthermore they constitute but a small minority of our population and if all of them did stop buying it would not make a very great difference. The working people of this country constitute over 70% of the population, hence it follows that they as a class are the greatest consumers of the commodities that go to make up business. Then since the wealthy classes seem to still have plenty of money and since the workers constitute a vast majority of the population and since prices are being reduced and unemployment is now with us and since this is due to a weakened demand and since the weakened demand is due to a decrease in the amount of money available for ordinary purchases, it follows then that as an undisputed conclusion that the cause of the entire proceedings, the whole trouble lies in the fact that the working classes do not have as much money for ordinary purchases as they formerly did. Why haven't they? Let us see.

Government statistics show that prices continually advance more rapidly than wages. From 1900 to 1918 prices increased 181.2%, while wages on the average increased only 110%. From 1907 to 1915 prices increased 25.9%, wages 11.5%. From 1916 to 1919, prices increased 95%, wages 50.3%. This means that in spite of certain wage increases the average wage increase is always behind the prevailing rate of prices. This means that the purchasing power of the workers as a class is constantly growing weaker. This means that the average worker is not able to buy back his share of production. Hence in normal times this amount of production that should go to the workers piles up in warehouses for the want of markets and business slows down, prices are reduced, with the hope of diminishing this surplus and unemployment follows. The activities of the late war consumed for the time all of this surplus, but now that it is over and European markets have failed to materialize as was expected by some, this surplus is beginning to accumulate again, just as it did in 1913, when we were about to plunge into a period of economic depression, from which the war alone saved us. We had these spells in 1893, 1873, 1857, 1837 and 1819. The cause has always been one and the same, namely—that wages do not keep pace with prices and the workers are not able to buy back their share of production.

Then what is the remedy? Certainly not to deflate wages, because they always have been "deflated." If wages are lowered, the purchasing power of the workers will be weakened still more and this surplus product will grow larger, which will paralyze business entirely. So those who are advocating a reduction in wages are simply advocating that which will mean their own commercial suicide. What we want, what we must by all means do is establish and maintain wages in their correct ratio to prices, so that the workers can buy back at all times their full share of production and keep the wheels of business turning briskly. Let us do it, let us talk common sense and away with this baby talk about deflating wages.

WAGE REDUCTION FALLACIES

(By Charles L. Baine.)

To hear some employing interests talk one would think they believe that the only thing needed to set all the wheels of industry in full motion would be a reduction of wages all around. We regret to say that some shoe manufacturers seem to share this view, although we must in fairness record the fact that a far larger number of them are opposed to wage reduction policies at this time.

There are some employers who realize that it is the wages of labor that consume the product of industries. When wages are low consumption is low. Lack of wages or low wages destroys the market for ordinary or staple commodities. For example, the prolonged depression in industry has reduced the movement of both freight and passengers on railroads. Next comes a general laying off of railroad workers. It is the same thing as idleness of shoeworkers when there are no shoes to make.

When railroad men are idle they purchase less and so help to reduce the volume of business for railroads to

handle. Likewise when shoe workers are idle they consume less of the products of other industries, and so the idle workers in these other industries are able to buy less shoes.

Just how this lack of consumption is to be remedied by still further reducing the purchasing power of the masses of the people by wholesale reductions of wages, the advocates of such policy do not explain. They begin and end with the bold declaration that wages must be reduced. The few shoe manufacturers who declare for that policy are no better at explaining it than are similar minded employers in other trades.

Since the year 1914 the wages of shoe workers in the United States and in Canada have advanced not more than an average of 55%. During that same period of time, the cost of living has advanced 101% in the United States and 117% in Canada. Now that extortionate prices have begun to decline in wholesale markets and are just beginning to be reflected in some retail stores, a few shortsighted employers want to reduce the wages of shoe workers about 20%.

In Massachusetts there is a commission on the necessaries of life. That commission says that in September, 1920, the cost of living actually increased 2%. For the month of October, 1920, it reports a decrease of 2%. The workers of Massachusetts, then, would be at the same cost of living November 1, 1920, as they were September 1, 1920, or at the very peak of the high cost of living, or just turning the peak, just as one prefers to view it.

There are many things in which there is no reduction in sight. We have heard of no reductions in house rents. Milk remains at the highest price. Eggs are higher than ever before. Reductions are reported in the wholesale price of flour but they have not reached the consumer. The worker pays more to get from his home to his work and there are no signs of reducing this cost.

We hear of mark down sales of clothing, but even the reduced prices look twice as high as the same grades were priced six years ago. If any of us are ill, we find that doctors' fees are increased and we have not heard of any movement to reduce the wages of doctors, nor of undertakers. It costs more to live, to be sick, and to be buried when any of us die.

And still some embrace the fallacy that a reduction in wages of shoe workers is now in order. Having in mind that certain fundamental expenses in the cost of living are higher than ever before known and bid fair not to be reduced, such as high transportation costs of persons and products, house rents, fuel, professional services, etc., the fact remains that if wages are reduced, the amount left for purchase of ordinary commodities will be less than it was before the war. If not actually less in dollars it will be far less in purchasing power because no one can imagine that general commodity prices will be anything but considerably higher than the pre-war level. Increased transportation charges will alone insure that condition.

The most foolish of the fallacies as to wage reduction is the idea that the shoe workers will accept such, or that employers are in any position of vastly superior strength. We wish to speak of these matters in calmness and in fairness, without any bitterness or misunderstanding. We understand that many concerns have suffered large losses through cancellations and returns, and through shrinkage in inventories. Application has been made for re-adjustment of income tax to the Federal Government on the ground that to complete the payment of last year's income tax would mean to impair present capital.

It is even said that these losses and shrinkage are in some cases so severe as to wipe out all profits in the years 1918 and 1919, on which income and excess profits were computed and paid. Banks are said to be heavy holders of shoe trade loans and are anxiously waiting for business to start up so their customers can recover through business activity what they have lost in cancellations and shrinkage in inventories.

On labors side, we do not wish to boast of our strength. We are not stronger than we could wish, but we are stronger than we ever were before. We have more members and greater financial resources. If a fight should come over attempted reductions in wages, we are probably strong enough to make some business for bankruptcy courts before the battle is over.

We confess that we do not know why shoemakers should accept reductions in wages under present conditions, nor how employers can compel acceptance of such reductions if the shoemakers are

opposed to them. Neither do we understand how banks can afford to lend money for wage reduction fights at a time when loans for legitimate business are being curtailed, or when a revival of normal business activity is needed to save the commercial lives of perhaps hundreds of concerns.

It has not been the policy of this union, either during or since the war, to take any undue advantage of the unusual conditions that have existed. Every advance we have secured has been obtained either by mutual agreement or by arbitration. We have adhered to our arbitration contracts and policy, and we now expect a similar spirit of fair play from the employers. The decision rests with them. If they decide that they prefer to play the "catch as catch can" game of twenty years ago, we will be compelled to play that game with them.

With all due modesty we may say that we are better equipped for "catch as catch can" methods than we were twenty years ago. During the years of rational relations, through arbitration, we have accumulated experience, some knowledge, members and money. Manufacturers who have dealt with us have also prospered. Both sides can waste their assets in a fight if either one so decides. We know that if we quarrel we both lose, therefore, the decision must rest with the manufacturers.

VIEWS ON LABOR CONDITIONS

(By R. M. Schunmaker.)

REPORTS from great corporations, such as the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Erectors' Association and others, proposing to destroy present organizations of labor show that we are facing probably bitter warfare in industry.

While the non-union man seems blind to his danger and his responsibility, a blind man ought to see that if union organizations are crushed, all labor is at the mercy of single men thousands of miles away, possibly, who can dictate the terms and living conditions for hundreds of thousands of human beings.

Under the "open (non-union) shop" a bar is placed against all labor organizations' negotiations through Business Agents or other representatives, which means, that each man seeking a living must negotiate singly with these great organizations which refuse to recognize the union and are in the business for gain, to themselves.

The National Chamber of Commerce votes to destroy the American Federation of Labor, and the Federation sets out for a million new members! A banker speaks or discriminates, and labor says "withdraw funds and find a 'fair' bank or organize one and not leave your funds for use against you!" A merchant speaks against labor, and it says "cease trading there," he is "unfair" to us! The contractor presses too hard and labor plans for group co-operative contracting, and so all the way down the line it is warfare instead of peaceable co-operation.

To "divide" labor, is Napoleonic war strategy. To charge "disloyalty" to labor unions is an insult to the one body of labor which months before the entrance of the United States into the war offered its "services to the country in every field of activity and called upon its member fellow citizens to give like service," and which made good! Such a charge invites to a warlike spirit.

To charge "violence" and "radicalism" to the one body of labor especially opposing both and which must suffer most from any such spirit in its ranks, is but more war strategy and an injustice to the public itself.

Our union trade journals claim that of 3000 strikes or other disagreements with employers during the war period, not one case of the breaking of a written agreement can be justly charged to any craft under the American Federation of Labor. In a meeting of 1200 union carpenters I personally saw a solid vote for this principle and a rebuke to any suggestion of anything else. It is well known that Long Beach unions worked months for $1 per day less than necessary on account of an agreement.

Few seem to realize the responsibility placed upon the Federation of Labor for holding wages up level with prices, not only for its members, but for all labor. Few, too, realize the possibility labor holds through the unions for stabilizing wages and business if it were not com-

pelled to be in warfare with those assuming the right to rule and dictate to producer, consumer and labor alike.

With the best brain and experience, backed by the power of wealth and of the ownership of tools of production, and with the skill of the best lawyers at its command, one would think these business men would welcome the opportunity of coming face to face with the representatives of labor organizations to settle differences in the light of facts.

The great question for us is whether the general public with its boasted demand for "fair play," and which must suffer as the innocent party often in labor disputes, can be deceived by false issues into taking an unjust position.

Shall the Gary Steel Trust principle dictate to both labor and the public as in the Industrial Conference, or shall there be exposure and resistance to such rule?

Shall the church and ministry, after study of the situations in Mission books and the like for years, get scared because denounced, or finances are withdrawn or threatened for their having reported against the steel trust spirit and methods and for the strikers as a result of a survey made under the world church movement, or, they to lay down on the job, after endorsing such a program as that of the thirty-two denominations in the Federation of Christian Churches of America? Will they lift up their voice for collective bargaining with a just representation in the matter of wages and conditions for labor, and, in condemnation of either party denying such privileges as against public welfare and honest justice for their fellows, as taught in the term "brotherhood" and the "Golden Rule?"

Shall we keep this strife and doubt up till there is a showdown in battle and then do it, or seek peace without the bitterness of warfare? For myself, regardless of any other man's opinions, I hope for good will, loving my fellowmen as I do.

To this end I present in brief a plan adopted in Boston, Kansas City and other places. All the employers in the Boston building trade organized. Then they entered into an agreement with the Building Trade Unions regarding wages and hours and such other conditions as they could agree upon for the year. A standing committee was chosen for adjusting incidental matters, etc. It was stipulated that any contractor violating the agreement should be expelled and made to see his error.

The same course was to be taken with the union breaking agreement. Then, to make all sure, the endorsement of the various national labor headquarters was secured so that any union which violated agreements would be deprived of charters.

Is not that far better than warfare? Do we want warfare so much that we will try to find a better way? Or are the public spirited men of this country enough interested to attempt to avert the strife? Or must it be general war?

STABILITY

(By U. S. Berry.)

IT has often been said that the general public were uncertain as to the stability as well as the future intentions of the union carpenters in regards to stabilizing their wage scale. This, of course, means a minimum wage. There also appears to be some uncertainty among many who are not conversant with organized labor and as to the numerical strength of the carpenters in the National organization. Our motto is for a general co-operation of all the people, and to aid those that are in need of aid.

This was the mission and teaching of Christ when on earth, whom we are told was a carpenter. For this if no other we feel proud of our great organization which nationally consists of more than four hundred thousand members. To those who doubt this statement either locally or Nationally can have the matter verified at our office in Indianapolis, Ind., which is open at all times.

I will say for the information of the general public that included in this article is a simple statement of a proposed agreement, or notification, where contractors do not care to sign with the carpenters, giving their attitude, and where they expect to stand, and it is the desire of the carpenters that the commercial world adjust itself to the basis of agreement specified, because we do not desire to have either commerce or labor drop to a financial basis that will not maintain a first-class livelihood for all the

people, and while we have not specified the minimum wage in this article of agreement, we do say that there is to be no change during the life of the agreement, and as to the wage scale, $8 per day, of eight hours has been in effect for more than a year. We believe this to be a basis of wages for the building trades that the commercial world can adjust itself to, and will place sufficient money in circulation to maintain a good healthy business in all lines, but for fear you get the idea that we are writing a building trades article we will state that we are only writing from the viewpoint of the carpenter, and the carpenters are as one man in this matter insofar as it is possible for any one class of men to be, and the employers nearly all of whom have been seen and furnished with this statement or agreement are practically one mind, favorable. The carpenters have proposed to enter into an agreement with the contractors and employers doing work in Dallas County. That is the union carpenters, or L. U. No. 198, of the U. B. of C. & J. of A., under the following conditions:

Article 1—It is agreed that during the life of this agreement there shall be no change in the By-Laws, or of the Working Rules of the party of the second part, as effecting wages, hours and conditions that are now in force and effect.

Article 2—It is further agreed that there shall be no strike or lockout until all other means have been used to reach an amicable adjustment, and then only after receiving the sanction of the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Article 3—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall employ only members of the party of the second part, and the representatives of the party of the second part shall use every effort to furnish competent mechanics whenever called upon to do so.

Article 4—This agreement shall be in effect up to and including June 30, 1921, and unless renewed shall become null and void on said date, providing, however, that should either party hereto desire to change, alter or renew said agreement, sixty days notice prior to its expiration shall be given, by either party, the party receiving such notice must take steps immediately to bring about an understanding between both parties hereto.

As Information:—Party of the first part includes employers. Party of the second part includes all union carpenters.

In conclusion will say that the past history of L. U. No. 198, of Dallas would be interesting to our Dallas readers, but space forbids a general review of this Local, which has been in continual existence and working order since and including 1886, the charter hangs on the walls of her meeting place in the Labor Temple to show for itself. We will say, however, that conditions for the carpenters have continually gotten better during all this time, with temporary reverses of course, like all other classes of business. The carpenters have come to realize that they are not organized just simply for the protection of the future welfare of the carpenters, as well as the present.

Just a little insight to the future intentions of the carpenters might be of interest. You have been told that we are organized for business and I will further say that we are not intending to put any legitimate movement out of business, but in order to maintain our just rights as well as our present good standing, we are preparing for the future in a way that will elevate our personal as well as our financial interests throughout the country. The general public understands that we are in the building business and have in the past furnished the brain, skill, and brawn, and by a small assessment of our four hundred thousand members we can furnish the money for establishment of some of the best equipped contracting concerns in the country at a high running expense with the contractors per cent left off. Can you understand what a vast sum $1 per month would mean for twelve months? (400,000 multiplied by 12) will finance a splendid concern which is wholly legitimate can you figure the possibilities of the future of this number of men with an honesty of purpose. This plan is being considered now, and the employer that cannot read between the lines is like unto the foolish virgins.

Make your money "work or fight." If it is not fighting for you in the industrial field, put it to work in War Savings Stamps.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1921

A Fallacy That is a Fallacy

There is no road to business salvation through the vicious circle of wage cutting. What ground is there, in fact, for regarding the present downward trend of prices and wages as inevitable and irresistable? Let us not beguile ourselves with specious generalities such as "the aftermath of war." In definite points, indeed, the war and the peace that followed exerted a baleful influence upon our economic life. We have been deprived of markets for part of our agricultural production, with the natural consequence of a slump in prices of all our agricultural productions. There was nothing absolutely irremediable about this condition.

We knew in advance, or should have known, that unless we found a way of opening the Central European markets to our wheat, meat and cotton, we should encounter just this condition. Our leaders of finance and industry knew. or should have known, that a great decline in the purchasing power of the agricultural community would entail serious consequences for trade and industry. But is there the slightest evidence of any organized effort on their part to ward off the evil? Not much more than a year ago our industrial leaders were presenting vigorous exposures of the fallacy of wage increases. As wages rose, prices rose also. The laborer might force his employer to give him more dollars, but what did that avail him when each dollar bought for him less of the necessaries and comforts of life? Those who won their demands first, and got ahead of the inevitable rise in prices, might indeed, profit for a little while, just as those who were slow in moving for higher wages suffered a loss not fully to be made up by subsequent increases. But setting such minor losses of the one group against the minor gains of the other, are we not justified in asserting that the working class as a whole, for all the collective pressure brought by organized labor and for all the individual shopping around of the unorganized, remained about where it was?

Rising wages and rising prices; that is nothing but a vicious circle. So said the captains of industry. But now the times have changed. From every quarter comes reports of wage cutting; 20 per cent, 40 per cent, or even more, affecting hundreds of thousands of workmen. If the general movement upward involved a fallacy, must not a similar fallacy lurk in the movement downward? But that side of the question is not given any consideration by the captains of industry. Their idea of meeting the situation and which they are pursuing is the attempting to adjust matters by reducing wages.

* * *

Labor Finds Out for Itself

"The Nation," in its issue of February 9th, publishes quite an interesting article under the above caption. It deals with the report of the committee of 25

of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, which was appointed to undertake the defeat of the open shop drive. In one way this was a great thing for organized labor, as it forced it to find out for itself some very useful facts and what labor found in Philadelphia it will find out elsewhere. The committee, charged with the duty of maintaining the ranks of organized labor against the attacks of the employers, came first to the aid of the textile workers as they were bearing the brunt of these attacks formulated by the Chamber of Commerce.

The picture which the report of this investigation presents of the textile situation in Philadelphia is the picture of the employers intrenched in financial security using a period of temporary business depression to beat down wages—never high enough to give the workers the least financial security; and to break up the organizations by which the workers have raised their standards of living to the inadequate level already attained. It says in part:

"The wage of the average textile worker in 1915 was only $411 per year—$542 below the minimum amount necessary to support a normal family in health and decency at that time. In 1919 the average wage had increased to $943, but the prices of necessities had increased faster and the living wage level had reached $1,803. In other words, the textile workers were $328 forther from the possibility of healthful and decent living than they were in 1915. The year 1920 only made things worse for the workers. The living wage level climbed to $1,988, but the wage average dropped to approximately $900. Complete figures for 1920 are not available, but investigation among the textile workers reveals the fact that 1920 wages were considerably less than 1919 owing to the shut-down of the mills in the late summer and fall and the consequent widespread unemployment. From 80 to 90 per cent of the workers are out of work at present.

"The mill owners, however, have prospered vastly during the past few years. The exact figures are secrets jealously guarded, for obvious reasons, by the manufacturers. From operating income and expense figures available in State records, however, a close approximation can be made.

"In the five-year period for which complete statistics are available the average net profit per plant had increased 327 per cent, while the average wage increased but 128 per cent.

"In 1918, the mill owners might have given each worker an average wage of $3,949 or about $62 a week for 52 weeks and yet have had enough left out of the profits of that year to keep for themselves 6 per cent on the capital they invested in their business. In other words, the mill owners might have lifted the workers well over the health and decency level into a wholesome and normal life. Instead of this, however, they pocketed among themselves some $148,235,000 and gave each worker $792, or about $15 a week. Or, as stated before, the owners might have raised the wages of the average worker merely to the living wage level of $1,632 and then have reduced the price of textile products to the consumer an average of 21 per cent and still received their six per cent in dividends. As a matter of fact clothing in Philadelphia advanced in price, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, some 40 per cent during the year 1918.

"The Philadelphia textile workers have long suspected the mill owners of responsibility for most of their troubles. Every time the weekly pay envelope produced less than enough to buy the childrens' stockings and suits the mill owners were blamed in a general way for both horns of the dilemma. Now, however, the workers know, and there is nothing vague about their understanding. They know now that the mill owners' talk of high wages and low treasuries is 'pure propaganda,' and they know just how exaggerated that propaganda actually is. They know now just how indefensible and unnecessary wage reductions are at the present time from every point of view except profits. They know now in concrete detail how the whole policy of the textile industry in Philadelphia is and has been dictated with this one end in view—profits for the owners of the mills.

"What the textile workers have found out about the textile industry has already made a deep impression in Philadelphia labor circles. The textile report has been widely distributed among the other trades represented in the Philadelphia Central Labor Union. Workers in other pursuits are asking: What could

we find out for ourselves about our own industry? Undoubtedly time will tell—a great deal."

* * *

The Labor Spy

"The New Republic" is publishing a series of articles under the above caption, the first one appearing in its issue of February 16, which, judging by the one that has just come to our notice, should be of interest, not only to our own members, but to organized labor throughout the country.

There is no question but that a spy system with enormous ramification exists and about this "The New Republic" says in part:

"Industrial spying is a large industry, drawing its profits out of the perpetuation of suspicion between employer and employe. Remove suspicion, establish industrial relations on the basis of frank conference and the industrial spy loses his job.

"Espionage in industry is not a credible institution, not one which it is agreeable to contemplate. Nevertheless, the employer's practice of setting spies to observe and inform on workers in factory and unions has, now, every appearance of firm establishment. It has been developing inconspiciously these many years. Only an occasional indiscretion in this place or in that has ever brought it any measure of public attention. Its doings are still far from a state of ideal publicity, but recent labor disputes have so frequently encountered it, have dealt with it over so wide an area that it can no longer be considered in terms of locality, of individual industries or even of particular crises. It seems to have become something of a factor in American industry as a whole.

"Given an employer suddenly face to face with the probability of labor trouble in his plant, ignorant of the character and point of view of his employes, with no access to their plans, very fearful of their organization. The result is almost inevitable panic, and the labor spy exists to exploit this panic. He capitalizes the employer's ignorance and prejudice, and enters the plant specifically to identify the leaders of the labor organization, to propaganda against them and to disrupt and corrupt their union. He is under cover, disguised as a worker, hired to betray the worker's cause.

"But it is most amazing of all that employers should have thought it profitable. But the scale of organization of industrial espionage stifles any doubt of its scope. Only a tremendous clientele can justify it. It operates through the secret service departments of great corporations; the railroads, the United States Steel Corporation, the Western Union Telegraph Co. and like corporations. It operates through the spy services of employers' associations; the National Erectors' Association, the National Founders Association. Strike insurance companies maintain spy services. And, finally, a dozen vast detective organizations with branch offices in every manufacturing center, together with hundreds of smaller local agencies, devote themselves exclusively to training and furnishing industrial spies, agents provocateurs, and strike breakers. It would be interesting to know how many men the business employs. One can only guess at thousands."

* * *

Carpenters Hold State Convention in Utah

The Utah State Council of the United Brotherhood held its annual Convention in the City of Provo recently with a good representation of delegates from the different parts of the state in attendance. State President W. H. Beckett of Ogden presided at the meeting.

The principal speaker at the meeting, Prof. Amos N. Merrill of the Brigham Young University, said in part:

"We see capital organizing in larger units, land owners either acquiring larger tracts or co-operating with other land owners, forming agricultural clubs or farm bureaus, and business of all types forming their societies and organizations. Labor is therefore, when it organizes, only doing what every other interest is doing. It is my judgment that labor unions will live."

Other speakers were W. H. Beckett and A. W. Muir of Indianapolis.

The election of officers was held and A. A. Loveless of Provo was elected President of the State Council and D. O. Jacobs of Salt Lake, Secretary.

* * *

Signing of wage agreements between employers and unions is interfering with progress of the open shop movement. Spring time is at hand and only Organized Labor can be depended upon to accomplish the necessary work.

Official Information

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GENERAL PRESIDENT
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every local get the correct street address of every member of his local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office at once.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Too Many Carpenters in Baltimore

On account of the over supply of carpenters in Baltimore, Md., and the shortage of work, we have been requested to advise our membership to stay away from that locality.

Work Scarce At Clarksburg, W. Va.

Word received from Clarksburg shows that unemployment prevails among our members and that there is an over supply of carpenters at that place.

Open Shop Campaign Started in Uniontown, Pa.

Many misleading reports have been circulated about the prosperous conditions and big wages in this district. The scale is 87½c per hour and there are plenty of carpenters there to take care of what work they have. The Builders' Association have launched an "open shop" campaign and are using propaganda in order to influence carpenters to flood that district.

Expecting Trouble in New Orleans

Word has been received from L. U. No. 1846 of New Orleans, La., that they are expecting labor trouble there in negotiating renewed contract with the Contractors' Association, and as at present there is an overflow of mechanics there they will not accept any Clearance Cards pending a decision.

Unsettled Conditions

L. U. No. 1743 of Wildwood, N. J., reports conditions unsettled in that district and as there are more carpenters there now than the work warrants it would be well for members of the United Brotherhood to stay away at present.

No Work At Kokomo

L. U. No. 734 of Kokomo, Ind., advise that the Haynes Auto Co., of that place are advertising extensively for men, and as there are plenty of our own members there out of work, it would be advisable to stay away.

Lockout At Billings, Mont.

Word has been received from L. U. No. 1172, Billings, Mont., that there is a shortage of work there owing to lockout by the Associated Industries.

Trying To Cut Wages

L. U. No. 1132 of Alpena, Mich., sends word that there is a threatened lockout there and that the contractors are trying to cut the wages in half.

Local Unions Chartered in February

Rock Hill, S. C. (Colored).
Mexia, Tex.
Henderson, Tenn.
La Tuque, Que., Can.
Union City, Tenn.
Hood River, Ore.
Silver Creek, N. Y.
Watertown, S. D.
Bentonville, Ark.
Springfield, Tenn.
Columbus, Ga.
Catano, P. R.

Total, 12 Local Unions.

Old Carpenter Honored By L. U. No. 226

C. Bromborger, the oldest member of L. U. No. 226, Portland, Ore., was recently remembered in a substantial way by the members of that organization. Mr. Bromborger heads the sick committee of the union and attends to practically all the duties of the committee. In this capacity he has taken the role of ministering angel to many of the members. Some of these who have received visits from Bromborger, who helped to while away the slow passing time of a sick bed and others who know of the aged man's kindliness, contributed to a fund which was raised to buy for him a new overcoat and other clothing.

The gift was not offered in the spirit of charity, but was a slight recognition for the service which he has given to labor in the years gone by.

Flint Company Replaces Tools That Were Lost

Anniston mechanics whose tools were destroyed last week in a tool house fire at the plant of the Anniston Cordage Co., Anniston, Ala., where the Flint Construction Co. is enlarging the local plant, have been paid for the loss sustained in the fire by the construction company, a check for $550 having just been received from the headquarters office.

The company's tool house was destroyed by fire one night last week, and many of the workmen engaged in the building of the big addition lost all of their tools in the blaze, the company's prompt and liberal action receiving much favorable comment among those who knew of the incident and the attendant private loss as a result of the fire.

When inclined to spend union-earned money for non-union products, think what your own Union Label, card or button means to you.

Test Yourself

What things must a workman know to be able to read a blueprint properly?

What do "rise" and "run" mean in connection with stair building?

Show the procedure in estimating a residence.

What is the most important point to be considered in connection with the framing of walls and partitions?

Sketch the framing for a mansard roof.

What is the tangent system of hand-railing?

How is the mitre and length of the side of any polygon to be found with the steel square?

Sketch and explain the method used in bisecting a given angle.

What are the various styles of skylights?

What are the methods of testing cement?

Sketch the method of using brick filing as a fire stop.

What are some of the common defects to be noted in the inspection of cut stone?

What are the methods of laying a tile floor?

Give a sketch of the horizontal section through the jam of an interior door frame.

How may the piping in a hot water system be arranged so that no air valves will be required on the radiators?

When a house is to be unoccupied in cold weather, what should be done to prevent the traps from freezing?

Which do you prefer, a high or low tank to supply a water closet?

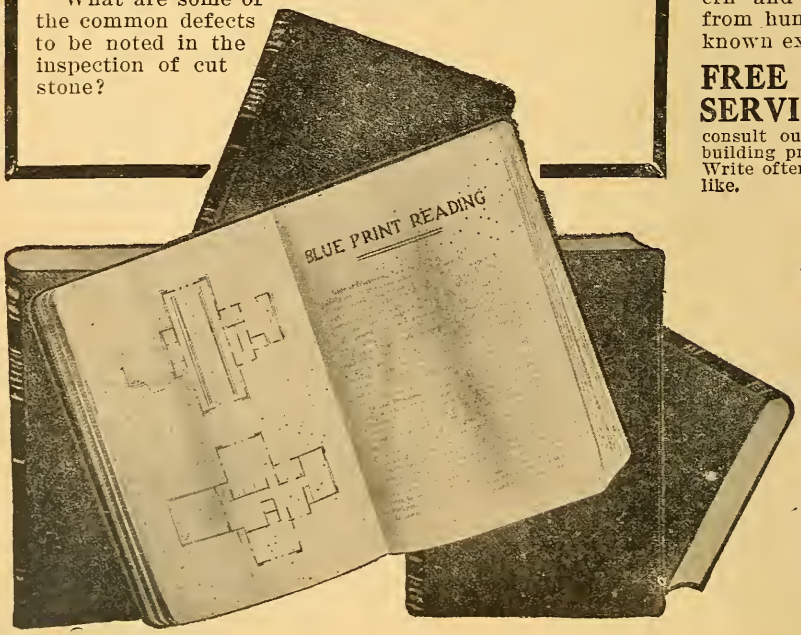
Show by a sketch how you would connect three heaters to one large boiler.

Give a short description of how to estimate stone work on buildings.

Give a description of the different kinds of roofing.

What are the principal plaster materials?

What are the dimensions of studding used in partition walls?



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ou Answer These ions on Building

r these questions indicates your fitness to hold a really "big job" — st working with the tools of your trade. If you can't answer them t the necessary information at once, for you can't hope to succeed r as a foreman or superintendent of construction unless you know

ant to get ahead. Guessing won't do. Hit-or-miss experience won't help much. et in your spare time is just what you need. *Here it is.* All worked out for you d you the whole set to use for a week FREE. See the free offer below.

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ical Society, Dept. G-364, Chicago

Part of Contents

Every one of these subjects is divided into all of its possible classifications and treated separately in detail. There are 75 pages on *Stair Building* alone, covering 24 different propositions. There are 90 pages on *Blue Print Reading,* giving the latest up-to-the-minute information and instruction for reading all the different types, and an expert analysis of 50 different kinds of Blue Prints. 220 pages are devoted to *Building Superintendence,* divided into 145 different sections.

Carpentry; Stair Building; Steel Square; Plastering and Painting; Mechanical Drawing; Blue Print Reading; Architectural Drawing; Sheet Metal Work; Building Superintendence; Underwriters' Requirements; Heating and Ventilating; Steam and Hot Water Fitting; Sanitary Appliances; Water Supply; Drainage and Venting; Domestic Hot Water Supply; Hardware; Estimating; Contracts and Specifications; Legal Relations; Building Code; Review Questions.

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American Technical Society, Chicago
Dept. G-364

Please send me the 5-volume Cyclopedia of Carpentry and Contracting, shipping charges collect. I will send you $2.80 in 7 days and $3 each month until the special price of $24.80 is paid, and you will send me a receipt showing the books are mine. If I decide not to buy I will return the books in 7 days.

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References ----------

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41833	Fred E. Thoday	40	15	9	Accidental	$300.00
41834	George E. Rubush	75	3	1	Heart trouble	50.00
41835	Ida Valansky	104	2	1	Pneumonia	50.00
41836	Erastus G. Hull	137	10	9	Intestinal obstruction	125.00
41837	Charles E. Morley	370	16	5	Endocarditis	300.00
41838	Andrew Wisckel	385	26	2	Cholecystitis	300.00
41839	Joseph Waldron	389	17	6	Apoplexy	125.00
41840	Alvia Bluteau Provost	390	15	7	Apoplexy	75.00
41841	Minnie Diefenderfer	406	2	4	Septicaemia	50.00
41842	London R. Hain	492	20	2	Paresis	125.00
41843	Sherwood J. Castles	519	17	1	Nephritis	300.00
41844	William H. Murray	532	5	11	Nephritis	75.00
41845	August Dehler	581	18	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
41846	Frank E. Langdon	594	5	1	Heart disease	75.00
41847	Victor Vane	626	5	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
41848	Joseph F. Savage	737	7	10	Heart trouble	75.00
41849	Alexander J. McPhee	808	14	1	Endocarditis	125.00
41850	Abe Noskin	1164	10	10	Septicaemia	300.00
41851	J. P. Grammer	1399	15	7	Abscess	300.00
41852	Andrew Huefner	1401	3	1	Carcinoma	50.00
41853	Elizabeth Turcotte Berard	1610	12	4	Diabetis	75.00
41854	Leory Thompson	1765	34	0	Gall stones	300.00
41855	Thomas G. Eggelston	1806	4	8	Septicaemia	50.00
41856	Thoma s O. Sloan	1895	11	8	Pneumonia	125.00
41857	Martha V. Heuser	9	1	11	Diabetes	25.00
41858	Eugenie Schiffhauer	9	21	6	Heart disease	75.00
41859	Charles G. McDonald	11	1	5	Septicaemia	50.00
41860	George Bennethum	15	8	9	Nephritis	75.00
41861	T. S. Baker	73	20	9	Apoplexy	125.00
41862	Jacob Jacobson	181	19	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
41863	James F. McKie (Dis.)	218	20	5	Accident	400.00
41864	Nelson Putnam (Dis.)	229	7	7	Accident	400.00
41865	Frank Dworak	412	20	11	Myocarditis	125.00
41866	Barbara Rondzik	414	6	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41867	John A. Houck	465	20	8	Apoplexy	300.00
41868	Lawrence T. Hanson (Dis.)	626	4	9	Accident	300.00
41869	Wirt A. Slemmons	764	1	8	Traumatism	50.00
41870	Ole A. Halversen	791	17	1	Pneumonia	300.00
41871	Olivia Ogren	824	12	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
41872	Emil Grosse	854	20	2	Accidental	300.00
41873	Charles E. Baker	897	18	7	Nephritis	300.00
41874	Elsie L. Graves	939	3	3	Suicide	75.00
41875	Samuel Schoch	1053	13	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
41876	Charles Unsinn	1094	10	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
41877	Henry V. Hargrove	1281	17	9	Hodgkins disease	300.00
41878	William Gorsline	1576	17	9	Carcinoma	300.00
41879	Mary Wazeck	1724	2	1	Endocarditis	50.00
41880	Emma Neubacher	1748	1	8	Taxic thyroid	25.00
41881	Evans Thornhill	1933	4	8	Apoplexy	50.00
41882	Michael Schwab	2090	25	11	Carcinoma	300.00
41883	Antoine Foisy	96	21	5	Pneumonia	300.00
41884	John L. Cornwell	132	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
41885	Thomas B. Brigham	132	2	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	100.00
41886	J. C. Kephart (Dis.)	165	19	1	Accidental	400.00
41887	Silvia A. Westberg	241	22	6	Pneumonia	75.00
41888	Gustave Roehm	246	25	7	Nephritis	300.00
41889	Margaret M. Nutt	306	8	6	Peritonitis	75.00
41890	John Daly	449	16	8	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
41891	Callis Castleberry	454	3	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
41892	Emma L. Diener	627	2	5	Nephritis	50.00
41893	George Sylvia	632	18	0	Asthma	125.00
41894	Arthur Lemkuhl (Dis.)	739	2	8	Accidental	100.00
41895	John E. Pronk	931	6	10	Nephritis	75.00
41896	Isabella Gilbert	1062	1	6	Accidental	25.00
41897	Jolan Kaposy	1180	4	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
41898	Cora E. Elthorpe	1256	18	4	Embolism	75.00
41899	John Stiens	1560	3	4	Aortic insufficiency	150.00
41900	Elizabeth Aubert	1960	3	11	Gastritis (Bal.)	25.00
41901	David Schwartz	1978	1	8	Tumor	50.00
41902	Hedwig Zemmel	2035	2	2	Diabetes	50.00
41903	Platoff Z. Higgs	3	8	5	Pneumonia	300.00
41904	Lucy Kent	57	24	0	Apoplexy	75.00
41905	Charles B. Weigel	101	2	5	Pneumonia	25.00
41906	Joseph R. Culpener	144	32	11	Dysentery	300.00
41907	Lillian R. Schmidt	168	10	1	Pueribeal- poisoning	75.00

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

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(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
UNION MADE
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards **at less than cost.**

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41908	Christian Beck	211	20	8	Carcinoma	125.00
41909	Laura Mae Ritter	239	2	4	Peritonitis	50.00
41910	Louise Kulik	264	4	7	Heart trouble	75.00
41911	Sylvester Shanklin	266	2	10	Fall	100.00
41912	Arthur Lague	342	16	3	Apoplexy	300.00
41913	Otto Paul	488	6	6	Carcinoma	300.00
41914	Mary H. Parry	540	11	9	Angina pectoris	75.00
41915	John Carlson	723	10	10	Poisoning	89.00
41916	Gustav Larson	808	23	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
41917	Katherine Burke	808	35	1	Myocarditis	75.00
41918	Georgia Cairo	812	13	11	Heart failure	75.00
41919	Marie I. Kendall	898	1	6	Stomach trouble	25.00
41920	Esther Levinsky	1073	3	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
41921	Gertrude Kobylinski	1082	14	1	Nephritis	75.00
41922	Mary Ohman	1108	3	4	Accidental	75.00
41923	John Twigg	1112	20	7	Apoplexy	300.00
41924	John A. Shirley	1188	18	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41925	Flora Ann Hale	1223	3	5	Goitre	75.00
41926	Harriet Messinger	1436	17	11	Bright's disease	75.00
41927	James B. Nash	1771	12	6	Intestinal congestion	125.00
41928	Charles Dressel	2090	10	4	Cirrhosis	125.00
41929	Mauson Sams	2196	1	6	Heart disease	50.00
41930	Peter Bolstad	7	7	5	Accidental	300.00
41931	Anton L. Lindquist	51	12	3	Pneumonia	300.00
41932	D. K. Gabbert	71	4	11	Bright's disease	200.00
41933	Robert Stenson	78	14	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41934	Wm. R. Gebhardt	106	3	3	Heart disease	150.00
41935	Daniel O. Rapp	125	33	1	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
41936	Henry Lutz	142	15	10	Carcinoma	300.00
41937	Isaac P. Manion	151	30	1	Cancer	300.00
41938	Elenore Engbarth	158	1	9	Heart disease	25.00
41939	Clarence Farley	200	2	10	Cancer	100.00
41940	Frank Logan	211	13	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
41941	Elizabeth C. Behe	211	23	7	Heart disease	75.00
41942	Anton Sandstrom	277	3	4	Cancer	150.00
41943	John R. Wood	302	7	8	Suicide	300.00
41944	Fred G. Nellis	314	10	1	Myocarditis	300.00
41945	John H. Dashiell	318	2	6	Fractured skull	100.00
41946	Elizabeth Hunsicker	359	23	6	Pneumonia	75.00
41947	Hattie Dahlke	426	15	5	Convulsions	75.00
41948	William Thatcher	427	18	0	Hemorrhage	125.00
41949	Anna Nagengast	486	21	8	Myocarditis	75.00
41950	James D. Parker	528	4	8	Pneumonia	200.00
41951	John A. Peterson	554	4	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
41952	John G. Alletsee	585	10	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
41953	Daniel J. Keegan	608	23	4	Nephritis	300.00
41954	Alexander Law	608	31	4	Myocarditis	300.00
41955	John F. Julian	643	3	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
41956	J. E. Head	696	16	0	Nephritis	300.00
41957	George A. Myers (Dis.)	713	15	10	Accidental	400.00
41958	Frank Imlay	716	18	6	Cancer	300.00
41959	Ivar Peterson	791	10	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
41960	Elizabeth Morrison	791	4	8	Pneumonia	75.00
41961	Joseph Cardin (Dis.)	859	13	11	Accidental	400.00
41962	Mary Ella Lee	931	1	1	Pneumonia	25.00
41963	Dora Viola Banister	993	11	1	Accidental	75.00
41964	Jennie Stoddart	1082	13	7	Apoplexy	75.00
41965	Charles G. Sundquist	1106	10	9	Pneumonia	300.00
41966	Mary A. Jones	1295	14	0	Heart disease	75.00
41967	John D. Corhan	1319	15	2	Asthma	300.00
41968	John Kelsey Crawford	1517	2	8	Accidental	100.00
41969	Robert Alonzo Emmons	1619	2	8	Anaemia	25.00
41970	Joseph Laga	2120	1	7	Heart trouble	50.00
41971	Silas Marion Cater	2347	3	2	Diabetes	50.00
41972	Edwin Reed	37	1	7	Cirrhosis	50.00
41973	William O. Bilharz	58	21	10	Myocarditis	300.00
41974	Hulda Strom	58	16	3	Nephritis	75.00
41975	John Parker	122	1	8	Ulcer	50.00
41976	Louis C. Specht	189	2	3	Pneumonia	125.00
41977	Daisy Gregg	289	1	3	Hemorrhage	25.00
41978	Barbara J. Correll	487	18	1	Cancer	75.00
41979	Charles A. Swanson	608	3	4	Tuberculosis	150.00
41980	Harry Cortner	1219	2	9	Suicide	100.00
41981	Carrie R. Bloomell	1743	3	2	Nephritis	75.00
41982	William G. Pittman	1922	8	5	Asphyxiation	219.90
41983	Luellen Jones	2334	1	1	Confinement	25.00
41984	Jane E. Herrick	8	5	10	Myocarditis	75.00
41985	Mercy Ann Mullan	72	15	6	Uraemia	75.00
41986	William B. Smith	72	3	4	Tuberculosis	150.00
41987	Charles A. Hardtman	277	21	4	Pneumonia	300.00
41988	William M. Cromwell	301	6	2	Hemorrhage	300.00
41989	Herman Gust	385	26	3	Carcinoma	300.00
41990	Helen Freeman	488	10	8	Phthisis	75.00
41991	George Dragon	632	15	6	Nephritis	300.00
41992	Charles Muthert	703	21	2	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
41993	Julia Mary Moller	808	1	6	Heart trouble	25.00
41994	Dominica Rosso	936	3	6	Influenza	75.00
41995	Oscar Labine Sr. (Dis.)	985	19	4	Accidental	400.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
41996	Martin Mandel	1051	18	9	Suicide	300.00
41997	Alexander M. Murray	1561	7	7	Meningitis	300.00
41998	J. C. Woodall	1975	1	5	Appendicitis	50.00
41999	Roy Grovesteen	1	12	9	Stenosis	300.00
42000	Martha Jane Bolan	2	2	1	Embolism	50.00
42001	Wilhelmina Kaddatz	7	1	5	Tuberculosis	25.00
42002	John A. Towns	34	14	7	Nephritis	300.00
42003	John E. Kullerstrand	62	19	8	Erysipelas	300.00
42004	Octavia Belle Douglas	73	19	10	Carcinoma	75.00
42005	Alcide Morin	96	24	10	Nephritis	300.00
42006	Adelard Blais	96	23	7	Carcinoma	300.00
42007	R. J. May	103	3	9	Heart trouble	50.00
42008	Andrew R. Beblar	122	32	8	Senility	300.00
42009	E. C. Willie (Dis.)	200	3	8	Accidental	200.00
42010	Chase G. Schlottman	224	27	10	Pneumonia	300.00
42011	Alice Jolley	253	2	9	Pneumonia	50.00
42012	Henrina W. Stickel	297	1	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	25.00
42013	Alfred Rockhold	437	16	9	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
42014	Adolph Lohmeyer	467	23	2	Pneumonia	300.00
42015	Lucy Umhalt	483	7	9	Meningitis	75.00
42016	Abraham C. Grant	857	3	6	Tuberculosis	150.00
42017	Anna E. Wilhelm	940	18	8	Diabetes	75.00
42018	Lillian Grace Albjerg	993	8	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
42019	W. A. Settle (Dis.)	1399	9	6	Accidental	400.00
42020	James H. Beam	1562	17	10	Apoplexy	300.00
42021	Edward Zernicke	1596	1	1	Neoplasm	50.00
42022	Addison A. McGinley	1716	3	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
42023	William D. Stephenson	132	13	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
42024	Hermine Roy Chasse	134	17	10	Peritonitis	75.00
42025	Sarah Cassel	160	15	4	Endocarditis	75.00
42026	Julia Sirko	288	1	8	Peritonitis	25.00
42027	Adah M. Deakins	288	15	10	Septicaemia	75.00
42028	Josephine Ipczynski	341	18	4	Heart disease	75.00
42029	Vincenzo Cantoli	385	12	6	Pneumonia	300.00
42030	Albert E. Magnusen	416	3	2	Accidental	150.00
42031	George R. Breese	483	17	10	Heart disease	125.00
42032	Lydia Miller	1350	2	5	Abortion	50.00
42033	Katie Reif	1694	18	8	Heart trouble	75.00
42034	Joseph Korponay	184	7	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
42035	Annie R. J. Hollingshead	1856	6	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
42036	Jasie Sutula	1902	3	4	Embolism	75.00
42037	Mrs. John J. Bakke	2192	1	4	Pneumonia	25.00
42038	Anna Benson	2192	1	2	Anaemia	25.00
42039	Georgie Davis	11	1	4	Dysentery	25.00
42040	Mrs. J. H. Ehlers	14	5	9	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
42041	Oscar F. Cederman	33	18	2	Pneumonia	300.00
42042	Benjamin Teplitz	51	2	7	Phthisis	100.00
42043	Charles R. Zimmerman	101	6	10	Oedema	300.00
42044	Bertha Temple	101	1	3	Carcinoma	25.00
42045	Henry M. Ward	101	2	9	Arterio sclerosis	100.00
42046	Wilhelmina Tossman	182	5	7	Cardiac failure	75.00
42047	Sophronia C. Morgan	213	3	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
42048	Robert Henry Willis	277	2	5	Heart failure	25.00
42049	Henry Wettlaufer	334	30	11	Heart disease	300.00
42050	Joseph R. Phillips	388	7	11	Carcinoma	300.00
42051	John Nelson Smith	388	2	9	Pneumonia	25.00
42052	Mack F. DuVal	388	8	11	Hodgkin's disease	300.00
42053	Elmer E. Yetter	406	2	1	Pneumonia	25.00
42054	William F. Rutter	432	14	11	Myocarditis	125.00
42055	William W. Conradt	884	3	5	Thrombosis	50.00
42056	Wilbur B. Pierce	962	16	1	Arterio plioencephalitis	300.00
42057	Charles S. Barnes	974	2	8	Fractured skull	100.00
42058	Harriet T. Karge	1023	3	2	Eclampsia	75.00
42059	Gustav Knopp	1108	7	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
42060	Harry Gustafson (Dis.)	1367	4	5	Accidental	300.00
42061	Joseph Popovitch	1419	1	8	Cancer	50.00
42062	Robert Dreisel	1566	13	5	Cancer	300.00
42063	Harry A. Rader	1605	20	5	Accidental	300.00
42064	Marelda Hughes	1732	2	9	Atrophy	50.00
42065	Reuben P. Vanselous	31	10	7	Carcinoma	125.00
42066	Addie Kelley	47	14	6	Influenza	75.00
42067	Swan Nelson	58	13	9	Carcinoma	300.00
42068	Thomas J. Gordon	81	15	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
42069	David Zinn	104	20	11	Nephritis	125.00
42070	Horatio J. Benson	122	5	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
42071	Minnie A. Booth	127	22	11	Sephticaemia	75.00
42072	Eva Mihlberger	166	9	1	Uraemia	75.00
42073	Joseph M. Ault	170	8	5	Meningigtis	75.00
42074	Frank Stibi	182	5	8	Myocarditis	75.00
42075	Mamie V. Elmore	189	4	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
42076	Fred Roebke	232	3	5	Pneumonia	50.00
42077	Charlotte A. Nelson	262	11	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
42078	Anna Lee	264	2	5	Burns	50.00
42079	Joseph I. Cadieux	408	18	9	Accidental	300.00
42080	Frank F. Farlow	427	3	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
42081	James O. Van Winkle	436	21	1	Rheumatism	300.00
42082	Adolph Grosse	526	1	4	Nephritis	50.00
42083	Nathan E. Hatfield	526	16	2	Sarcoma	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
42084	Ora A. Browdy (Dis.)	597	13	7	Accident	400.00
42085	William Taylor	608	32	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
42086	Della McGregor	651	11	6	Heart trouble	75.00
42087	Philip G. Brennan	683	4	6	Nephritis	50.00
42088	Frederick Trembly	1108	8	4	Myocarditis	75.00
42089	John M. Hiebeler	1297	3	11	Myocarditis	50.00
42090	Elva Potts	1546	3	0	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
42091	Thorwald Larsen	33	15	5	Epilepsy	300.00
42092	Lillian McDowell	64	1	1	Exhaustion	25.00
42093	Daniel A. Shaw	67	7	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
42094	Lydia Moore	81	19	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
42095	Emily Seehuetter	87	2	3	Diphtheria	50.00
42096	Herman F. Nagel	185	3	2	Abscess	150.00
42097	Felix M. Clare	251	9	10	Senility	75.00
42098	Isadore Monia	261	28	7	Accidental	300.00
42099	Jennie Myrtle Hall	422	4	3	Endocarditis	75.00
42100	Lucy M. Richardson	490	15	9	Myocarditis	75.00
42101	Minnie I. Johnson	518	9	9	Nephritis	75.00
42102	Joseph Hamel	551	7	8	Empysemia	300.00
42103	Amelia Nesby	635	17	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
42104	Margaret Davis	700	4	2	Heart disease	75.00
42105	Henry T. Thornsbury	741	13	11	Hemiplegia	125.00
42106	W. B. Daniels	764	9	11	Heart trouble	300.00
42107	Samuel Rossman	1191	6	10	Goitre	300.00
42108	Lillie May Acton	1319	2	7	Carcinoma	50.00
42109	John Alexander Weaver	1441	10	10	Apoplexy	125.00
42110	Charles H. Calkins	1508	9	9	Carcinoma	75.00
42111	Frank Miersch	1596	7	8	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
42112	Martha S. Dreshman	1670	14	8	Carcinoma	75.00
					Total	$4,208.90

120	Full beneficial claims	$29,658.90
51	Semi-beneficial claims	4,400.00
97	Wife's claims	6,050.00
12	Disability claims	4,100.00
280		$44,208.90

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5014	Catherine McDonald	67	8	4	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	$75.00
5015	Henry S. Brown (Dis.)	74	2	3	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	100.00
5016	J. W. Lawrent	98	18	3	Three months in arrears	125.00
5017	Anna Krall	105	3	6	Not filed within six months	75.00
5018	Effie M. Summer	169	8	7	Unusual risk	75.00
5019	Minnie Hitzler	182	8	7	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
5020	Margerite Angelberger	182	5	11	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
5021	Mary O. Hartshorn	318	2	10	Six months in arrears	50.00
5022	Jane Rebecca Walker	368	4	8	Semi, not entitled to wife's donation	75.00
5023	Angelo LaMarco	374	0	9	Not one year a member	50.00
5024	Edwin M. Frederickson	490	13	2	Not filed within six months	300.00
5025	Ewing R. Pearson	724	1	4	Bad health when initiated	50.00
5026	Ella M. Young	871	0	11	Not one year a member	25.00
5027	Cora Skalmutch	881	4	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
5028	A. Yank	1020	3	5	Six months in arrears	150.00
5029	Philip Zickwolf (Dis.)	1135	1	0	Disability not due to accident.	50.00
5030	Glenn C. Miller	1197	2	8	Three months in arrears	100.00
5031	Mary Lankowsky	1456	3	4	Local Union in arrears	75.00
5032	Ellen Conway	1456	8	6	Local Union in arrears	75.00
5033	Mildred Strobel	1456	1	1	Local Union in arrears	25.00
5034	Wm. T. Wilson	1656	1	7	Three months in arrears	50.00
5035	Daniel B. Race	2005	1	11	Not two years a member	25.00
5036	George Brightbill	2093	0	7	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5037	Joseph S. Neubert (Dis.)	2117	1	6	Not totally disabled	50.00
5038	Arthur Morel	2118	0	0	Local Union in arrears	.....

The Union Label is the sign by, and through, which the common people may conquer humanity's high-hand oppressors and gain a bloodless victory—the fruits of which will continue to be reaped by generations.

The Union Label is an appeal to principle — principle that is above price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saver at the bargain counter.

Correspondence

Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Reports from all ports of the Dominion indicate a serious amount of unemployment. It has been officially stated that the volume of unemployment is no greater than in 1914 and preceding years. This can only be an estimate, as there never has been any definite statistics obtainable as to the actual number of unemployed in this country.

Whether the volume is greater or not, it is certain that the distress caused by unemployment is much more serious than in other times and this is attributed to the fact that the wages generally being paid have a less purchasing power than those of pre-war years and are in most cases completely absorbed in maintaining ordinary standards of living during periods of employment, with the result that distress occurs in an ever-increasing number of cases immediately employment ceases.

Your executive have followed closely the many suggestions that have been made through conferences and other organized efforts to meet this situation and now issue this bulletin to our affiliated membership in order to secure uniform effort and that united pressure may be brought to bear on employers, municipalities, provincial legislatures and the Dominion Government.

The problem is divided into three distinct phases:

(1st) Temporary relief.

(2nd) Provision of work to eliminate the present unemployment, and

(3rd) Measures to cope effectively with future unemployment.

The first of these (Temporary Relief) should be undertaken by the municipality. The policy generally followed is to first register at the nearest Provincial Employment Office, where the applicant receives a certificate (which is now issued by the Dominion Government to all Government Employment Bureaus) stating that there is no work to be obtained. This is then presented to some authority designated by the municipality which passes upon the amount of relief necessary, which is then provided by the municipality.

The Dominion Government have decided to defray one-third of the cost of such relief and the Provincial Governments are being urged to do likewise, Ontario having already signified its willingness to comply. This enables the municipality to disburse three times the amount that it actually contributes.

The Dominion Government have defined such temporary relief as follows:

"Relief consists of rent, fuel and other necessities of life which may be required by any person or families for whom employment cannot be found through the Employment Service of Canada or other recognized agencies in localities having no Government Employment Office."

It is regrettable that such a measure as the above is necessary in Canada, as there is nothing more repellant to workers than the acceptance of charity; but we cannot ignore the fact that emergency cases must be met, and no one should be allowed to want for food and shelter. Therefore, whilst asking you to co-operate in the efficient carrying out of this first measure, we desire to impress upon you the paramount importance of the second measure which is to eliminate the present condition of unemployment by the provision of work.

In this respect we urge:

(a) That you impress upon all employers in your district the absolute necessity of retaining as many workers as possible in their employ by a reduction of hours. Where workers are discharged and hours kept normal or increased, unemployment is created. You should make public, in whatever manner possible, the actions of employers who use this period of depression to lengthen the hours of work and decrease the wages accordingly.

(b) Co-operation with other associations and societies should be sought, to bring pressure to bear locally for the immediate commencement of sewers, public buildings and other works which lie within the power of municipal authorities to construct.

Get Into a Profitable Business for Yourself Selling

Shinn-Flat Lightning Protection

We have a very interesting proposition to make you right now—just before the season opens. We can show you how to make a very satisfactory income from this business, if you are in position to give us a part or all of your time.

6 Reasons Why

1. Shinn-Flat Lightning Rods are superior to any other form of rod or conductor. Woven in a flat cable, with greater carryiug capacity for electricity.

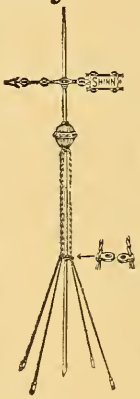
2. The weave of Shinn-Flat allows for expansion and contraction.

3. The flat form permits each wire to come in contact with moist earth, giving good grounding.

4. The Shinn patented four-legged Brace, with self-locking feature, holds top always in place.

5. Shinn-Flat is always installed by our licensed Dealer, whom we have instructed.

6. A Cash Bond issued by a large Bonding Company insures money refunded if damage by Lightning should occur.



We Teach You

We not only supply you with the best system of Protection against Lightning, but we even put our own factory salesmen into your field, selling Shinn-Flat conductors for you. You even get all the profit on the sales we make.

Shinn-Flat Business is Good

Right now, when many lines of business are quiet, Shinn-Flat business is good. When building is brisk, you apply Shinn-Flat protection to all the buildings you construct. When the building business is quiet, you can turn your attention to installing Shinn-Flat on buildings already constructed but not yet protected, and earn the income necessary to bridge over the gap in your regular business.

Fill out, cut off and mail the coupon below. Get there first before your territory is closed.

W. C. SHINN MFG. COMPANY
1251 Lytton Building, Chicago, Ill.

W. C. SHINN MFG. COMPANY,
1251 Lytton Bldg., Chicago.

I am interested in Shinn-Flat for the following reason checked:
Agency for this territory_____

To protect a building_____

Name_____

Town_____State_____

Lightning Can't Strike if Shinn Gets There First.

(c) Fullest expression of opinion should be given by resolution urging upon the Provincial Government to undertake road work, the clearing of bush land, construction of public buildings, etc., as they may be in a position to initiate and these resolutions forwarded to your local member of the Provincial Government and also to the Premier of the Province.

(d) Similar action should be taken with the Dominion Government.

All of these resolutions should emphasize the fact that such relief work should recognize the prevailing rates of wages and should not be classed as a charity.

Expert opinion says that buildings can be constructed in Canada in winter months at a cost not exceeding fifteen per cent of summer construction and in some cases of excavation at no increased cost.

Work towards the construction of roads, such as the crushing of stone and hauling of material, can also be efficiently carried on and it is better to even pay a little higher cost for actual work than to donate larger sums in doles.

The Dominion Government in forwarding the findings of the Washington International Labor Conference to the Provincial Governments for action stated, relative to the eight-hour day, that it lay within the powers of the Dominion Government to pass such legislation for their own works. We impress upon you the necessity of urging upon all public authorities to limit the hours of work on undertakings started to relieve unemployment to not more than eight in any one day, and thus give employment to the largest possible number.

We would also advise at the present time:

(a) Immediately you are out of work register at the nearest Employment Bureau so that the actual state of unemployment might be known.

(b) Do not be induced to leave your home town for employment in another district unless you are satisfied that a position really awaits you and that your going will not displace workers already there.

(c) Press for the immediate formation of Advisory Councils to the Employment Bureaus in your district and in your province as provided for in the Employment Office Co-Ordination Act, passed by the Dominion Government, April, 1918.

The Dominion Council is already in existence. The Provincial Councils and Local Councils should be created according to the Act and be composed of equal numbers of employers and employes. Provision for returned soldiers could be made by both groups appointing one returned man as one of their members.

On Thursday, the 30th December, 1920, at the request of the Executive of the Dominion Employment Service Council telegrams were sent by the Dominion Minister of Labor, Hon. Senator G. D. Robertson, to each Provincial Government, urging upon them the necessity of immediately forming such Councils.

President MacNeil of the Great War Veterans Association has likewise urged upon his organizations the necessity of co-operating and having such Councils formed and we urge upon you immediate action in this regard.

These Councils, whilst primarily designed to deal with matters of the administration of the Employment Bureaus, are the best possible machinery to deal with problems of unemployment.

No. 3. Measures for the prevention of future unemployment—

Your Executive will prepare recommendations to submit to the Dominion Government and other authorities in this respect. The problem is one of the most important in this or any other country. It is a problem affecting every citizen, and we believe its solution can be best reached through conference and discussion.

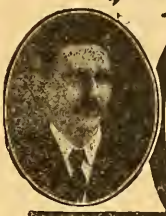
As the basis for future action the following suggestions are made:

(a) Creation of a State Employment Insurance Fund by assessments on industries similar to the methods adopted with Provincial Compensation Funds, this to be administered under the authority of the Dominion Government. Payments from this fund to be made to those unemployed and those underemployed. By placing the cost of unemployment largely on industry, it is our opinion that greater efforts will be then undertaken than are now by those controling industry to obviate unemployment.

Without entering into further details, Provincial and Dominion Governments should contribute towards this fund at least the cost of its administration.

(b) The completion of the machinery of Dominion, Provincial and Local Employment Councils on employment and unemployment.

$3,600 Draftsman's Salary =



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And I train you *until* (now get the full meaning of this) *until* you are qualified and experienced as a first class draftsman and *until* placed in a first class permanent position drawing a first class draftsman's salary.

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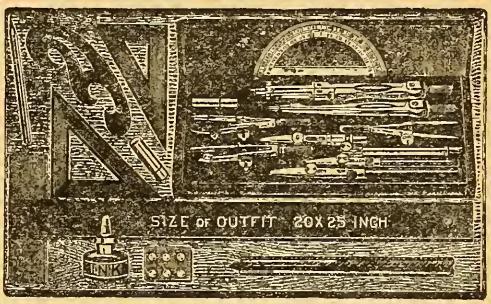

And *more*—I give you a whole set of drafting tools the minute you become my student. You get every tool you need. A magnificent $25 set of instruments with which to build your success in draftsmanship.

Take this offer now—while it is open. Remember—the draftsman goes up and up to the fabulous incomes of engineers and architects. And I start you on this road—start you personally and stick by your side until success is *yours*.

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Chief Draftsman Dobe 4001 Broadway Dept. 5314 Chicago

Without any obligation whatsoever, please mail your book, "Successful Draftsmanship", and full particulars of your liberal "Personal Instruction" offer to few students.

Name.....

Address.....

Post Office..... *State*.....

(c) The collection of statistics as to projected work and needed supplies by all public authorities in order that this might be carried out on the advice of these Councils when private enterprise fails to provide work.

(d) Alterations to the Immigration and Alien Labor Laws so as to prevent the flooding of Canada by workers induced to come here, often under misrepresentation.

Unemployment is accentuated when the purchasing power of the wage earner decreases or is stopped, and measures along the lines suggested above and others which may be further suggested would do much to maintain the purchasing power of workers throughout the entire year, and in that way bring about, to a large extent, the elimination of our present unemployment problems.

We are pleased to advise that the greatest harmony and the fullest cooperation exists between your Executive and that of the returned soldiers and sailors' organizations on this subject and in conclusion we request that you read this circular in full to your next meeting, as we believe the importance of the subject warrants this.

Fraternally yours,
TOM MOORE, Pres.
P. M. DRAPER, Secy-Treas.

Issued on behalf of the Executive Council, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Does Not Believe in Low Wages and Prices

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The manufacturers throughout the country are now preaching the American Plan, they are trying to make labor believe that a lot of work and low wages are better than high wages and no work. Don't let them fool you; for there were times when wages were low and there was no work.

High wages, full salaries and high prices for products are a thousand times better than low wages and low salaries. Some bankers and business men view things from a different standpoint, they measure everything by the dollar mark and that is why they praise the breakdown of wages. The only true and honest way to do this is to measure it by the influence of high wages to the uplifting of manhood and womanhood; the betterment of homes, improved schools and the necessary comforts for women and children.

We have the highest testimony that Heaven can give that union labor is worthy of its hire, but in these days, as in the past, the power of the old fetish of cheapness is worshipped and is being invoked to break down wages. The eyes of all men should be opened so that they might see that the light and truth and the teachings of history "a cheap coat makes a cheap man," that low wages mean poverty and anarchism and an ultimate famine to them. Cheapness is one of the devil's most efficient tools for working damnation to soul and body, but many having eyes prefer not to see this truth.

FRANK BRASKI, Fin. Secy.
L. U. No. 2289.

Refuse To Cut Wages

Editor "The Carpenter":

At a regular meeting of L. U. No. 1484, a resolution to cut wages from $9 to $8 was unanimously voted down.

A full list of members were present. The Recording Secretary was instructed to notify "The Carpenter" magazine.

Fraternally yours,
R. H. HENRY, R. S.
L. U. No. 1484. Visalia, Cal.

Actual Condition At the Proposed Naval Base Site

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Now that the Congressional Committee has recommended to Congress the establishment of a "naval base" on what is known as the Alameda site, the action will undoubtedly be advertised by the cheap labor gang of not alone Alameda County, but the whole State, with the purpose of bringing to our community a large number of men in the hope of obtaining employment in the building and operating of the naval base.

To us who are on the ground, the fact is apparent that, no matter how soon work may be started on the naval base, nor how great may be the appropriations for work there, it is going to be years before any considerable number of men can be employed there. First, the proposed site is under water ranging from 6 ft. to 15 ft. The site must be surveyed and full date obtained before any constructive work is begun. And this alone will take months, if not years.

After complete surveys are made of the proposed site, then a myriad

of piles must be driven and dredgers must be put to work to fill in the location to bring the land up above tide water so as to give a substantial base to begin work on. This filling in and drying of the fill will also take years.

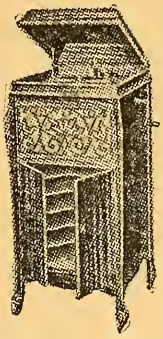
The Congressional Committee, in its report making the recommendation of the site noted the fact that large appropriations at this time are not needed, simply because the land to be occupied must be filled in first. So there are to be few men employed for a long time. Surveyors, pile drivers and dredger operators will be the only men needed until enough solid ground is ready to begin building operations. And then the building will be of the most necessary sort.

The naval base is not a building shipyard, but to be rather a base for ships in service and to form a base for operations, to supply ships with stores, etc. Building and repairs are to be made, at least for many years, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where there are now sufficient men to carry on all the work to be done.

This then, will leave the local, or Alameda Naval Base, merely for the use of ships in commission. Until dry docks are built and the Congress determines to build ships at the naval base, there will be but a small amount of work for either building or ship building mechanics or laborers.

All this being a fact, the Building Trades Council has determined that every effort should be made to stop the common practice of trying to flood the local labor market with men who could not be employed, but who, as unemployed men would be compelled to compete with the workers of this community and the bay district for employment, thereby adding to the lack of employment generally.

To stop such a flooding of the community with idle men, the Council believes that each affiliated union should take up with its International General Office the matter, to the end that the memberships of the various Internationals may be informed, through the Journals of the Internationals, of the fact that to come here now, or at any time, at a very near date, expecting to find work because of the naval base, would be the extremest folly. All the Internationals should publish the fact to their memberships that the naval base will not be able to work even the unem-



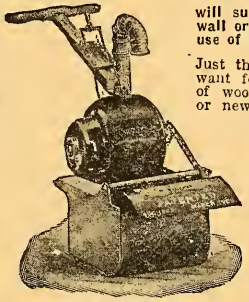
ANNOUNCEMENT

We can now furnish you with WOODWORK and MECHANICAL PARTS for our 1921 STYLE phonographs, the kind that are easy to make and sell themselves. WRITE TODAY for FREE BLUEPRINT and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

The Carpenter & Cabinet Makers Supply Co.

3535 Fifth Avenue. Chicago, Ill.

The IMPROVED Rapid Floor Surfacer



will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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AUTOMATIC SASH HOLDERS

Do Away With Sash Weights, Cords, Pulleys, Balances, Etc.

Eliminate Window Pockets Rattling & Other Nuisances, Save Time & Labor.

Send $1.00 for trial set prepaid. Mention weight of sash when ordering. Address Dept. C.

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to work, to school, or for fun and recreation is on a **Ranger** Bicycle. Choice of **44 Styles,** colors and sizes. Save $10 to $25 on Direct From-the-Factory shipment. **30 Days' Free Trial,** shipped on approval. We pay the express both ways if not accepted.

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TIRES Parts equipment—half usual retail prices. *Send no money.* Write for big illustrated free Ranger Catalog, Prices and Payment Terms.

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PILES DON'T BE CUT

Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment. My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of *Page's Pile Tablets* and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

E. R. PAGE, 322A Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

ployed that are now in our community, let alone any new comers.

Let each union communicate with its General Office to this effect and request that this information be published generally. That done, those misguided members who may come here, only to find themselves in the ranks of the unemployed, would have nobody to blame for their condition but themselves.

Now, brother, let the Secretary of your organization send this warning immediately. Don't delay, for delay is fatal. Keep the stream of men looking for work away and do not permit them to look for work where there is no work, but from where it will be a mighty hard matter for them to return to their homes after having spent their funds to come here.

Write at once and describe the condition that now exists. Tell of the unemployed that we now have with us and let your fellow workers know that they will only add to that large army of men out of work should they come to the bay districts in the expectation of bettering themselves. Let them know that it is better to be at home, even if unemployed, where their credit is good and where they know the conditions and will be able sooner or later to get work, than it is to be unemployed among strangers, thousands of miles from their own homes.

Believing that such warnings, distributed broadcast, will have a tendency to keep many men from drifting here and into trouble, I have the honor to remain.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

F. H. PRATT, Secretary,
Building Trades Council of Alameda County, Cal.

Information Wanted

H. D. Asbury, contractor, last heard from in Davenport, Ia. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mrs. Martha Asbury, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 15, Charleston, W. Va.

* * *

A. C. Cline, a member of L. U. No. 1743, Wildwood, N. J., reports his kit of tools stolen, all stamped "A. C." Any one knowing of the whereabouts of them will receive a reward of $50.00. Address A. L. Cline, Wildwood, N. J.

* * *

The accompanying cut is a good picture of L. M. Hale, formerly a member of L. U. No. 208, Ft. Worth, Tex. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly

address Mrs. L. M. Hale, 814 Lenda St., Ft. Worth, Tex.

James J. Davis, the New Secretary of Labor

James J. Davis, who has been selected by President-elect Harding as Secretary of Labor, was born in Tredegar, Wales, October 27, 1873; father, mother and six children immigrated to Pittsburgh in 1881; at the age of 11 began working in the iron and steel works at Sharon, Pa.; in 1892 went to Pittsburgh and worked as a puddler in the iron works; in 1893 moved to Elwood, Ind., and there worked in the steel and tin plate mills, and has carried a card in the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union ever since; was elected city clerk of Elwood, Ind., in 1898, in which office he served until 1902; in the fall of 1902 was elected recorder of Madison County, Indiana, in which office he served until 1906; joined the Loyal Order of Moose at Crawfordsville, Ind., October 27, 1906, and became its 247th member then in good standing in the entire order, which had been organized in Louisville, Ky., in 1888; from 1907 he has been Director-General of the Loyal Order of Moose and has seen its membership increase from 247 to over 600,000. He maintains homes in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mooseheart, Ill. He is married and has two children.

That's Where the West Begins

Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
Where friendship's grasp is a little stronger,
That's where the west begins.
Out where the sun shines a little brighter,
And the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the west begins.

Out where the world is still in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
Where there's more of singing, less of sighing,
More of giving, less of buying,
Where a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the west begins.

—Arthur Chapman.

Casual Comment

Well, we are back on the job again with comments and are still pushing for that 500,000 mark—we want you to help.

* * *

Mr. Union Man, do not stand in your own light — demand the Union Label, card and button.

* * *

Once it was "over the hills to the poor house," says Labor. Now it is all down grade.

* * *

"Has unionism failed?" asks the "North American Review." Ask some of the leaders of the open shop movement.

* * *

The Union Label is the best medium of advertising as it is costless to the employer and the union pays for it.

* * *

Procrastination is the thief of time. The sun will be shining on both sides of the fence before the union-busters get real busy.

* * *

In Long Beach, Cal., the anti-unionists are calling their organization the "Better American Federation." Better than what or whom?

* * *

To the woman of the trade unionist household the Union Label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

* * *

That old patriot who said that men who did not hang together would hang separately had in mind the labor organizations of the present day.

* * *

Texas is a whale of State, comments and exchange, producing almost everything under the sun, even an occasional Republican Congressman.

* * *

It is not others you must educate to demand the Union Label, card and button; it is yourself.

* * *

If the proponents of the so-called American Plan (open shop) have any objection aside from enslaving the workers and disrupting labor unions, it is not yet discernible to the naked eye.

* * *

Do you or your family or friends ever indulge in that pleasant pastime of card games? If you do—don't forget that we are furnishing a grade of cards that cannot be had for the price anywhere. Besides they carry the Label of the United Brotherhood on their backs, which is a constant reminder of the merit of the article on which it appears.

* * *

The Union Label is a weapon that profits the employer equally with the employe, but only so long as both aim at the same object. It can never be turned against the employe because it is the latter's exclusive property, to be given or withdrawn at pleasure.

* * *

It is significant to point out that Congress has already excluded export trade and the railroads from the anti-trust laws. In these fields monopolies are permitted.

* * *

The Chicago Federation of Labor has drawn up a plan to deal with unemployment. Its first immediate demands is that Federal authorities divert credit from speculators to legitimate constructive enterprises, particularly house-building. Next, the city, State or national governments should at once begin public works already projected. These are common sense suggestions, and if accepted at once, they would reduce unemployment perceptibly.

* * *

The power of the Union Label is proved by its progress. The Union Label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life—cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry toward woman, and care for the young.

* * *

The virtuous, unselfish pose of big business and its defenders is one of the humors of the hour. The attempt of this element to be impartial when they plead with workers to lower living standards would be comedy if the workers' wives and children were not involved.

Foreign Labor Notes

According to official statistics there are 600,000 unemployed persons in France.

* * *

It is reported that the Italian Government proposes to have a bill brought up at the next session of parliament prohibiting strikes in public utility companies.

* * *

At present 4,032 dwellings are being constructed in Amsterdam. Of these 2,217 are being built by societies of different kinds, 1,543 by the municipality and 272 called "middle class," by private individuals.

* * *

Twenty thousand workmen are idle in Barcelona, Spain, as a result of the labor crisis. Several plants have closed down entirely and some textile factories are working only three days a week.

* * *

In Great Britain, where the unemployment situation is becoming more serious, the Government has recommended employers to institute, as far as practicable, the system of short time, so that work may be spread out and as many workers as possible employed.

* * *

In round numbers, the trade union membership in the principal countries in the world from which figures are obtainable may be conservatively estimated to have reached the following totals at the end of 1920: Germany, 8,500,000; England, 8,000,000; United States, 5,500,000; Italy, 2,300,000; France, 1,500,000; Poland, 1,100,000; German-Austria, 800,000; Czecho-Slovakia, 700,000; Denmark, 300.000;Sweden, 281,000; Canada, 260,000; Spain, 250,000; Holland, 240,000; Switzerland, 225,000; Hungary, 215,000; Norway, 150,000.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Copperhead Plan

Dear Daddie, please tell me—explain, if you can,
What is this new-fangled "American Plan?"
I've read all about it in plutocrat papers,
But can't understand by its advertised capers
Just what it professes or what it may teach
Or what is the goal it is trying to reach.

My boy, you're the son of American sire;
'Tis well that you wonder and well you inquire,
For fain would I see my own progeny led
From freedom for which our brave fore-fathers bled,
And fain would your mothers have died to beget
A child for the traps the mad "Money Huns" set.

I'll tell you, my boy, in the best way I can,
The aims of the so-called "American Plan":
The ads that you see in the subsidized press,
Disguised in the garb of Miss Liberty's dress,
Are framed in the brains of industrial knaves
Who long for a country of masters and slaves.

The name they've assumed is a poor camouflage,
Intended to form a tremendous barrage
Twixt all they profess in the "freedom" they preach
And what they may practice and what they may teach.
Professing belief that all men should be free,
They practice their "freedom" for "I" and for "me."

The "brains" of the so-called "American Plan"
Descended direct from the "copperhead" clan—
Confederate rebels of sixty-three
Who stood for the bondage of slavery.
They're "copperheads" now, like their fathers before,
And they're trying to weld the old chains once more.

In all the professions of "freedom" they preach
'Tis license these barons of industry teach—
The license to make of a glorius nation
A place for humanity's bold exploitation:
The license to barter our brawn and our brain
And shackle our children for Capital's gain.

The license to corner all silver and gold;
The license to have and the license to hold—
To claim as their own all the fruits of the soil,
And all of the wealth of the children of toil;
To make us the pawns in autocracy's game
And hold us their chattels in Liberty's name!

They're forging the chains, and they're trying in vain
To bring back industrial serfdom again;
They're trying to conquer the toilers today
And place them in bondage forever and aye.
Regardless of all they may openly preach,
Just that is the goal they are trying to reach.

"American Plan!" What a sham and a shame
That schemers may use the beloved old name
To garnish the lie of the things they profess
In Liberty's name through a prostitute press;
To cover the deeds of a "copperhead" class
And chain to their burdens the down-trodden mass!

My boy, may the spirit America gave up
Rekindle our hearts with a love that will save us
And deliver the lives of our innocent ones
From the rule of America's mad "Money Huns";
Rekindle our souls with the courage to save
Old Glory forever from tryant and knave.

—Lawrence O. Nichols.

The Psalm of Labor

For centuries I have served mankind. For ages I have borne the burdens of the world.

I have stirred the earth. I have made it to bring forth increase.

I have caused the desert to blossom and changed the wilderness into a garden.

I have garnered the grain. I have gathered the fruit.

I have fed the world. I have provided food for all the people.

I have tamed wild beasts and made them the servants of man.

I have woven fibres into cloth and fashioned garments. I have clothed the people.

I have hewn down mountains and transformed the rock into human habitation.

I have felled the giants of the forest and made them furnish comfort and perfection to man.

I have gone down into the bowels of the earth and forced her to give up her treasure.

I have wrought in the glare of the furnace, undaunted by the hissing of steam and clanging of steel.

I have enriched the nations. I have produced the wealth of the world.

But mine eyes have been blinded, and my hands have been shackled.

I did not see that the wealth I had created was mine nor that the things of life belonged to me.

But the scales are falling from my eyes. I am beginning to see.

I will arise in my strength. I will break my chains.

I will bring comfort and abundance to all. I will bring peace and joy to the multitude.

All mankind will be blessed, all the inhabitants of the earth made glad.

For I am greater than greed. I am mightier than mammon.

I am LABOR.

—Ada M. Stimson, Holly, Colo.

Wars and Taxes

Talk about disarmament!

Data compiled by the United States Bureau of Standards show that 93c out of every dollar of Uncle Sam's money goes for war, past, present or to come.

Only 1c out of every dollar goes for education and the improvement of the public health.

Copies of this remarkable analysis of our national budget may be secured on application to Dr. E. B. Rosa, United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Whereas the cities spend an average of $6 per capita for education per year, and the States and private agencies about $3 per year per capita for education, Uncle Sam with his huge billions only spends 6c per capita for education —and some of that goes to the "land grant" colleges for military drill!

Without anybody in the country realizing it, your Uncle Sam seems to have become obsessed with militarism to the exclusion of the normal, balanced interests of government. Of course the truth is merely that the Army and Navy have developed a "technique" for extracting from Congress huge appropriations, whereas the other departments have not.

According to the analysis quoted above, the national government is levying a tax of $50 this year upon every man, woman and child in the United States, and of this amount $46.50 goes for war and militarism.

Age of the Earth

A geologist describes by means of a graphic chart the comparative lengths of the different periods of the age of the earth. He places the age of the earth arbitrarily at 72,000,000 years, represented by a clock dial of twenty-four hours—3,000,000 years to each hour.

On the above basis the first six hours of the clack represents Azoic time, the earliest conjectural period of the earth's formation — 18,000,000 years; the next six hours Eozoic and the next eight Paleozoic time—18,000,000 and 24,000,000 years, respectively — periods of mineral and vegetable formations. In the next three hours animal life developed — Mezozoic time, 9,000,000 years—that is, from the twentieth to the twenty-third hour. Thus the last hour of the twenty-four—3,000,000 years of geologic time—represents Neozoic time, which includes the appearance of human life in the Quaternary period.

This last division of the twenty-four hours, the Quaternary period, is shown as only ten minutes—in other words 500,000 years. The existence of human life on the earth, therefore, bears the same relation to the age of the earth as ten minutes does to twenty-four hours. But since the period of written history

is estimated roughly at only 6,000 years, this last division is not shown on the chart, since it would only be twelve seconds in duration. — Scientific American.

"Most Dangerous Hour" Many Industrial Accidents Occur Just Before Noon

For what hours of the day should the factory workers carry the highest insurance? This question is answered by an analysis of 1873 industrial accidents reported in the State of Illinois during one year.

Before 7:00 o'clock in the morning accidents were few because most workers were safely asleep. Hour by hour the number increased until a maximum was reached between 11:00 o'clock and noon, when the fatigue of a full morning's work began to tell. Fourteen per cent of all the accidents took place in the last morning hour. For the lunch hour the percentage was, of course, low, but it is woth nothing that it remained low during the early afternoon when the workers had returned to the job.

Between 4:00 and 5:50 o'clock came another period of maximum risk, equaling that of the last hour of the morning. After 5:00 o'clock many had finished the day's work and so, of course, the percentage of accidents fell again.

This variability of accidents shows clearly that risk is directly dependent on fatigue. Just before luncheon and just going home are the times of greatest danger to the worker; whereas the brief noon rest is almost as effective as the night's sleep in restoring the alertness and efficiency which are the laborer's surest protection against accident.

Churches Assail Open Shop Policy

Labeling the open shop movement as an attempt to crush Organized Labor, the Commission on Church and Social Service of the Council of the Churches of Christ in America recently issued a statement voicing "the representative Protestant view of the open shop drive," which it declares is "in thorough accord with the recent utterances of the National Catholic Welfare Council."

"The relation between employers and workers throughout the United States," says the commission, "are seriously affected at this moment by a campaign which is being conducted for the open shop policy—the so-called American Plan of employment. These terms are now being frequently used to designate establishments that are definitely anti-union. Obviously, a shop of this kind is not an open shop but a closed shop—closed against members of labor unions.

"We feel impelled to call public attention to the fact that a very widespread impression exists that the present open shop campaign is inspired in many quarters by this antagonism to union labor. Many disinterested persons are convinced that an attempt is being made to destroy the Organized Labor movement. Any such attempt must be viewed with apprehension by fair-minded people. When, for example, an applicant for work is compelled to sign a contract pledging himself against affiliation with a union, or when a union man is refused employment or discharged, merely on the ground of union membership, the employer is using coercive methods and is violating the fundamental principle of an open shop. Such action is as unfair and inimical to economic freedom and to the interest of society as is corresponding coercion exercised by labor bodies in behalf of the closed shop."

The Council of the Churches of Christ in America is made up of thirty-one evangelical bodies. It's work is entirely on social and economic lines and is in no way doctrinal. The Rev. Dr. Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College is head of the organization.

Labor Favors Education

"No one agency," says the press service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, "has had so great an influence in perfecting educational laws of the A. F. of L., which sponsored the original free public school system, the vocational educational law, and the compulsory part-time school law, all of which directly affect the industrial and commercial progress of the nation. The annual conventions of the Federation always record its position on proposed progressive educational measures."

The Federal Board expressed its appreciation of organized labor's support of the Board's efforts to establish vocational training schools, and to rehabilitate ex-service men and those injured in industrial pursuits that these injured workers may again become wage earners rather than dependents on society.

Craft Problems

Slab Carpentry

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

PART II

If it should be the desire of the carpenter or craftsman to increase the architectural and artistic value of his cabin, or bungalow, he may, in order to utilize the overlengths and short pieces, divide the walls by panelling, somewhat after the design represented at Fig. 5, whereon is depicted the slab lagging or covering of a rough stone wall.

It will now be noticed that the panels are laid diagonally sawn to a true miter of 45 degrees reversed on all four sides of the upright mullins, stringers and

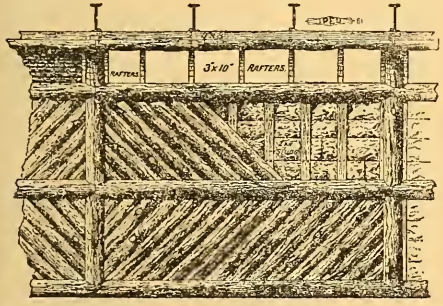


Fig. 5.—General Appearance of Locust Slab Nailed to 2x4 in. Furring On a Stone Wall.

muntins, which project 1 in. beyond the mitered pieces. This work which was once executed by the writer, was entirely of locust wood, the vertical and horizontal timbers being 4x8 in. on an average, and the panel filling in pieces approximately 3½ in. or 4 in., and 2 in. in thickness. If any of our readers have ever worked locust they will appreciate the time, labor and difficulty of sawing, boring hewing and cutting this splendid timber. It is perhaps, with the exception of greenhart and "lignum vitae" or the wood of life, the hardest and most durable timber used today and perhaps the scarcest, with the exception of the walnuts perhaps, which seem to have been entirely exhausted and now disappeared from the market. Its intense hardness and difficulty of manipulation, added to its value, beauty and high cost, present the use of much of this material.

In describing it, Mr. Hartig, an emenent authority on the woods, states:

"Acacid is the locust wood of America. Its color is yellow, with brown streaks and veins. In durability it is next to oak and better than larch. Experiments have shown, that it is however, harder, stronger, more rigid and more elastic than the best oak. When used for posts its endurance is next to the English yew."

Monrier Mechaux, a French authority, states it lasts 40 years, yet the writer has seen sills, posts, old longitudinally bored water pipes, piles, and floor beams of this wood, which have been in the ground and in salt water for over 100 years and were comparatively sound, some indeed, as good as new, although blackened.

It is difficult to obtain the timber of large size, as even in districts where the tree thrives it rarely grows over 12 in. in diameter and 40 ft in height. The writer has, however, seen trees 75 in. in diameter and 60 ft. in height, but they were rotted in the heart.

Its beautiful old golden sheen under the bark on the outer anneral ring surface make it useful and ornamental for slab and rustic carpentry, also it is capable of a high polish.

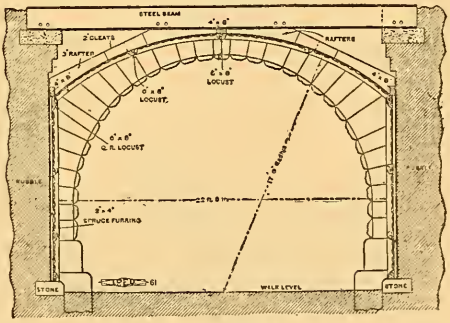


Fig. 6.—Transeverse Section of a Slab-Panelled Arch Way.

Fig. 6 illustrates an archway, the interior walls and ceilings of which were

completed in slab carpentry by the writer in 1894.

Situated in Central Park in New York City, at W. 110th St., this arch or passageway, the cross-section of which may be observed at Fig. 6, was lined or sealed with locust timber in panelled work laid

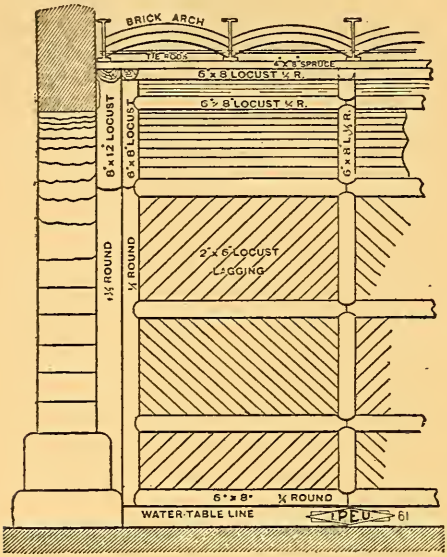


Fig. 7.—Partial Longitudinal Section Or Views of One Side of the Slab Work Done in the Archway Shown in Fig. 6.

out to the design given in Fig. 7, there being 6 panels in length on each side and 12 on the curved ceiling, as noted on the transverse section in Fig. 6.

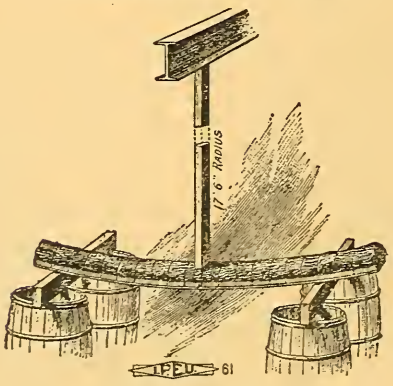


Fig. 8.—Bending the Stiles for the Ceiling of the Archway.

The stiles and mullions on the ceiling were bent by employing the "kerfing" methods, it being impossible to curve them otherwise, either by steaming or laminated work. Readers will observe this in Fig. 8. The pieces were kerfed with keen cross-cut hand saws to 7-8 of their thickness and then sprung by shores on barrels and bearers by shores from the steel beams above until they were sprung and set to the required curvature, after which they were bored on the edges and spiked to the spruce grounds or false work on the ceiling, upright shores being employed to hold each in place until spiked secure.

As the main pieces or half logs constituting the frames, forming the panels, averaged 6x9 in. of heavy locust, some idea may be gleamed of the time, labor and patience this task involved.

The last figure 9 represents how the logs were, and may be sawn longitudinally to obtain the various pieces, each of which must be carefully examined and scrutinized to guard against rot, wet or dry; and the presence or injury of the teredo worm or "borer," which is a small white worm and which destructive agent seems to germinate in the pith or center of the trunk or branch and bore lengthwise at times to the bark surface. Their action and presence may be detected by small holes. They honeycomb the wood and of course impair its strength. De-

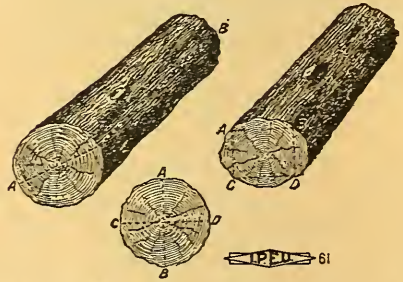


Fig. 9.—Method of Cutting and Sawing the Logs to Gain Square Timber Slabs, Halves and Quarters.

cayed branches should never be used and the soundness of the wood may readily be determined by striking with a hammer. Its soundness will be indicated by the clear ringing reverberation. Thin cedar or any hardwood should be bored for nails especially toward the ends, as it will split if this is not done. All nails ought to be greased as this will greatly reduce the labor of driving them and the liability of their bending under impact of the blaws of the hammer. At the same time the coating prevents early corrosion. THE END.

Knots, Hitches and Splices

(By John Upton.)

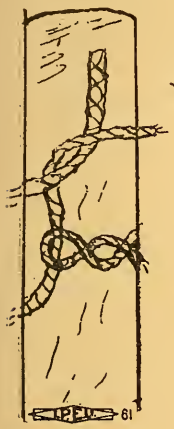
A good hemp rope is hard, yet pliant, of yellowish or greenish-gray color and has a silver or pearl sheen. A blackish color shows the hemp has suffered fermentation.

Avoid a wooly appearance or where the fibers protrude.

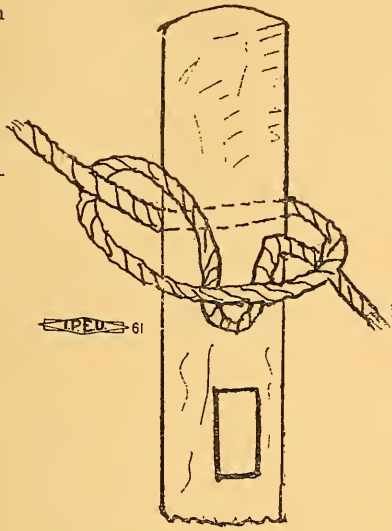
If your rope runs over a pulley, have the pulley at least eight times the diameter of your rope and reverse the rope now and then.

Now for tying some knots and splicing. One useful knot is known as the two half hitches. Look at the illustration and you will see how it is made. If the end of the rope were simply passed between the timber and the rope and not around the rope the second time

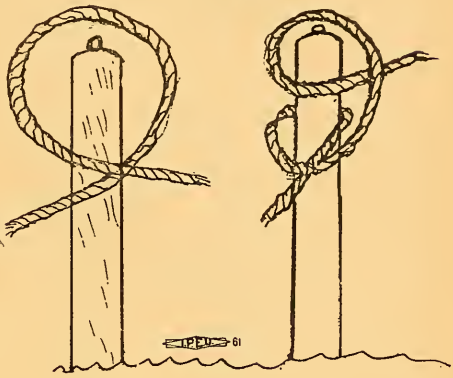
Half Hitch and Timber Hitch



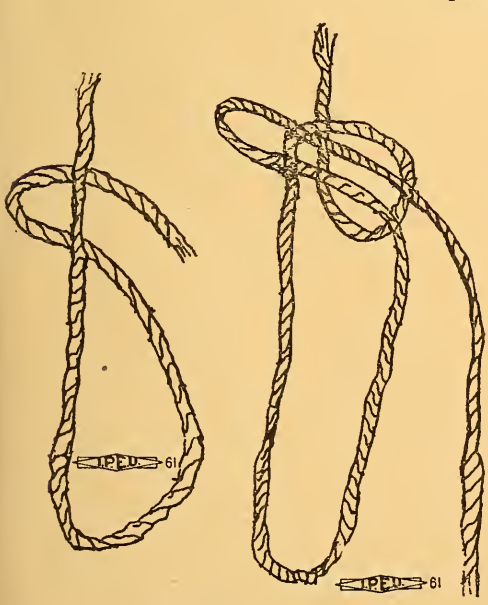
Timber Hitch

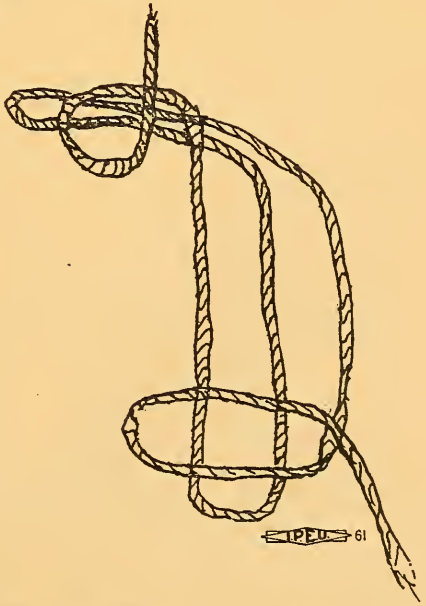


Clove Hitch



Sheepshank



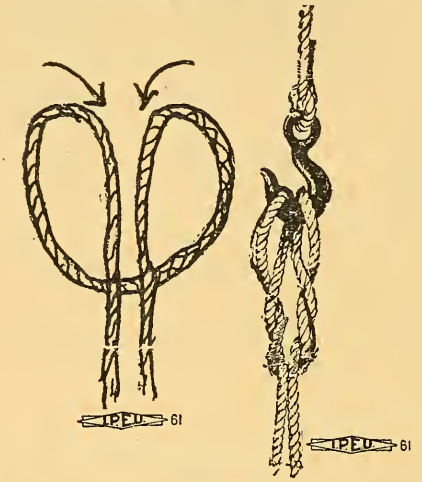


Tie a string around the ends of the rope.

it would be one-half pitch. If passed twice between the rope and timber it will be a timber hitch.

The clove hitch is made over a post and can stand a pull from either direction. Throw the loop over the post then another loop above so the diagonal rope binds both the others.

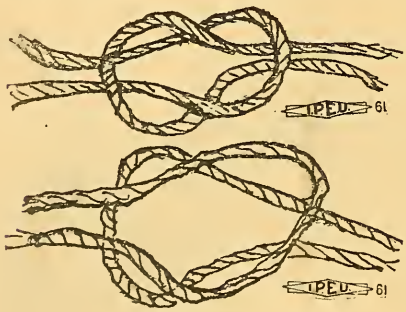
The sheepshank is used to shorten a rope not having access to the ends. It



Catspaw

can be tied in a rope and the rope cut out at the end of one of the bights or along the central part after which the rope will stand a heavy strain. (See Fig. 4.)

By using the catspaw a load may be carried on either end of the rope. To make this form a bight in the rope, grasp the sides as shown, thus making two loops. Twist each loop a full turn as the arrows show and hang your loops on the hook. (See Fig. 5.)



Square

For the square knot, cross the ropes, placing the right under the left, wrapping the end of the left around the right and bend back each rope on itself. (See Fig. 6.)

There are several methods for the bowline. The overhand method is used when standing opposite the end of a slack rope and making a loop not fastened to any object. With your right hand lay the end of the rope over the long rope, holding your left hand below the crossing. Now bring the long rope up and over to form the loop. With your right hand draw the end up through the loop, pass it around behind the long rope from right to left and pass the end forward and down into the loop again from above.

A bowline on a bight can be used to make a loop in the middle of a long rope or to make a loop of double rope and the end of a rope. Use a bight of the rope instead of the single rope and after passing the bight through turn instead of putting it around the main rope and back through the turn, it is pulled through and opened so that it can be passed over the large loop and back out to the main rope.

How To Extract the Square Root

A knowledge of how to extract the square root is quite useful to a carpenter, and the process is very simple; it is deduced from the square of a binomial.

Let it be required to find 23676.25, starting from unity, where the decimal point is, divide the number into periods of two figures to the left and right of the decimal point, because the square root of any number composed of two figures is our figure.

```
23676.25(153.87 root
1
---
25)136
   125
-----
303)1176
    909
-------
3068)26725
     24544
---------
30767)218100
      215369
      ------
      2731 remainder
```

Find the greatest number whose square is contained in the first period on the left; this is 1, whose square is 1. Place 1 in the root and subtract its

square from the first period, bringing down the second period to the remainder. Double to root already found and use it as a trial divisor into the first two figures of 136. We find 6 will be too great, hence we place 5 in the root and also after the 2 to the left of 136, then subtract 25x5 and to the remainder bring down the next period.

Double the root already found and place it in the bracket to the left of 1176; 3 into 11 goes 3 times, place 3 in the root and also after the 30, then subtract 303x3 and to the remainder bring down the next period.

Now, this period being a decimal part, place the decimal point after 3 in the root and proceed as explained. Wishing to be accurate to 1-100 part, that is, to have two decimal places in the root, and having no more decimals in the number we bring down a period of 00 in the last step.

Proof: 153.87 squared plus .2731 equals 23,676.25.

The method is much easier to work than it is to explain, but it should be noted that the square root of a fraction is greater than the fraction; for instance the square root of ¼ is ½.

R. GRIFFITH.

119 Park Ave. Summit, N. J.

Covered Water Tanks

(By John Upton.)

In our Northern climate it is desirable that all water tanks be covered in some manner to keep the water from freezing.

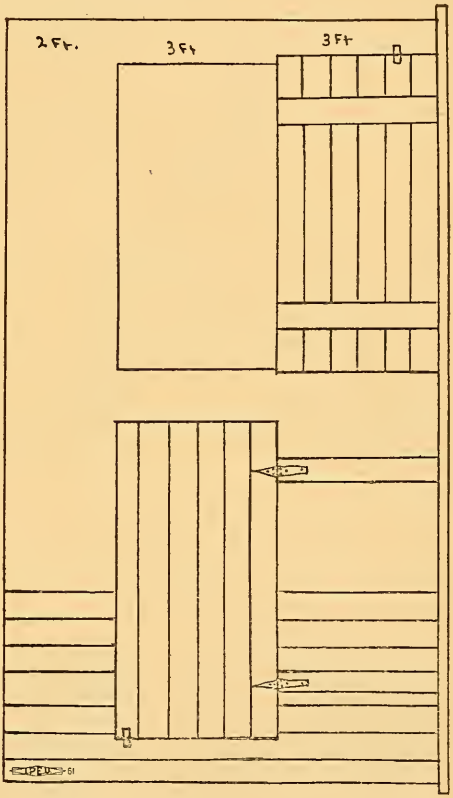
For this purpose a small building is desirable. Having recently put up two buildings over concrete water tanks I will tell your readers of their construction. The tanks were 6x12 ft. by 1x8 in., inside measurement, with the walls 6 in. thick. The base extends 5 in. on the ends and rear and 3 in. in front. Bolts were set in this 2 ft. apart so the sills could be bolted fast.

The 5 in. ledge was made so that the frame could be boarded on the inside as well as the outside, which provides a dead air space and keeps it from freezing. The base should be high enough from the ground to protect the sills and should extend 2 in. on the front which will allow room for stock to drink. The 2x4's should be set flatwise on this account.

In case the tank is already built without this ledge one may use oak or other good timber for the sills and set them on stones several inches high to keep them from rotting.

This building is 8 ft. high at the front and 6 ft. at the rear. This allows room for the doors to open upward.

Covers are placed over the tanks and can be put on loose or hinged to a plank laid lengthwise.



The material for a building consisted of about 200 ft. of 2x4's, 400 ft. of matched lumber and 1000 shingles.

Buttons are used for the doors.

The cost of the tanks is about $20 for cement and labor.

The time required to make one of these buildings was about two and one-half days.

Loose quarters may become lost quarters. Thrift Stamps tighten your hold on them.

How the Various Gothic Arches Are Laid Out From Different Radii

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

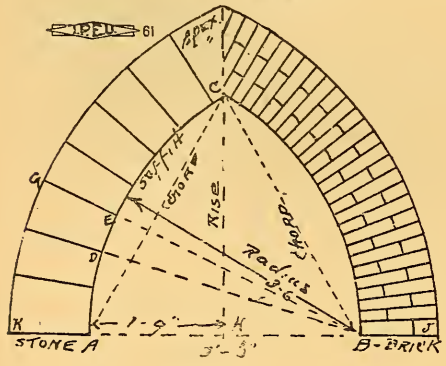


Fig. 1.

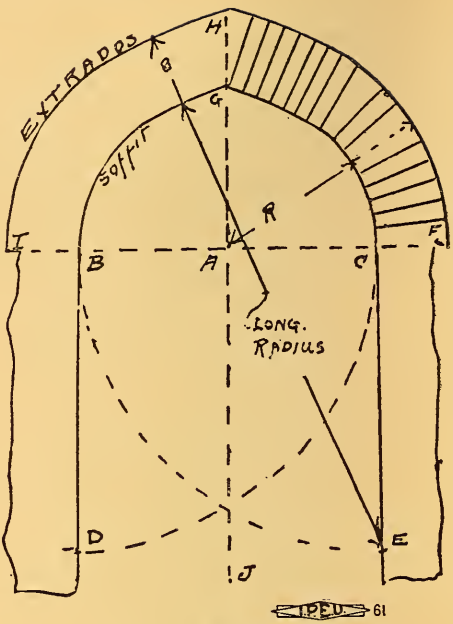


Fig. 2.

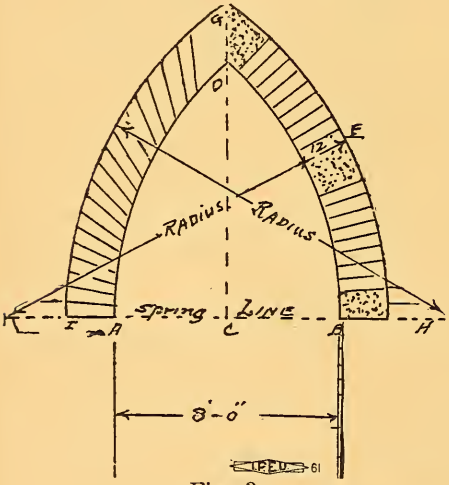


Fig. 3.

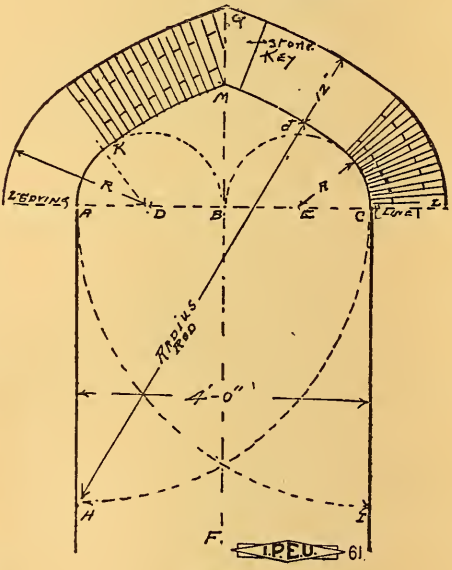


Fig. 4.

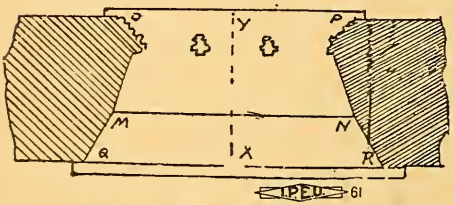


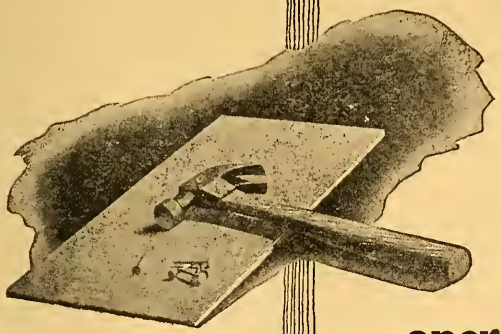
Fig. 5.

How to Distinguish Mahogany and Walnut From Red Gum

In the manufacture of furniture and cabinets a great deal of red gum is used as an imitation of mahogany or Circassian walnut.

In mahogany, Circassian walnut and black walnut the pores are so large that they can be seen very distinctly on a smoothly cut surface of the end grain, where they appear as minute openings smaller than pin holes, but visible without magnification. On surfaced faces the pores appear as fine grooves, running parallel with the grain. They are even visible through the varnish, appearing as dark lines.

In red gum the pores are much smaller and can be seen only with a magnifying glass.



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AN ordinary carpenter's hammer? Then you can lay Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

You don't need a kit of slater's or roofer's tools. Any carpenter, who will follow directions that are so simple they are almost automatic, can apply Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles — and do a good job.

The right nails come with these shingles — and even the nailholes are put in to make the work still easier.

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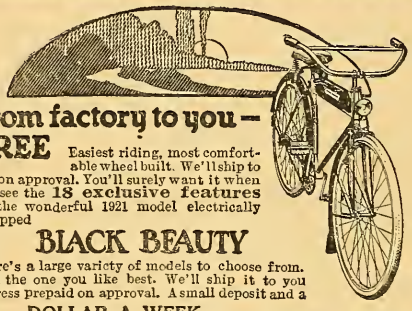

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Easiest riding, most comfortable wheel built. We'll ship to you on approval. You'll surely want it when you see the **18 exclusive features** of the wonderful 1921 model electrically equipped

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There's a large variety of models to choose from. Pick the one you like best. We'll ship it to you express prepaid on approval. A small deposit and a

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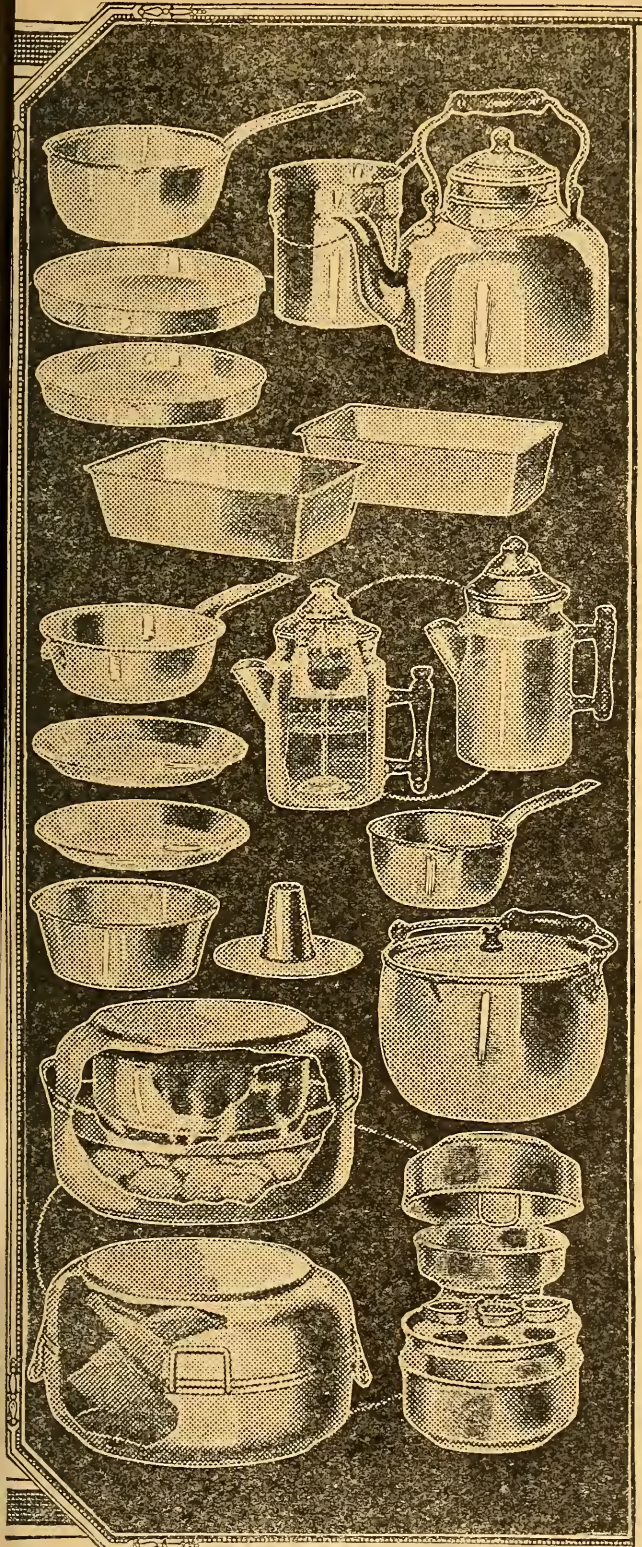

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An amazing value. Each piece is made of heavy gauge pressed sheet aluminum of a grade never offered at this price before. **Seamless.** Not cast like ordinary aluminum ware. **All pieces (except the pie plates and bread pans) are highly polished, made of genuine pure sheet aluminum, extra hard, absolutely guaranteed for 20 years.** Yours for only $1.00 down, then $2.25 monthly. Price $21.90. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send the coupon.

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Our guarantee protects you. If not perfectly satisfied, return the article at our expense within 30 days and get your money back—also any freight or express charges you paid.

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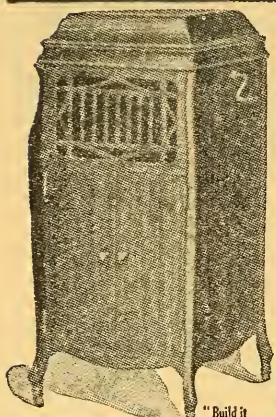

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Our Simplified Plans We furnish blue prints, diagrams, motor, and all metal parts complete. You build the cabinet and assemble. A few hours' work, and you will have as fine a type of phonograph as any produced, and at a price away below what you would pay in a store.

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10 TO 25c A DAY PAYS

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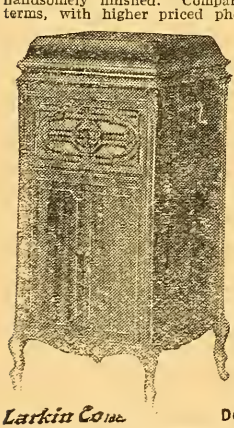
Beautiful models in genuine Oak, Walnut, Mahogany—handsomely finished. Compare tone, construction, price, terms, with higher priced phonographs. See the saving.



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for the beautiful Period Model here shown, 18 mos. —2 yrs. on other popular models. Convenient monthly payments. Enjoy your Symphonola while paying.

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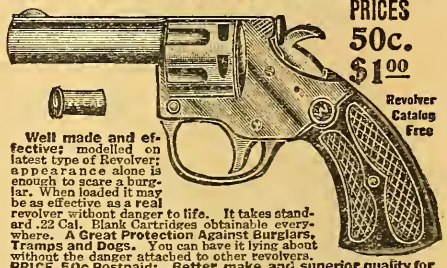

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Let us hear from you; we will show you how you can make money through taking a Federal METAL WEATHERSTRIP Agency, with *practically no investment.*

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Hick's Builder's Guide

New 1921 Edition

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In addition complete chapters have been added on concrete work, foundations, chimney construction, brick and stone masonry, water proofing, hollow tile construction and estimating the cost of all phases of building construction.

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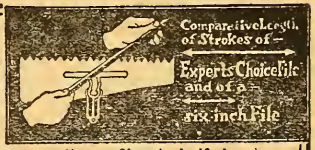

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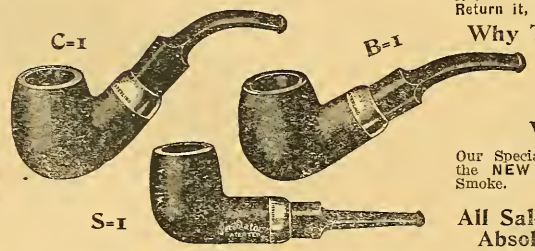
If it Fails to "SELL ITSELF" to YOU Within that time, Return it, That's ALL.



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PHYSICIAN TELLS HOW IRON-CONTAINING VEGETABLES SUCH AS LENTILS, SPINACH, APPLES, ETC. WHEN REGULARLY TAKEN WITH ORGANIC IRON BUILD GREAT STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE

At their own doors—in the very gardens of those who are weak, nervous and ailing all the while is one of the most valuable tonics and strength-builders known to medical science, said Dr. James Sullivan, formerly physician of Bellevue Hospital (Outdoor Dept.) and the Westchester County Hospital, New York, when consulted recently.

Dr. Sullivan further said:—"If your daily diet contains an abundant amount of iron you are giving your body the red blood food it craves. But if your blood lacks iron and is thin, pale and watery you cannot expect to be strong and well. On the contrary, your nerves become weakened and you become irritable, fussy and easily upset. In such cases, what you need is iron—organic iron to remove the cause of your trouble, and the moment organic iron is supplied it is often wonderful how quickly your multitude of symptoms will disappear and how strong and vigorous you will become." But be careful to distinguish between ordinary metallic iron which people usually take and true organic iron. Metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on iron filings, while organic iron is a true red blood food, like the iron in your blood itself and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. In fact if you will eat a pint or two of spinach, half a pint of lentils and three or four baked apples each day you will probably not need to take any other form of organic iron; but most people prefer to eat a smaller quantity of iron-containing vegetables and take organic iron, like Nuxated Iron, with them. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat. To prove to yourself what Nuxated Iron can do for you, get your doctor to take a specimen of your blood and make a "blood count" of your red blood corpuscles; then take Nuxated Iron for a month and have a new "blood count" made and see how your red blood corpuscles have increased and how much stronger and better you feel; see how the color has come back to your cheeks, how steady and strong your nerves have become. At all druggists.

NUXATED IRON ENRICHES THE BLOOD-GIVES YOU NEW STRENGTH AND ENERGY

The Arrow Angler

$1.50
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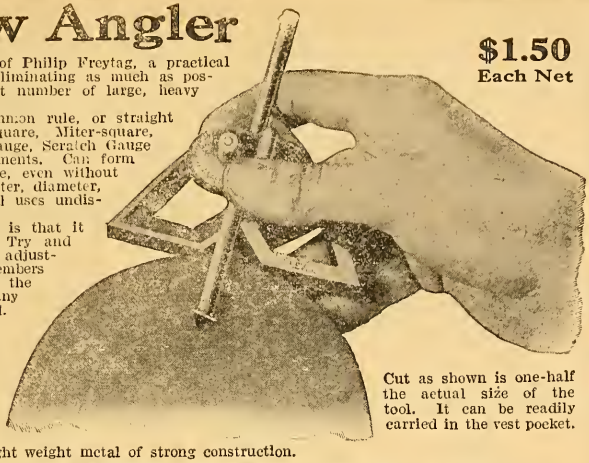


The **Arrow Angler** is the invention of Philip Freytag, a practical mechanic, with the idea in mind of eliminating as much as possible the necessity of carrying a great number of large, heavy clumsy tools to each job.

With the **Arrow Angler** and a common rule, or straight edge, you have a T-square, Try-square, Miter-square, Center-square, Inside-square, Depth Gauge, Scratch Gauge and a gauge for transferring measurements. Can form a bevel of any angle, bisect any angle, even without knowing what degree it is, find the center, diameter, radius and tangent of any circle (and uses undiscovered).

The big thing about this little tool is that it supersedes all other combinations of Try and Bevel Squares, in that it is instant in adjustment, grips and holds the engaged members rigid without in the least defacing the finest finished rule, and attaches to any width or thickness up to the standard. The **Arrow** can be converted to more uses than any other combination of tools. Will prove a valuable pocket companion and a new educator for everyone.

The Arrow Angler should be in the pocket of every mechanic on the job. It will save its cost many times over in time saved each day.

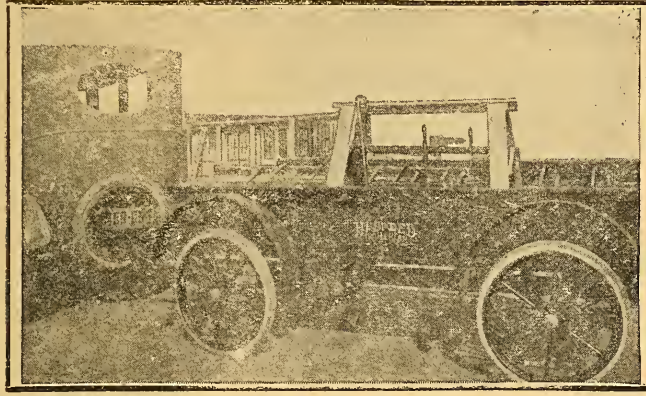
Cut as shown is one-half the actual size of the tool. It can be readily carried in the vest pocket.

This tool is made of non-corrosive light weight metal of strong construction.

Send along money order for one of these tools. Money refunded immediately if you are not satisfied.

AGENTS WANTED, Liberal Commission Paid **Patented May 12, 1914**

Barnes & Irving, Inc. **SYRACUSE, N. Y.**



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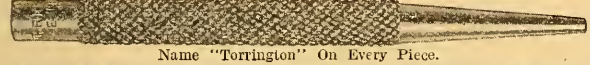

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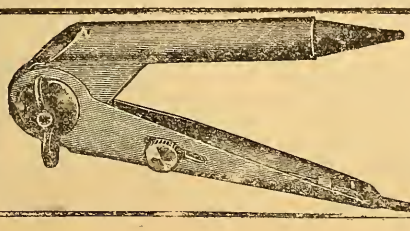

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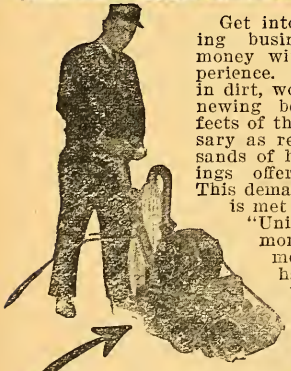

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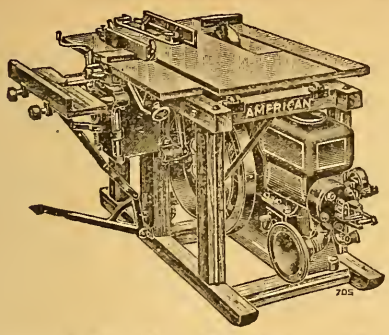

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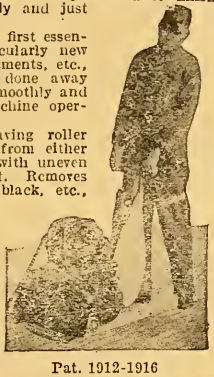

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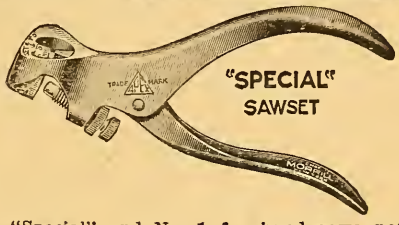

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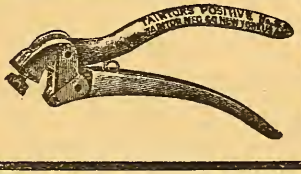

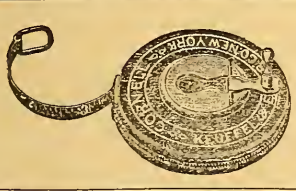

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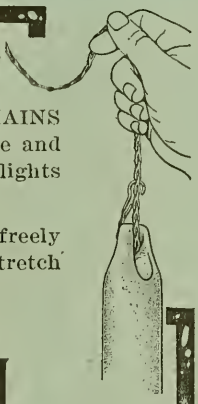
"Acco" Round Cord Pulley Chains are guaranteed to operate freely and smoothly over any common cord pulley. Will not kink, stretch or rot—practically everlasting.



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House Shortage!

Do you know there is an actual shortage of 1,250,000 houses in this country? Are you properly equipped to help in the building program? If not, you should have a full set of

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The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 5.

MAY, 1921

This Permanent, Non-Warping Wallboard Can Be Sawed and Nailed Like Lumber

For the remodeling of homes, stores, office buildings, and for all sorts of new construction, Sheetrock has important advantages which will be appreciated by every far-sighted carpenter.

Sheetrock insures the owner permanent satisfaction; walls and ceilings that will stay put as long as the building remains standing. Made from rock, Sheetrock positively can not warp, shrink or buckle. It is fireproof. It resists heat. It resists cold and moisture.

Encased in a heavy protective covering, Sheetrock comes in broad, ceiling-high sections uniformly thick, tough, rigid and smooth. And due to the special U. S. G. process, Sheetrock can be sawed and nailed like lumber. When you finish the job it is immediately ready for the decorator. Write for a sample of Sheetrock today.

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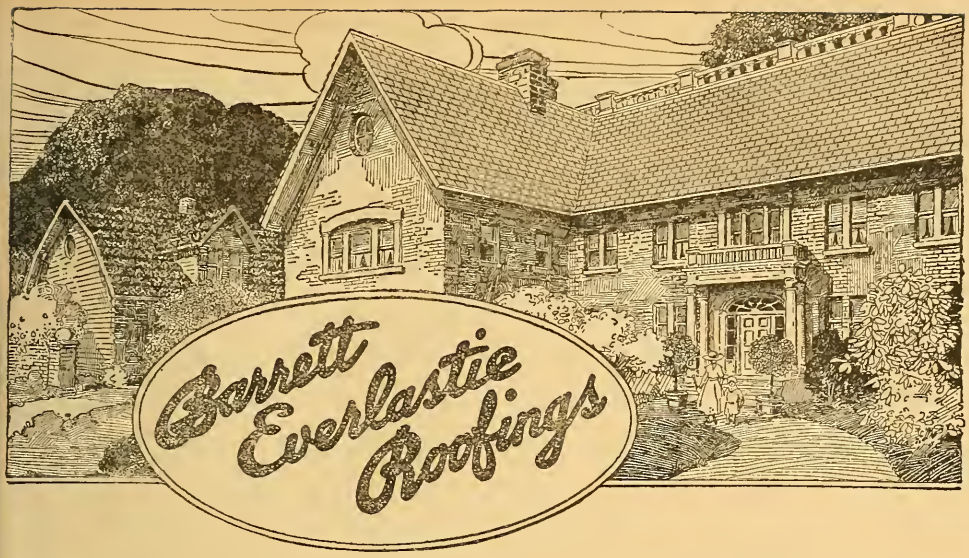

Who Can Ask More of a Roof?

Thousands of long-delayed buildings and repair jobs will be carried through to completion this season.

But last year's questions, "What will it cost me? Had I better put it off for a while? " are still uppermost in the owner's mind.

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What building owner can ask for more?

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough and durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1921

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other—
In blackness of heart, that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other?
God pardon us all for the triumph we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart: Words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well, in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?
Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain;
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain—
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time too soon will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

—Joaquin Miller.

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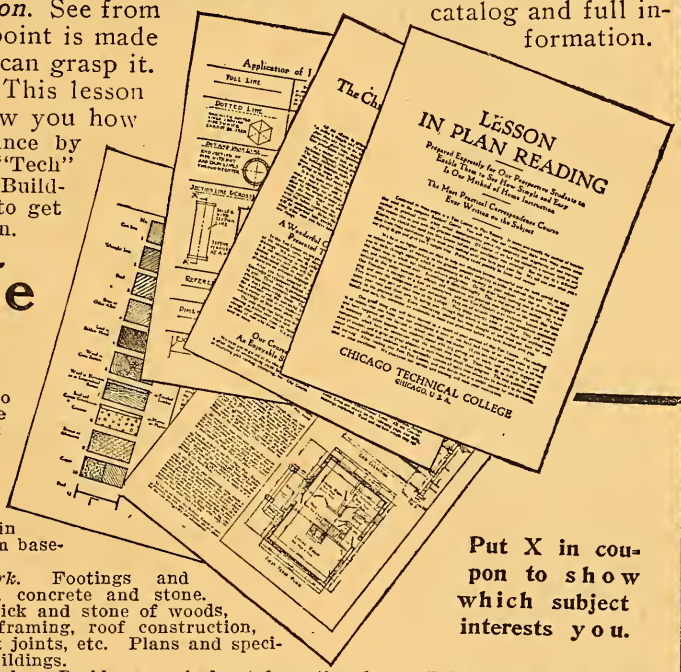

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Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. Use and meaning of different lines. How to read dimensions. Detail drawings. How to lay out work from plans. Tracings and blue prints—how they are made. Practice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc.

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if you recommend to the man whose garage you're building that he use a *complete set of*

STANLEY GARAGE HARDWARE

A set of Stanley Garage Hardware adds the finishing touch to a garage to be proud of and insures *lasting satisfaction.* Ask your hardware dealer to show you the various sets.

SET No. 1780
Particularly recommended where doors require an offset. Folder SE gives all details. Send for it.

The Garage Hardware Catalog shows other sets to meet all requirements. Ask your hardware dealer to show you or write us.

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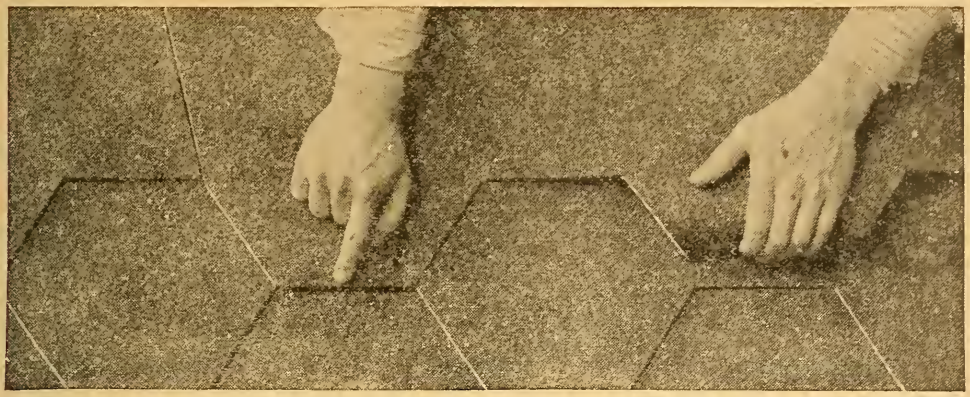

Double Butt makes a heavy tile effect.

Double Thick—Double Life

Every square inch of this Vulcanite Roof is *double thick.* It cannot be otherwise. The exclusive design of this Vulcanite Hexagon Slab Shingle insures *correct laying* and provides a double-thick roof result that is secure *against roughest weather and all destructive elements.*

Examine the illustrations shown here. They clearly show how each slab *must* fit into its alloted space, how one tile lays over another in double-thick style and how this double-thickness at every point adds double-life and produces just the heavy tile effect so much in demand on houses of the better type.

The Vulcanite Hexagon Slab Shingle is an exclusive type. *There is no other shingle like it.*

Every square inch is *built* of selected fabric felt, fully saturated with refined asphalt. Such is the foundation. Then this base is firmly coated with natural colored, red or green, crushed slate—a coating that is ever ready to fight off the most severe of weather conditions. All Vulcanite Roofings are fire-resisting, too.

See the Vulcanite Dealer today or write the nearest of the District Sales Offices listed below.

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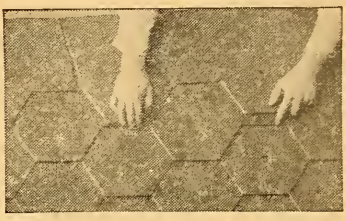
Administration Offices: Buffalo, N. Y.; Thorold, Ont., Canada; London, Eng. *District Sales Offices at* Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Denver, and San Francisco. *Sold by Lumber and Building Material Dealers Everywhere.*



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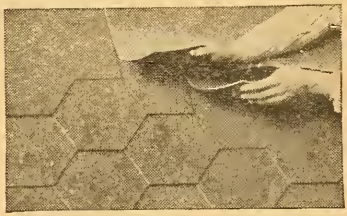

Double Thickness at every point gives greater protection.

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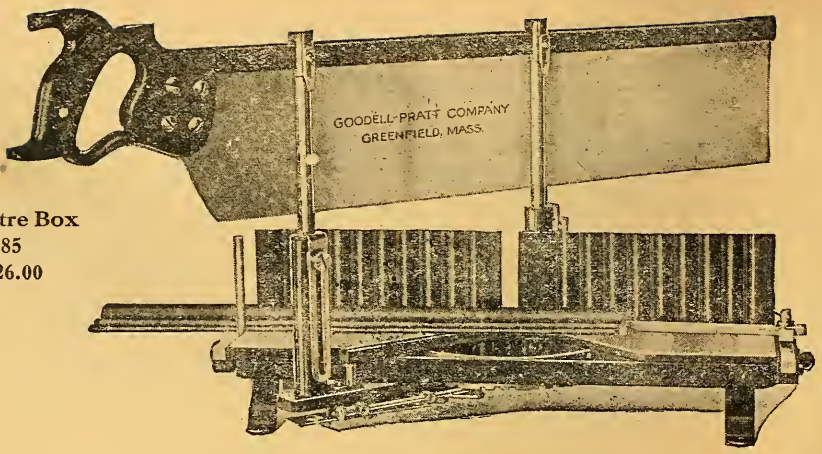

All Steel Mitre Box
No. 1285
Price, $26.00

Mitre Box illustrated is made entirely of steel and is unbreakable.

Truss frame strongly riveted, insuring absolute accuracy.

Saw can be swung from 45 to 90 degrees, right or left.

Steel bottom plates scored to keep work from slipping.

Mr. Punch Says:

"Men, here is a Mitre Box as true as your best friend!

"It lets you make a clean, thin cut at any angle you want. It holds rigid the piece of wood you're working on, and it *couldn't* splinter it even if it wanted to. When your job's done, the edges are smooth and true."

This Goodell-Pratt All Steel Mitre Box is trussed like a steel bridge. Saw can be locked at any angle and is held by a spring which can be released by a slight downward pressure. Stops are easily regulated to permit sawing to any desired depth.

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Skilled workmen, toolsmiths of long experience, using the highest-quality materials obtainable, working in one of the most modern tool-making plants in the world, do everything in their power to make tools for you that you are glad to own and proud to work with.

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Ruberoid Unit Shingles are particularly adapted for use on roofs of fine residences. Attractively colored in permanent red or green and with a pleasing texture of evenly crushed slate, they add a lasting touch of architectural beauty to the roof of any house.

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The quality of Ruberoid Unit Shingles is assured. They are made of the same high grade materials which have been used for nearly thirty years in the manufacture of Ruberoid Roll Roofing.

Remember Ruberoid Unit Shingles when you contract for a roofing job. Use them—and you will be sure that the owner will be well pleased.

The RUBEROID Co.
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RU-BER-OID shingles

SHINGLES ROLL ROOFINGS BUILT-UP ROOFS BUILDING PAPERS
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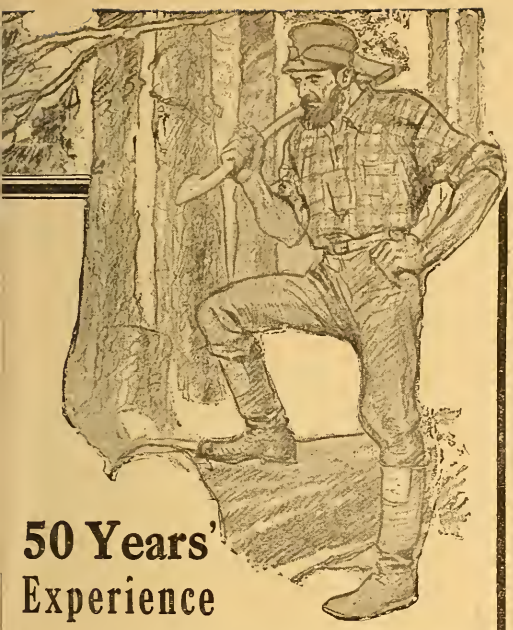

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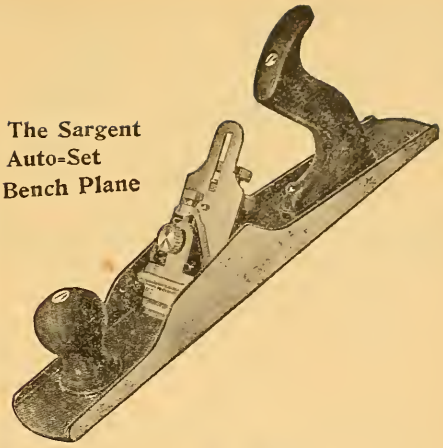

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Particular carpenters will appreciate the automatic set. When once set, the cutter can be removed, whetted and replaced for the same depth of cut without readjustment. Made in six sizes. Write for the Sargent Book of Planes giving full particulars of these and other Sargent Planes.

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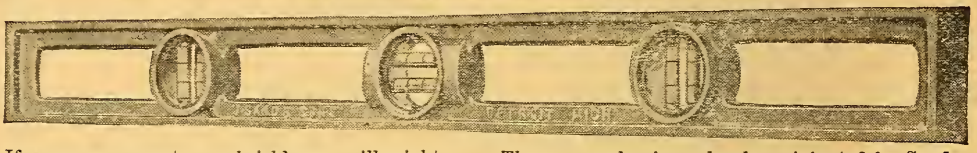

If you are carpenter or bricklayer, millwright or plasterer, mason or master mechanic, you need this Sand's level on every job. There is no work so technical or so fine that you cannot be guided by this precise, accurate, workmanlike instrument.

If you are an amateur doing odd jobs about the home or shop, you need even more than the professional workman this Sand's level of 90% pure aluminum. There is no level so handy, so light. There is no level that will go as far in helping you to make amateur work more like that of the professional.

These new aluminum levels, originated by Sands, are fitted with absolutely true spirit glasses—set solid so that no adjustment is required. Wire locaters with friction grip at each end of the bubble define exact center instantly. Plate glass lenses—dustproof, dirtproof, waterproof—protect spirit glasses under all conditions.

Remember that no work is more accurate than the worker who performs it. No workman can be more accurate than the level he depends upon. Accurate workers must have accurate levels.

THE MARK Of The BETTER WORKMAN

Accuracy is the Sand's business foundation. Workmen who have used Sand's levels for twenty-five years have through their recommendations been the very foundation of the Sand's reputation as Sand's Levels have been the mark of the better workman.

Try these Sand's levels for yourself—see them with your own eyes, balance them in your own hands. You will see why the master craftsman handles his Sand's level with a show of pride. He knows it's the best—the most accurate—a level he can depend upon to guide his costliest work.

Remember, in buying your level, that Sands & Sons, established in 1895, were the originators of aluminum levels.

Sands originated the walnut level.

Sands were the first to use plate glass lenses as protection for spirit glasses.

Sands originated the Solid Set Spirit Glasses that require no adjustment.

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The Sand's line, after twenty-five years has become the most complete and accurate line of levels known.

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The number and arrangement of plumb and level glasses is varied for the requirements of profession and the work to be done.

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LEVELS

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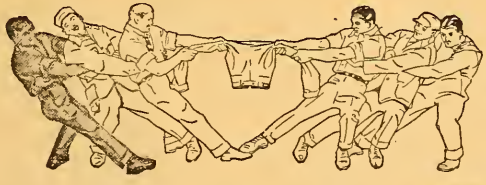
Like all the work clothes Sweet-Orr makes—Overalls, Corduroys, Shirts, Pants and Suits—Sweet-Orr Khakis are backed by the famous half-century-old Sweet-Orr Guarantee: *Absolute Satisfaction or Your Money Back.*

Ask at the store where you buy your working clothes. If they don't have Khakis with the Sweet-Orr Tug-o'-War label, write us and we'll see that you are supplied promptly.

Pulling for 50 years and haven't ripped yet!



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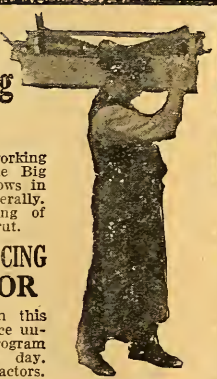

Who ever made a fortune working for the other fellow? The Big Money is made by the fellows in business for themselves, generally. Many a carpenter deserving of better things is in a deep rut.

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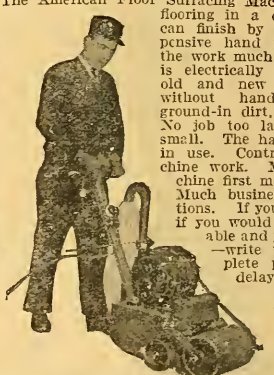
There's big Opportunity in this business for you. Experience unnecessary. The building program is growing stronger every day. You work with big contractors. Practically every building a prospect. The American Floor Surfacing Machine finishes more flooring in a day than six men can finish by the laborious, expensive hand process, and does the work much cheaper. Machine is electrically operated; surfaces old and new flooring to walls without hand-work. Removes ground-in dirt, paint and varnish. No job too large and none too small. The hand method is still in use. Contractors prefer machine work. Many pay for machine first month from earnings. Much business in choice locations. If you are ambitious and if you would establish a profitable and permanent business —write us today for complete proposition. Don't delay—ACT NOW!



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Musical instruments are not hard to master. Regular practice makes perfect. Many an income is swelled by playing in the Band. When you deal with us you do business with a house whose record for fair dealing is reckoned by generations rather than years.

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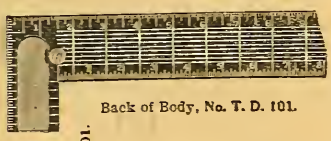
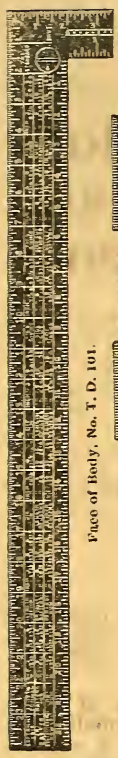
THE STANDARD TAKE DOWN SQUARE.

Face of Tongue, No. T. D. 101.



Back of Body, No. T. D. 101.

Back of Tongue, No. T D. 101.



Face of Body, No. T. D. 101.

DESCRIPTION.

T. D. 101 Square has a one piece Solid Heel. The Tongue fits EASILY, securely and accurately, locks perfectly with an Anchored Cam. The Cam Lock is easily turned by a screw driver or disc or coin. The design of this T. D. together with the Cam Lock insures maximum STRENGTH and perfect adjustment. No SPRINGS to fail or parts to lose. All SURFACES and JOINTS are flush.

Packed One Complete Square and Full Directions in a Waterproof Scabbard as shown at right.

Square Showing Packed in Scabbard.

No. T. D. 101 has our Rafter Table on the face of the Body and Essex Board Measure on the back of the Body. Also has Brace and Octagon Scale on Tongue,

Graduations, 1-100, 1-32, 1-16, 1-12, 1-10, 1-8, 1-4

24 x 2 Body. 16 x 1½ Tongue.

If your Tool Dealer cannot supply you with this tool we will be glad to do so.

Prices are as follows.

Polished Finish, - -	**$4.00** each.
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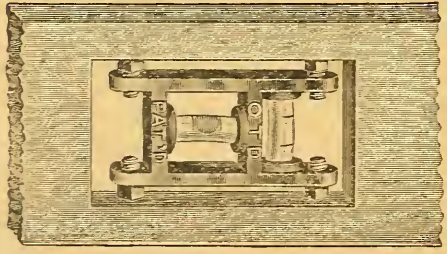

The O. T. D. knocked out the warp in levels.

It has been thoroughly tested by expert engineers and pronounced a wonder.

It entirely eliminates the use of a plumb bob. It is especially designed for all particular work, and where a level bar of considerable length is required for the accurate adjustment of your work. In many ways it does the work of an instrument. It is adjusted by four screws and by the use of same you have an absolute guarantee of a perfect level or a perfect plumb at all times, you cannot go wrong.

After you have once used this level you will never again be without one.

CARRY IT IN YOUR POCKET

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"YANKEE" Ratchet Hand Drill

No. 1530

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1. Plain Drill.
2. Left-Hand Ratchet.
3. Right-Hand Ratchet.
4. DOUBLE RATCHET.
5. Gears Locked.

The Double Ratchet lets you work where other drills are useless. The slightest movement of the crank keeps the drill cutting.

"Yankee" Rigid Screw Drivers, illustrated at right, never turn in the handle. No. 90 comes in 1¼ in. to 30 in. blades; No. 95 in 2½ in. to 15½ in.

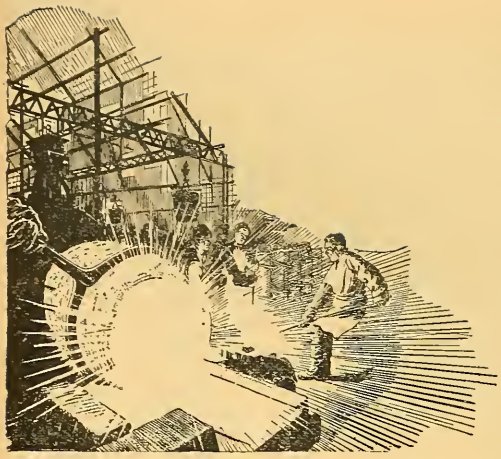
Write today for free "Yankee" Tool Book, which shows all the ingenious "Yankee" Tools in action and tells how to save time and labor in boring, drilling, tapping and screw-driving.

Your Dealer Can Supply You

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics



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There is something more than a proper mixture of metal put into the crucible when Disston steel is made.

It is an unseen, intangible ingredient—yet as big and real as the tremendous plant in which Disston Saws and Tools are made. The long experience of men whose fathers were Disston steel workers, whose grandfathers worked out the secrets of fine Disston steel generations ago—this is what has made the present quality of Disston steel.

Under the greatest test of all, hard service over a long period of years, the quality born in Disston steel is revealed. The greatest praise of Disston Saws and Tools comes from men who have used them longest, men who write of these tools with a friendliness, and even affection, seldom given to inanimate objects—and there could be no higher tribute.

Send for booklet on the selection, care, and use of Disston Saws, Tools, and Files.

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HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
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And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

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DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

BUILDING PROBLEMS

(By F. W. Fitzpatrick.)

WE may theorize as we will, and think and say this and that, and blame capital and labor as we wish for this or that ill or whatever ails us, but facts are facts and there is one thing sure, to-wit: that 1920 might have been a grand building year and 1921 might be one too, but in the words of the unblest, "They Ain't."

Men with money tried to crowd the workers and the latter boosted their wages.

The times are squabbly, fighty, the two factions of a great big body that ought to be one united whole create separate rights and are ready to scrap to the bitter end to establish the supremacy of the one over the other, whilst in the very nature of the thing there can be no supremacy and it is well established that neither can accomplish anything without the other.

But this is more or less academic ground, a field that challenges argument and argument is the last thing I'm thinking about just now.

The text I had in mind for these few lines of comment is that economists tell us that last year the workers lost several hundred millions of dollars in wages and the moneyed interests lost many hundred of millions more, by strikes, lockouts and such. And this year I see carpenters and bricklayers walking the streets, asking for labor with pick and shovel, whilst men with money are anxious and willing to build houses, schools and what not, but don't dare, because they feel that conditions are too uncertain.

Now I have no panacea to offer that will eradicate all the wrinkles of this situation and "replace the gloom with resplendent light," and the suggestion I'm going to make may not be worth a whoop and certainly is not a full blown affair. It's but the nub of an idea and there'd be numerous details to work out to put it in smooth operation—if it is worth anything.

The notion is that labor enter the contract field itself. And I'm thinking only of one class of labor, now, the building trades.

The men feel they've been exploited by contractors, they're not getting their just dues, nor fair proportion of the profits of the game, they have a lot of grievances; the builders think they're paying too high wages, the men are soldiering on them and unions are too dictatorial and make it so that the "bosses" have no control over the operations.

Well, what's to keep the unions themselves out of the contracting game? Instead of fighting the employers, go in and compete with them in a business way on a business basis.

For instance, a public building is projected. First let the different trade unions co-operate or join in their federated form and establish themselves as financially responsible, a body that can enter into a valid, legal contract, sue and be sued. Then let that joint body submit a bid for the labor on that building, (the material and the sub-contract shop work to be supplied by the owning public body, the state or city, or through a contractor, or for that matter bought by the unions on a "cost plus" basis). Contractors employ experts who know just about what the labor will cost on any one project, so why should not the unions employ experts of like accomplishment? The bid is for all the labor in every trade that will be required. The specifications must be standard and approved by the labor body, the nature and quality of the work to be amply covered and indicated by text and plans and not left to the will or whim of architect or supereintendent. The work to be directed by foremen of the different trades, appointed by the unions and working under the architect or engineer or superintendent regularly appointed by the state or the owner of the building.

Now then, the men would be working for themselves, they would have a real interest in the matter. Instead of keying down to the lowest denominator (as they are accused of doing now), the tendency would be for the men themselves to eradicate the slow and poky ones, the work would be done with a zip and a snap that would be of the greatest benefit to the job, the owner and the workers.

The unions would pay the individual workers a minimum weekly wage, then upon completion of the work, or at reg-

ular intervals of settlement with the owner, the profits would be divided among the men on some previously worked out basis, with a certain proportion turned into the union as a working capital, that, in turn, when it became a surplus should be divided by the union among all its members. But a certain amount of this capital must be always available as a general fund for hard times, or subject to suit or to cover losses.

For there may be losses. Estimators do make mistakes and in the building game contractors are sometimes called upon to complete work at a loss. If the men go into that game they must expect misfortune and their "capital" will be there to cover it and the minimum wage to themselves.

A thousand "buts" present themselves to any scheme. How can the men be kept at work on a job where a loss becomes certain? Who is going to say which man goes to which job? Who gets the snap indoors and who works in the cold. All that sort of thing calls for fine adjustment and a high caliber of discipline within the organized bodies. But contractors get the work done somehow; those same questions are solved or muddled through by them and surely the unions can furnish the requisite brains to do as well. And some contractors grow rich so why should not the contracting unions? And capital, a great amount of capital, is not all essential. Reliability, skill and friends count for more than just money, and have not the unions reliability, skill and friends?

As contracts go these days a surprisingly little capital is involved, the owner carries the burden. I know of buildings involving several million dollars each where the general contractors seldom had as much as ten thousand dollars of their own money at stake. Of course they were heavily bonded. And why shouldn't a union pay for and secure a bond to do what it undertakes to do?

Of course, this is just a plain business suggestion, assuming that the unions are willing to do business according to the rules and precedents our courts assume have been established and are ordinarily operative. I'm not thinking of Soviets nor the "New Order" but of a certain tentative way of doing building as we've been accustomed to, but dealing with the men's own representatives instead of with a "middle man," with the workers as contractors instead of with a contractor employing those men.

THE EMPLOYING WAGE CUTTER

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

THE wage earner is now full of concern for his future industrial prospects. In all quarters he hears talk of reducing production costs in order to meet the public demand for lower prices. But this involves wage reductions and less pay, which diminish the purchasing power of the people. They who can least afford reduced wages are selected for the sacrifice of the wage cutter.

It is now thought that the wage worker recently reached a too ambitious height of living decently to permit of the giving of his best practical effort in the interest of profit. Now it is regarded by our old friend, the cost-plus employer, that to save the nation from economic ruin, to enable it to compete with the lowest paid competitive European labor the producers of the richest nation in the world must go below the life line to conquer in the interest of commercialism.

When the benevolent employer talks of reducing labor wages his basis of percentage is the dollar. When he talks of reducing the price of his lumber it is on the basis of per thousand feet usually amounting to a fraction of a cent on the dollar against a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent on the dollar labor earns. Coal reduction in price of 25c per ton is announced with glaring newspaper heads, and coal is $20 per ton. This is a reduction of 1¼c on the dollar. Compare this and others like it with the attempted percentage of wage reductions. This unjust basis of equity between production and labor is followed all through industry much to the disadvantage of the purchasing power of labor. When now unable with the so-called high wages to purchase the necessities of life how much harder to get along with the wage

stipend reduced 10 to 25 per cent and the outgrowth of production a fraction of a cent on the dollar.

With the nation holding in warehouses and other storage places a stationary food supply good for eighteen months the cost of living is 91 per cent higher than in pre-war years. While there may be few overfed, there are thousands of good willing to be wage earners and their families undernourished that the doors to high prices of the hoarded staples may swing only towards the interests of he who holds claim to ownership.

The cost of living is going down. Yes, down at one end and up at the other. The carpenter gets $8 per day, which is represented in the United States Treasury by 40c in gold for each paper dollar in the hands of the people. With his eight 40c dollars he can go marketing and can exchange his $8 for $3.20 worth of goods.

Now, if the employer asks you to give him eight hours work for $3.20 you get a fair vision of the difference between what you produce and your share of it as it relates to the more essential rights of industrial values.

The wage increases seems to afford but little relief against the more advanced increase in the cost of living. The United States Industrial Relations Commission only a few years ago reported that a family living wage was not received by over half the employes in industry and that a very large percentage of them worked longer hours per day than their physical well being should permit.

From such social conditions come the economic crisis that brings undoubtedly the real and justifable discontent existing today. When the worker hears of the rapid and continuous growing wealth of the country and finds that he has not enough to feed and support his family his orderly protest and resistance against such a system deserves encouragement.

The solution of such problems as now confront labor in industry has been the consideration of ages and is today as debatable as ever. Some day perhaps, the employers, if not they—the wage earners, will meet and vote not a reduction in wages, but a new adjustment of common interests and a common outlook on life.

On one thing we are sure, the wealth of the nation through the producing power of the many is in the hands of the few. Any attempt at equitable copartnership in the common benefits of production between employer and employed is attacked as an invasion of the right to private property and the courts are always invoked in favor of capital even when limiting swollen fortunes. Since this is so, some solution must soon be found whereby the employe must have a live equality in the distribution and justice of things.

The old system is tottering. The minds of the organized wage earners by the experience of the past few years has been awakened to a higher power it little dreamed of and which it can use in the future to hold fast the conditions it fought and won. There is now as ever need for unity. There must be more thorough organization of all industry. The organized must be watchful and loyal in the possession of the strength and concessions secured if they are to fight off the policy of employers who longing for reduced wages find it hard to tear themselves loose from the old memories, the old associations that meant profit for them and dependency for labor.

THE WORK OF THE LUNGS

(By Dr. Royal S. Copeland)

WITHIN the cavity formed by the ribs and called the chest are your lungs. They are in number and are separated by a considerable space which is occupied by the heart and the great heart blood vessels. To provide more room for these, the left lung is smaller than the right, and consequently the heart is somewhat to the left of the center of your chest.

When the air is taken in through the nose or mouth, it passes into the larynx, where the vocal cords are, and enters the "trachea" or windpipe.

The trachea is like a piece of rubber hose streched over a number of flexible rings. It is unlike the oesophagus or gullet, which is a collapsible tube, opening only when food enters it. The rings, made of cartilage or gristle, serve to keep the windpipe open for the free entrance and escape of air. The tube

is less than an inch in diameter, and divides into two parts, called "bronchi," or, in more common language, the "bronchial tubes." Each bronchus is the main support of a lung.

The lungs are made up of several parts, called lobes. The right lung has about four inches from the throat it two lobes. Each lobe in its turn is made up of smaller lobes, or "lobules."

As the bronchial tube proceeds, it divides and sub-divides. The lobules hang on the bronchi as grapes hang on their stems. Each lobe consists, then, of a lot of lobules, and each lobule is perfected or supported by a division of the bronchial tube.

The lobules are made up of air cells. These cells in their arrangement are not unlike honeycomb. They are separated from each other by a very thin membrane. In this membrane are very, very fine blood vessels.

Covering the lungs, and dipping down into the spaces dividing the lobes of each lung, is a snugly fitting covering of thin tissue. Similar tissue lines the inner side of the chest wall. This tissue is called the "pleura."

It is hoped that this description may make reasonbly clear the construction of the lungs. We have a carefully lined chamber, and in this, suspended from the top, a pair of light, elastic bags, capable of inflation and deflation.

Your whole lung equipment weighs but two or three pounds, yet it is so complete in its construction, that its every function is performed without friction and without giving you the slightest knowledge of its existence so long as health is maintained.

The particular function assigned the lungs is to purify the blood by bringing to it a never failing supply of oxygen.

When we breathe, the air rushes through the nose and throat into the trachea, and then into the bronchi. It follows the various divisions of the bronchi, as they become smaller and smaller, and finally reaches the air cells themselves.

The membrane between these minute cells and the little blood vessels is so thin that the air actually penetrates the walls, in contact with the very blood. In this way it supplies the necessary oxygen, and, on its return, carries back into the lung and ultimately to the outside world, the waste materials which would act as poisons to the body if retained in the blood.

TO TEST INDUSTRIAL STATESMANSHIP

(By Robert Julius Anderson.)

THE following article, taken from Forbes Magazine, is reprinted in part because we think it is the best thing that has appeared in print on the subject contained therein.

Capital is now on trial at the bar of public opinion.

If we ever needed big men we need them now, men with a large vision, men who are not bound by traditions or employers' associations, men who are not afraid to be called radical.

We are entering the furnace of labor adjustment and many a warrior is going to be scorched.

It is well for us to understand just why capital is on trial. Well, we remember that the four months' depression of 1914, with "capital" in power. Many a short-sighted capitalist then used poor judgment and "the evil men do lives after them." The war brought unparalleled prosperity. Happily, a number of big business men adopted a new policy toward those who helped them to make profits. Some did this out of goodness of heart, many others because it was the only way they could retain workers. The former still have the right attitude; the latter are about to upset the ship.

During the era of prosperity, when labor held the reins, some labor leaders swung the axe right and left, although not a few labor leaders were trying to do the right thing. Labor has now climbed down, and business depression has once more escorted capital to the seat of power.

More newspaper space is given to a discussion of how to liquidate the gains of labor than to almost any other question. "Wages Cut Twenty Per Cent," "Organized Labor to Battle for Their Gains," "Clothing Workers Refuse to Compromise," Capital Organizing to Break Up the Closed Shop," are daily

headlines. We begin to wonder if we know where we are at and what we are trying to do.

Why is capital on trial? Because capital is in power. Certainly labor will try to retain that which was acquired by battle—even nations refuse to give up what they gained by conquest. Therein is the grave problem. The very reason that labor refuses to be liquidated without a battle is because many of its gains are the spoils of war, obtained when she was in power, and through the use of strong weapons. Is it any wonder, then, that we find labor disposed to fight even though she has climbed down from the seat of the strong?

We expect more of capital than of labor. Capital is supposed to be individualistic; each member is largely his own master. This means that he can act as such, whereas labor thought is collective, and no labor leader dares act individually, nor could he if he wished to.

To many, labor is again a commodity, subject to the law of demand and supply, and their attitude toward the wage question is, "We will pay the market price," when perhaps at the same time they have an "understanding" which practically fixes the "market price." Fine policy for men who are supposed to be thinkers! There are a number of things business men should remember.

First and foremost, is the fact that they can not pay labor starvation wages and expect to have prosperity. The one is contrary to the other. The market for the bulk of the output is composed of the so-called working class No business can ignore this fact over a period of time and expect to stay in the game. The very laws of the economic forces are against it.

Second, labor as a whole feels that its interests are opposite to the interests of capital, efforts to prove different, notwithstanding.

Third, the public expect, and rightfully so, a different type of leadership from capital than they do from labor—though they often get disappointed.

Fourth, labor expects capital to browbeat it, and it intends to let the public know it; yes, it even intends to call the public's attention to it while it is going on.

Fifth, if capital fails to act in a big way now, it may never get the chance again.

"Bunk," you say? Well, remember a hungry man doesn't reason from cause to effect, and a hungry mob doesn't reason at all! The war cheapened life and property even in these United States. Just as sure as capital as a whole carries out any such policy as some leaders have carried out, just so sure will it have its sails trimmed, and rightly so. When a business man of the calibre of Herbert Hoover tells us that organized labor is out greatest bulwark against Bolshevism, it is high time that we came down to earth and quit talking about "fighting for a principle."

If the average manufacturer would spend as much time thinking about the interests of his employes as he does thinking about the evils of the closed shop he would never have a closed shop. Remember that capital is to blame both for the organization of labor and the closed shop as well.

We need more good, old-fashioned religion in business and less talk about "Let 'em take their medicine."

Any employer who has given his employes a square deal isn't losing any sleep over walking delegates and labor leaders. We seem to forget that the logical labor leader is the employer, and if anyone else is leading, he has no one to blame but himself.

So capital had better take stock and go easy. Its actions now may decide its future forever. If every employer would try to cut every other expense before he cuts wages we would have prosperity sooner. When the time comes to cut wages, let him go off in a corner by himself and let him decide that he will give as much thought to the profits his employes make on their investment as he does to the profits he makes on his investment.

Finally, let us remember the lesson of the school room; never tear down unless you replace with better. Before we start to talk about breaking up the unions let us make sure we have something better to erect in their place. About the time we arrive at this problem and solve it, we will be so busy getting out production that the mountain will have removed itself.

WHY THE UNION?

(By I. W. Wright.)

IT is surprising the number of good union men whom we meet and converse with who are not able to define intelligently their position. Men whose integrity is unquestionable, who would fight to the last ditch to unhold the cause of unionism, yet when questioned closely, are unable to express the reason of their loyalty any farther than to say that it is because they believe in it. This question was brought up recently at a State Convention of labor and the cause of this state of affairs was attributed principally to the non-attendance of members to their Local meetings. It was thought that if the membership that is willing to sacrifice their families and themselves by going out on a prolonged strike would be willing to sacrifice the time to attend their union meetings and not only listen to debates or discussions on the floor, but would enter into them personally, that many disastrous strikes might be averted and the members become more thoroughly alive as to the reason why they are union men and women.

If we would only reason it out with ourselves we would readily concede that no one person or small group of persons are really great enough to be allowed full control over the destinies of several hundred men, their wives and children, and even if they were really capable enough and were perfectly willing we should be there to assist them, if not by counsel, at least with our moral support. What would a business amount to if the manager should leave it, to stay at home, go to the movies or stay in the card rooms when he should be attending to that business? The union is our business, and in order that it may thrive we should be on the job at all times. Should it be that some one or more of the officers are not satisfactory to you, just keep up your attendance and study the membership to find those who would be more suitable, if you are dissatisfied probably there are also others who may be, if not, by looking over the situation closely you may find that it is yourself that is in fault.

Another vital point which we should consider and bear in mind at all times is that there are other crafts outside our own, and if we are working for conditions whereby we may support ourselves and families in comfort that the other fellow is trying to do likewise, and that we should put in a good word for him. It is a well known trait among the employers to endeavor to get the several crafts at loggerheads with each other. When they can do this it makes easy pickings for them, so we must be very careful about entering into any controversies with our brothers in other crafts.

How many of our membership understand that portion of our local sessions which come under the order of business "Good and Welfare of the Organization?" So many times it is taken to mean that it is a license to say what we please and do as we please. It is often that a brother will start off with a good line of talk and wind up by either villifying a brother member or a brother of some other craft. If we would but hesitate and think of what this order of business means to us, many words would remain unspoken and many words be spoken which remain unsaid which would cause our brothers to leave the hall with a lighter heart instead of leaving it in sorrow and disgust with the mental vow that he will only attend the meetings often enough and stay just long enough to pay his dues and keep in good standing. If we could bring ourselves to remember that we must "be charitable in our judgment toward our brother members" it would go a long way toward the advancement of our cause, remembering that there are two sides to a question, and sometimes, as a farmer has been quoted as having said that, to a statement there are three sides, "your side, my side, and the right side."

Speaking of the "good and welfare" we frequently hear a brother say, when asked why he does not attend the meeting: "Oh, I get tired of the continual rag chewing." In many cases, I am sorry to say, he may have apparent cause, but did they ever arise to say something themselves that would be of mutual benefit, or do they just sit there and let the other fellow talk without calling a point of order? If a point of order is called with just cause there is not a President worthy of the position who will not consider the point well taken. Under ordinary circumstances

the regular order of business of any Local should be finished in at least an hour and a half and every member should go to his Local all primed to say something under the "Good and Welfare" and if some other brother beats him to it, not to be discouraged, but to think of something to say at the next meeting. If we believe in our unionism we must be willing to push it along. If there had been no one to start it we never would have had it and if no one had kept planning for its improvement we should never have grown to such proportions as we now enjoy and if every member who really believes in the principles of unionism will use his best thoughts and endeavors in advancing the interests of our organizations there will be no limit to our growth and endurance—providing of course, that our thoughts and efforts are pure and that we are not influenced by a desire for power and money to be used for unworthy purposes, unworthy of that true brotherhood to which we should aspire.

If we would but encourage the exchange of committees between the Locals of the several crafts for the purpose of the exchange of ideas and consultation over local conditions I believe that it would go a long way toward the advancement of our cause as well as to foster a real Brotherhood among us by creating a more social feeling.

A new and novel form of fraternalism, something of which I had never heard, was taken up at a recent meeting of the Local of which I have the honor of being a member. It was learned that a brother of this Local was confined to his bed in a distant city with hardening of the spinal cord. A short note of regret with expressions of hope for his speedy recovery was written on the letterhead of the Local and was signed by the members present at the meeting. It was thought and hoped that the sick brother when reading the names of the brothers with whom he had sat in conference so many times would, while reading this list of names, forget his illness while endeavoring to recall the faces of his friends and brothers. In mentioning the above it is no desire of mine to call personal attention to our Local, but just to accentuate what I have been trying to impress upon the Brotherhood throughout this "squib." That we should use the "Good and Welfare" time in trying to cheer our brothers, to create a stronger feeling of fraternalism. There are none of us but have our private discouragements to a greater or lesser degree and a word of cheer, a kindly smile and a hearty hand-clasp at just the right time may be of more benefit that we could possibly imagine and to be sure that we hit it at the right time we should have them with us at all times.

Just a few words more. Look after the newly organized unions. The new organization is generally timid and try to get along without requesting any help and very often fall into the hands of some smooth voiced fellow who usually leads them to destruction and then leaves them "holding the sack." Get your social committees busy and visit them, it will show them that you have a personal interest in their welfare and that while helping them you are also helping yourself.

Mr. Dooley On the Open Shop

"What's all this in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey. "Why, don't you know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at your ignoance, Hinnissey. What is the open shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape the doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey: Suppose wan av these free-born citizens is workin' in an open shop f'r th' princely wages av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hours. Along comes anither son-av-a-gun and he sez to th' boss. 'Oi think Oi could handle th' job f'r ninety cints.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, and th' wan-dollar man gets out into th' crool worold t' exercise his inalienable roights as a free-born American citizen an' break in on some other poor devil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money thin he does f'r his right eye." "It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see men robbed av their indipendence. They must have their independence, regardless av anything else." "But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open shop min ye menshun say thet they are f'r unions iv properly conducted." "Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there we are: An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' dern few mimbers."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1921

Lumber is 150 Percent Over Pre-War Prices

A great deal has been said and written about the high cost of building and the biggest percentage of the cost has been laid to labor and at this time the cry is still on. The wage earner, with "his nose to the grind stone" is asked to curtail his living expenses and to work for less wages so that big business may recuperate, without loss, during the reconstruction process now taking place.

This condition is no better exemplified than by the propaganda that has been insidiously going on, from day to day, in the press throughout the country.

Lumber Manufacturers' Associations and dealers have been continuously calling attention to the fact that "now is the time to build" and that the present prices on timber and lumber are 50 per cent below the peak of 1920.

In our issue of July, 1920, we editorially commented on these conditions and quoted some facts and figures furnished us by Gordon M. Tamblyn of the Western School of Estimating of Denver, Colo. Today we are quoting some figures taken from a prominent architect in another section of the country.

In an article which appeared in the "Chicago Daily Tribune" March 20, 1921, Architect F. E. Davidson, President of the Illinois Society of Architects, gives some startling figures on the cost of building material. Mr. Davidson's contention that the boasts of lumber dealers that lumber has been much reduced in price when compared with the 1920 peak look pretty sickly when the comparisons are made with pre-war schedules as borne out in the following table reproduced from the March bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects. It

	Cost in 1914.	Price quoted March 8, 1921.	Percent of Increase.
180 pcs. 2x6—20 No. 2 Y. P. SISIE	$15.00	$42.00	180 %
360 pcs. 2x8—20 No. 2 Y. P. SISIE	16.50	42.00	173 %
400 pcs. 2x4—14 No. 2 Y. P. SISIE	15.00	35.00	133 %
540 pcs. 2x4—22 No. 2 Y. P. SISIE	18.50	43.00	132 %
1,450 pcs. 2x4—9 No. 2 Y. P. SISIE	15.00	35.00	133 %
22,200 ft. 1x8 No. 2 Shiplap Y. P.	16.00	36.00	125 %
18,000 ft. 6 in. No. 1 Beveled Siding	13.00	40.00	207 %
100 pcs. 2x4—16 No. 2 Y. P. SISIE	15.00	35.00	133 %
3,000 ft. 1x10 No. 2 Y. P. S2S	16.00	36.00	125 %
27 pcs. 6x8—16 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	18.50	48.00	160 %
12 pcs. 6x8—20 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	18.50	48.00	160 %
9 pcs. 6x6—16 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	18.50	48.00	160 %
18 pcs. 6x6—10 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	18.50	48.00	160 %
18 pcs. 6x6—16 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	18.50	48.00	160 %
3,500 ft. 1x6—16 DMB & CB No. 1 Partition	19.00	50.00	163 %
84 pcs. 2x12—12 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	19.00	43.00	126 %
39 pcs. 2x12—14 No. 1 Y. P. S4S	19.00	43.00	126 %
Average			150.4%

shows lumber is still more than 150 per cent higher than it was before the war profiteering era began. The figures given by him are on six two-story flat buildings in Rogers Park.

In connection with this Mr. Davidson says in part: "Is it not time that there was some thinking and plain speaking as to what is a fair and reasonable selling price for the basic building materials, and why should not the manufacturers and dealers in building materials put their cards on the table and show the building public what their materials actually cost? The American public is fair minded and is easily convinced when shown the facts."

Government statistics will show that during the period of advanced prices the wages of men of our craft advanced 60 per cent. During the same period the cost of living commodities advanced 103 per cent and building material advanced 200 per cent. A comparison of the advance in wages with that of building material will clearly show which way the wind is blowing and conclusively proves that there is no logical argument on the part of the employer as to why, at this particular time, our membership should accept a reduction in wages.

* * *

Big Roofing Concern Changes Its Name

It will be of interest to users of Ruberoid Roofing and weatherproofing products to know that The Standard Paint Company, the manufacturers of these products for nearly forty years, will be known after April 1, 1921, as The Ruberoid Co.

This change is made in order to create a closer connection between the name of the products, which have always been marketed under the name Ruberoid, and the title of the Company.

The change will in no way affect the products or the personnel of this concern. The Ruberoid Co. will continue the manufacture of the same products and will maintain the same high standards that have always characterized the manufacturing processes and sales policies of The Standard Paint Company.

The offices and plants of The Ruberoid Co. will be the ones now operated by The Standard Paint Company.

* * *

"Open Shop Via Injunction Route," an Interesting Pamphlet

We have just received and carefully read the pamphlet issued under the above caption by the Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, written by Jean E. Spielman and we are convinced it should be in the hands of all organized labor.

Mr. Spielman, who as an international representative of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, has a very decided penchant and valuable faculty of making them interesting to his readers. In "The Open Shop Via the Injunction Route" this happy faculty is very noticeable, indeed.

In his pamphlet of the above title he tells in an exceedingly readable manner of the famous—or infamous—"American Plan" which is the name given to the drive against trade unions of the United States. Mr. Spielman tells the story of the fight against trade unionism in the states beginning in the year 1830 and culminating in the present campaign. The scandalous way in which the courts have been used to defeat the workers is dealt with particularly.

* * *

Roosevelt Favors Unions

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt of New York in an address on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Pittsburgh Press Club declared that of all the problems facing the world today the economic problem overshadows all the rest. He said:

"Bolshevism is primarily an unsolved economic struggle, but it is not the only mischevious economic movement that is abroad in the land. There is another which is finding many supporters and which is almost as bad. It has as its aim the smashing of labor unions. Those who advocate the destruction of labor unions, advocate a condition which engenders anarchy more rapidly than anything but anarchy itself."

It seems, according to Col. Roosevelt, and he should know whereof he speaks, that the so-called "American Plan" and "Bolshevism" should be classed in the same category.

* * *

Death Calls Griffiths W. Griffiths

The trade union movement lost one of its oldest and ablest leaders in the death of Griffiths W. Griffiths, which occurred on March 20, at Utica, N. Y., following an operation for appendicitis.

Brother Griffiths was born in Ffestiniog, Wales, October 14, 1857, and came to this country when he was 30

years old. He joined the United Brotherhood in L. U. No. 125, May 13, 1890, and about 25 years ago became Financial Secretary of that Local, which position he held continuously until about five years ago when his other duties in the organization made it necessary for another to handle the secretaryship. He became Business Agent of the union about 14 years ago and has since held this position with the exception of one year.

He on numerous occasions represented the Utica branch of the State and National Conventions of the United Brotherhood, and several times was honored by appointments to important committees and boards. He was also prominent in the Mohawk Valley District Council of Carpenters, and for many years has been a delegate to the Union Trades Assembly.

"Grif" Griffiths had been a familiar figure at every gathering of carpenters for about the last 25 years and few were as popular as he. And it was not only among members of his organization that his counsel was heeded and his influence felt, for he was a prime mover in the organization of the Building Trades Council two years ago and its success since has been in large measure due to his leadership.

Besides his children, he has left numerous friends who mourn his death and we, of the United Brotherhood, cannot help but regret and feel the void that the loss of such as he make in the ranks of our organization.

* * *

The Unskilled Worker

It is almost impossible to pick up a newspaper without being confronted by an interview with some "captain of industry" who is sure prosperity will not return until the wages of "common labor" have been materially reduced.

"There must be no coddling of the unskilled worker," announces the Wall Street Journal, which is proud of its "brutal frankness" in discussing industrial problems.

One would imagine from the way some of the representatives of the employing class talk that the "unskilled worker" was a sort of vermiform appendix which could be removed from society without ill effect.

The fact is that the so-called "unskilled workers' is the Atlas who supports the whole world of industry. Without him our engineers and executives would be helpless. It is true they plan and direct the work and the skilled workman gives it definite form, but after all, these have done their parts the task of the "common laborer" remains essential.

He does not ask to be "coddled." But he demands a living wage and an eight-hour day and working conditions worthy of an American. He is entitled to all these. Without them, he and his will always remain "unskilled workers." With them, he will at least be able to care for wife and family, and if he does not enter the ranks of the skilled he will see to it that his boys and girls have their chance.

The skilled worker has a vital interest in the well-being of his unskilled brother. The wage of the unskilled in the long run fixes the compensation of the skilled.

Employers know this. They are assailing the unskilled workers because the latter are poorly organized and therefore least capable of offering effective resistance. If they can force down their wages they can then turn their guns on the skilled workers with greater hope of success.

* * *

Rockefeller has made another donation; this time it is only $3,000,000. And, of course, the daily press is blazoning it forth throughout the land in large letters his magnaminous philanthropy.

* * *

Even when tendered by smug philanthropy, institutions of learning ought to reject moneys that carry in their trail apologetic defenses of the industrial regime under which such fortunes were accumulated.

* * *

The money with which the Rockefeller Foundation was created and is maintained consists of the wages of workers in American industries. These wages are witheld by means of economic pressure, violation of law, cunning and disorder, practised over a series of years by the founder and certain of his business associates.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for Quarter Ending March 31, 1921

April 1, 1921.

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers, Greeting: I herewith submit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1921.

During the past quarter we have received many communications from our District Councils and Local Unions informing us that they had been notified by the contractors that a reduction in their wage scale would be put into effect. In all such instances we have informed our membership that we did not believe that a reduction in their wage scale at this time was warranted, due to the fact that during the war when prices were being increased living commodities increased a greater per cent than did the wages of our membership, and while recently there has been a slight reduction in the cost of living it has not been reduced a sufficient amount to offset the gain the living commodities made over the advance of our wage scale.

In some localities we learn that there has been circulated statements to the effect that to stimulate the building industry the wages of the building mechanics should be reduced as the wages paid for labor represented 90 per cent of the cost of the building; while those who are familiar with building construction know that in no instance does the cost of labor represent more than 50 per cent of the cost of the building, the remaining amount representing the cost of material.

Statistics will show that during the war period building material increased an aggregate of 200 per cent and while recently there has been a slight reduction, the prices at which it is now selling shows a much greater per cent of increase than does the wages being paid our membership, and it would therefore be more practical, in order to stimulate the construction of building to reduce the cost of building material rather than to be advocating the reduction of the wages of the building tradesmen.

Since the last meeting of our Board I have sent to our District Councils and Local Unions a circular letter, the contents of which you are familiar, and in connection therewith would state that recently it became necessary in enforcing our jurisdictional claims to order our membership in New Orleans to cease work on the George A. Fuller Company's operations. Our District Council in New Orleans removed our members, and shortly thereafter the Building Trades Council and the representatives of the Fuller Company prevailed upon members of one of our Local's in that city to work on the job, with the result that it became necessary for the undersigned to suspend the Charter of L. U. No. 2051, and after endeavoring to come to an understanding with representatives of the company our membership was removed from their operations in various cities in our jurisdiction with the result that the President of the company finally agreed to remove the non-union men from their operations in New Orleans and further agreed that their company would co-operate with our Brotherhood to the fullest extent to see that the jurisdiction of our membership was observed.

Early in February I attended the Connecticut State Council of Carpenters' Convention, conferred with the delegates present and discussed with them the conditions with which they were confronted, and at that time it was rumored that there was to be put forth a concentrated effort on the part of the contractors of the district to reduce the wages of the membership of our Brotherhood, and while there has been in some cities of the state an effort made to enforce upon our members a reduction in their wage scale, in other cities they have reached an understanding with the contractors providing for the continuance of their present conditions.

I also visited Portland, Me., where our District Council held a mass meeting of our membership and not only were the members of the Local Unions of Portland present, but many of the Local Unions throughout the state sent delegations with the result that we had a very enthusiastic and well attended meeting of our membership.

Our membership in Boston, as you are aware, have been on strike since January 20, 1921, to resist a reduction in their wage scale.

While in the East I conferred with Board Member Guerin and representatives of the Boston district in reference to the situation in that city, but it was impossible to get an understanding with the representatives of the contractors. The latest report shows that the repre-

sentatives of the Building Trades have agreed to return to work at their former wage scale and leave the matter, as to whether they should accept a reduction or not, to the State Board of Arbitration; the contractors have so far refused to accept that proposition.

Other matters referred to me at the last meeting will be taken up with you at the present meeting of the Board.

Thanking you for your co-operation and assistance, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1921, of the General Executive Board

March 30, 1921.

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for the year 1921 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson.

Bridgeport, Conn., District Council.—The sum of $768 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 1690.—The sum of $600 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Scranton, Pa., L. U. 261.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Movement sanctioned without financial aid on account of the great demand for financial aid in resisting reduction in wages elsewhere.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Notified the General Executive Board that the trade movement for outside and millmen approved at previous meeting of the General Executive Board to become effective April 1, 1921, had been postponed for the present.

Troy, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council. (Ship Liners.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 80c per hour, effective April 16, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

The reports of the General President, First General Vice-President and Second General Vice-President to the General Executive Board were received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

March 31, 1921.

Albany, N. Y., District Council.—The sum of $132 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

Elgin, Ill., L. U. 363.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Joliet, Ill., Will County District Council. (Outside men.)—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Joliet, Ill., Will County District Council. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Terre Haute, Ind., L. U. 133.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Corinth, N. Y., L. U. 491.—Movement for a 20 per cent increase in wages, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Reading, Pa., L. U. 492.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 55c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Sterling, Ill., L. U. 695.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Des Moines, Ia., L. U. 715.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Quebec, Can., L. U. 730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 60c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Watsonville, Cal., L. U. 771.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective May 2, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Clinton, Ia., L. U. 772.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Manitowoc, Wis., L. U. 849.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Altoona, Pa., L. U. 900.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to $1 per hour and the eight hour day, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Freeland, Pa., L. U. 905.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 87c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ridgway, Pa., L. U. 947. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 52½c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Port Colborne, Ont., Can., L. U. 1168.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Sanctioned without financial aid.

Cleveland, O., L. U. 1365.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.05 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Sanction denied as the time is inopportune to make such demands in view of existing conditions in Cleveland.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 1380.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 87½c per hour, effective April 15, 1921. Official sanction granted.

Albany, N. Y., L. U. 1446. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c and 75c to 75c and 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Sanction denied, as it is an inopportune time to make such demands.

Muscatine, Ia., L. U. 1069.—Movement effec-

tive April 1, 1921, revising schedule of holidays, establishing a weekly pay day and date agreement expires. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

The General Executive Board authorized the General Secretary to enter protest with the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor against Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department issuing a circular letter under date of March 23, 1921, dealing with matters of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards which has not been ordered to be issued by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

The Board appropriated the sum of $285.60 to the New York Furniture Workers District Council for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Brother P. J. Carlson, properly credentialed, representing the Tri-City District Council, Rock Island, Ill., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to working conditions as they exist at the present time and the propositions submitted by the employers covering the jurisdiction of the District Council. After a thorough hearing of the case the Board decided to render all assistance possible to the Tri-City District Council in resisting a reduction in wages.

April 1, 1921.

Report of trade movement was received from the Toronto, Can., District Council and was laid over awaiting further information.

Milwaukee, Wis., District Council (Pile Drivers.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 92½c, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Jeannette, Pa., L. U. 1504. (Inside men.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1 per hour, effective June 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Portland, Me., L. U. 1561. (Millmen.)—Movement for an increase in wages from 92c to $1 per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Albert Lea, Minn., L. U. 1599.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Moncton, N. B., Can., L. U. 1698.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Creston, Ia., L. U. 1810.—Movement for the 9-hour day, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted.

London, Ont., Can., L. U. 1946.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 15, 1921. Sanction granted without financial aid.

Hanover, Ont., Can., L. U. 2013.—Movement for an increase in wages from 35c to 50c per hour, effective June 1, 1921. Sanctioned without financial aid.

Monticello, Ill., L. U. 2055.—Trade movement referred to the General President for investigation.

Meaford, Ont., Can., L. U. 2149.—Movement for an increase in wages from 45c to 50c per hour, effective June 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Bowling Green, Ky., L. U. 2156.—Movement for the 8-hour day, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Southampton, Ont., Can., L. U. 2183.—Movement for an increase in wages from 36c to 50c per hour, effective June 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

High Point, N. C., L. U. 2235.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour, effective May 15, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Massachusetts State Council request to circulate an appeal to the Local Unions in the New England States for financial assistance for relief of men on strike in the city of Boston. Request approved, but must be confined to the State of Massachusetts and a copy of the appeal must be submitted to the General Office for approval before being sent out to the Local Unions of that State.

Newton, Mass., District Council.—Report of strike situation received after which the General Executive Board authorized the payment of benefits for relief of men involved.

Boston, Mass., District Council.—The General Executive Board grants financial aid for the relief of men on strike for eighth week.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Request to circulate an appeal to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood for the relief of L. U. No. 1856. Request denied.

April 2, 1921.

In accordance with the referendum vote of our membership taken between the dates of November 21, and 27, 1920, which was tabulated by the committee elected by the Twentieth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to do that work, the following General Officers were elected for the four years commencing April 1, 1921, and ending March 31, 1925:

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President.

JOHN T. COSGROVE, First General Vice-President.

GEORGE H. LAKEY, Second General Vice-President.

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

THOS. NEALE, General Treasurer.

T. M. GUERIN, Member General Executive Board, First District.

D. A. POST, Member General Executive Board, Second District.

JOHN H. POTTS, Member General Executive Board, Third District.

JAS. P. OGLETREE, Member General Executive Board, Fourth District.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Member General Executive Board, Fifth District.

W. A. COLE, Member General Executive Board, Sixth District.

ARTHUR MARTEL, Member General Executive Board, Seventh District.

These General Officers were duly, regularly and officially obligated and installed by Brother Samuel Botterill for a term of four years ending March 31, 1925.

Many visitors, members of the United Brotherhood witnessed the installation ceremony. They congratulated the General Officers on their election and hoped their administration of the affairs of the United Brotherhood for the next four years would be beneficial to the entire membership and wished them success in all their undertakings.

Each General Officer responded to the request for an address and all present signified their appreciation for the opportunity of attending the ceremonies.

Communications of congratulations and best wishes were received from Local Unions and friends.

April 4, 1921.

A full accounting was received from L. U. No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn., for appropriations

made during the months of June, July and August, 1921, for relief of men on strike.

A full accounting was received from the Atlanta, Ga., District Council for appropriations made during the months of January, February and March, 1921, for relief of men on strike.

A full accounting was received from the Mobile, Ala., District Council for appropriations made during the months of October, November, December, 1920, January, February and March, 1921, for relief of men on strike.

A full accounting was received from L. U. No. 2108, Shelbyville, Ind., for appropriations made during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1920, and January, 1921, for relief of men on strike.

A full accounting was received from L. U. No. 2146, Charlotte, N. C., for appropriations made during December, 1920, and January, 1921, for relief of men on strike.

A full accounting was received from L. U. No. 208, Fort Worth, Tex., for appropriations made during the month of February, 1921, for relief of men on strike.

A full accounting was received from L. U. No. 646, Ottawa, Ont., Can., for appropriations made during the months of June and July, 1920, for relief of men on strike.

Middlesex, Mass., District Council.—The sum of $1,020 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

Waterloo, Ia., L. U. 1835.—The sum of $468 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—The sum of $552 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

Brothers Cozzins and Olsson appeared before the Board relative to the misunderstanding existing ove rthe work claimed by the Dock Builders and that claimed by the Carpenters in the Port of New York. A lengthy hearing was held on this matter after which it was laid over for consideration at a later date.

Fidelity Bond No. 7864 account Harry A. Allen, chief bookkeeper, to the amount of $2,000 was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Appeal of L. H. Proske, St. Louis, Mo., from the General Executive Board was received and referred to the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood.

April 5, 1921.

Brother Clarence White, representing L. U. No. 2108, of Shelbyville, Ind., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to conditions as they exist at the present time in the furniture working industry in that city. Two hundred dollars was appropriated for organizing work to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

The quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 6, 1921.

Bridgeport, Conn., District Council.—The sum of $750 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

The audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 7, 1921.

Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council.—The sum of $864 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike. A local assessment must be levied before the General Executive Board takes further action.

The audit of the books and accounts continued and completed.

The General Executive Board referred all correspondence relative to law suits in Boston to the General President for adjustment.

New Orleans, La., L. U. 1846.—The sum of $300 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages the General Executive Board denies the request of L. U. 1523, Rockford, Ill., for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Montreal, Que., Can., District Council.—The sum of $500 was appropriated for organizing work, to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages, the General Executive Board denies the request of L. U. No. 598, Wabash, Ind., for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages, the General Executive Board denies the request of L. U. No. 1868, St. Paul, Minn., for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

Twin Falls, Idaho, L. U. 1116.—The sum of $500 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages, the General Executive Board denies the request of L. U. No. 283, Augusta, Ga., for an appropriation for organizing purposes.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages, the General Executive Board denies the request of L. U. No. 345, Memphis, Tenn., for an appropriation for organizing purposes and referred the matter of organizing to the General President.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages, the General Executive Board denies the request of L. U. No. 1560, St. Louis, Mo., for an appropriation.

On account of the demands on the funds of the General Office to resist reduction in wages, the General Executive Board denies the request of the San Juan, Porto Rico, District Council for an appropriation.

Appeal of the Kansas City District Council, Kansas City, Mo., from the decision of the General President in the case of Edward Norris in behalf of James T. Roberts, the Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Wm. A. Trotter, et al., from the decision of the General President in the case of Wm. A. Trotter et al. vs. L. U. No. 608, New York, N. Y. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Edward J. White from the decision of the General President in the case of Edward J. White vs. L. U. No. 366, New York, N. Y. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

April 8, 1921.

Halifax, N. S., L. U. 83.—Movement for an increase in wages from 66c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Cape Madgdeleine, Que., Can., L. U. 2254.—Movement for an increase in wages from 54c and 60c per hour, eight, nine and ten hours per day to 80c per hour, eight hours per day

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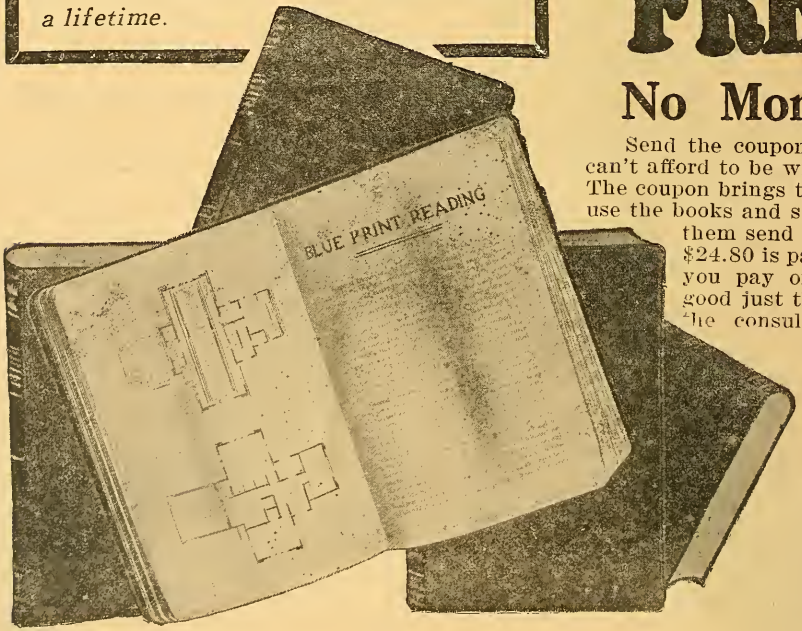

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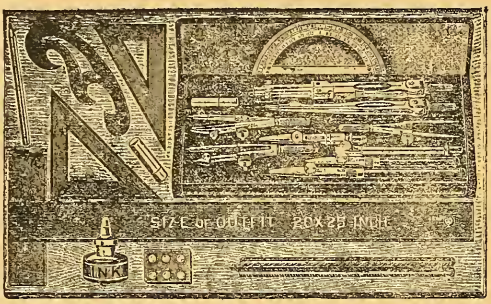

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and 44 hours per week, effective during May, 1921. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are made to the General Office.

Appeal of Joseph Drazich from the decision of the General President in the case of Joseph Drazich vs. L. U. No. 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia. The Board sustains the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of William G. Fischer from the decision of the General President in the case of William G. Fischer vs. L. U. No. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y. The Board sustains the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Essex County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of E. S. McMullen vs. the Essex County District Council. Decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Essex County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of John H. McLean vs. the Essex County District Council. Decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The invitation of the International Union of Wood Workers to attend Convention in Europe was laid over until next meeting of the General Executive Board awaiting definite information as to where and when the Convention will be held.

Statesville, N. C., L. U. 2258.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial aid in behalf of a member of their Local was denied.

Boston, Mass., L. U. 218, L. U. 67 and L. U. 33.—Resolutions relative to a plan for the creation of a Building Loan Fund of $200,000 to be used by the Building Trades Unions Co-operative Construction and Housing Company in furnishing work for members in the building of homes. No action taken by the General Executive Board in view of the fact that the Board has no authority to loan the funds of the United Brotherhood for any such purpose.

Toronto, Ont., Can., District Council.—Request for moral and financial aid on behalf of building tradesmen now involved in court proceedings was referred to the General President for investigation.

Charges having been preferred against A. Martel, member of the General Executive Board and General Organizer Arcand by L. U. No. 1244, Montreal, Can., for slendering Brother R. Lynch, Recording Secretary of that Local Union; said Local Union demanding that an investigation be made. The General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a committee to investigate the case and report back its findings to the next meeting of the Board. The General President appointed the following on the committee: Brothers Cosgrove, Guerin, Post, Duffy and Neale.

(Continued in Next Issue.)

Convention Call of the American Federation of Labor

The Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Denver, Colo., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, June 13, 1921, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention is completed.

Representation in the Convention will be on the same basis as heretofore.

Questions of importance, will of necessity, occupy the attention of the Denver Convention. Therefore, the importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that our organization shall send its full quota of delegates.

The Headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Albany Hotel.

Convention Call of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

The Fourteenth Convention of this Department will be held in Denver, Colo., beginning at 10:00 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 9, 1921, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention has been completed.

Representation in the Convention will be on the same basis as heretofore.

The Headquarters of the President and Secretary will be at the Albany Hotel, where the sessions of the Convention will be held.

NOTICE

Members of the United Brotherhood will do well if they stay where they are now and not go roaming from one locality to another. Unemployment prevails throughout the country and it can only result in a hardship for yourself and others not to heed this warning. If you must move, first write to the Local Secretary or Business Agent of that district for the facts concerning employment. Pay no attention to so-called news items and misleading ads concerning employment.

Lockout At Syracuse, N. Y.

Geo. Spalt & Sons, Inc., manufacturers and erectors of store and office fixtures, have locked out their union men and declared a policy of open shop. This is the first firm in our trade here to take a bold stand against the union shop.

EVERSTICK

THE STICKY BACK

SHINGLES

STANDARD INDIVIDUAL SHINGLES
4 IN ONE SHINGLE
SLATE SURFACED ROLL ROOFINGS
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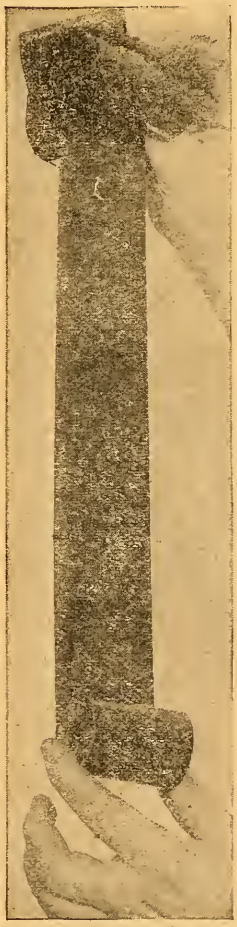

Lap Cement Tapes

Make it a pleasure to lay roofing—save 25 to 30 minutes per square in laying. Make a better joint—no Lap Cement to brush down a 45-ft. edge—no smeary seams.

EVERY CARPENTER A SALESMAN

Servicised roofings make a special appeal to the carpenter who wishes to please his customer. He can offer something better—something different.

Send us the names of prospective builders, we will send literature and samples.

Send for our Carpenter Salesman Proposition.

Look for this label

SERVICISED PRODUCTS CO.
Dept. H. Not Inc.
1st NAT'L BANK BLDG. CHICAGO

BUILD A BUSINESS FOR YOURSELF

You never take a chance when the PERRY LUMBER RECKONER is with you. It gives you the answer, and the answer is right, too. No guess work, no worry, no chance.

For instance, here's an example:

How many board feet in 96 pieces, 2x10, 26 ft. long? You have to take considerable time to figure this by hand. A PERRY LUMBER RECKONER gives you the answer instantly and it is right—4160 board feet. Shows instantly and correctly the number of feet in any number of pieces of lumber of standard size.

There are 106, 3½x6½ in. pages in this book and every page a time and trouble saver, and as Mr. Hines of Riverside, N. J., said:

"Inclosed find check for one PERRY LUMBER RECKONER, which I would like to have as soon as possible. Having lost the one I purchased several months ago, I cannot afford to be without one; it is a wonderful book and IS WORTH TEN TIMES its cost to any builder."

Send $2.00 today for this short cut to quick, sure results and profits. If this book does not prove worth three times what you pay for it, you may return it after examination and the amount will be refunded to you.

Mail this coupon today! Don't wait.

Benjamin L. Jenks
Publisher
1217 Marshall Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

Benjamin L. Jenks, Pub'r The Perry Lumber Reckoner, 1217 Marshall Building, Cleveland.

Please send_____copies of the Perry Lumber Reckoner, for which I am enclosing $_____ in_____
(Check, Money Order, etc.)

Name _____

Company _____

Address _____

City _____ State_____

Enclose the equivalent of $2.00 for each copy desired.

ECONOMIZE ! ! !

AUTOMATIC SASH HOLDERS

Do Away With Sash Weights, Cords, Pulleys, Balances, Etc.

Eliminate Window Pockets Rattling & Other Nuisances. Save Time & Labor.

Send $1.00 for trial set prepaid. Mention weight of sash when ordering. Address Dept. C.

HARDWARE SALES CO., Inc.
500 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 435-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

Outlook Dark

Reports from L. U. No. 500 of Butler, Pa., show an excess of carpenters and most of them out of work. The largest works in the town are shut down and those working put in only three days a week.

Dockbuilders—Notice

The Contractors' Association of New York is advertising throughout the country for dockbuilders on our work, paying 80c an hour and a 48-hour week. This is a change in our working conditions from $1 an hour and a 44-hour week and L. U. No. 1456 of that city is unanimously opposed to it. It would be well, under the circumstances, for dockbuilders to stay away.

More Carpenters Than Jobs

L. U. No. 1432 of Laramie, Wyo., reports that conditions are bad there and that there are more carpenters than there are jobs.

Out At New Milford

The carpenters working for Taylor & Buckinghaus of New Milford, Conn., are out, as the firm refuses to pay the wage scale.

Work Scarce

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., L. U. No. 203 reports work scarce there and nothing in sight in the building line.

Too Many Carpenters At Casper Wyo.

Word received from L. U. No. 1564, Casper, Wyo., to the effect that they are overcrowded at that place with carpenters owing to the fact that some of the cities are facing a lockout and the carpenters coming in are not helping the situation.

Won a Victory Over the "Open Shop"

Word received from L. U. No. 1398 of Washington, Iowa, informs us that they were successful in their trade movement. By a special effort on the part of L. P. Mentor and the Conference Committee they were able to get a very satisfactory agreement with the contractors, all of whom signed up for 75c an hour.

Local Unions Chartered in March

Asheville, N. C. (Furniture Workers.)
Nowata, Okla.
Lebanon, Tenn.
Nuyarka, Okla.
Monterey, Tenn.
Elberton, Ga.
Floydada, Tex.
Harriman, Tenn.
St. Marys, Pa.
Cookeville, Tenn.
Florence, Kan.
Okemah, Okla.
Sebree, Ky.
Dyersburg, Tenn.
LaGrange, Ga.
Total, 15 Local Unions.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both." Buy W. S. S.

* * *

Be particular—demand the Union Label, shop card and working button.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
42113	William H. Kidd	2	21	3	Suicide	$300.00
42114	Alfred Gemmell	2	38	9	Cancer	300.00
42115	Ole Johnson	11	14	3	Accidental	300.00
42116	Fred Ultzen	47	14	1	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
42117	Gustav C. Wedemeyer	47	21	10	Carcinoma	300.00
42118	William E. Batchelor	101	4	8	Aneurism	200.00
42119	Eva Larmond	134	3	1	Pneumonia	75.00
42120	Victor Bellemare	134	8	9	Pleurisy	300.00
42121	Anna Matilda Anderson	181	16	5	Acidosis	75.00
42122	Johan P. Olsen	181	27	7	Endocarditis	300.00
42123	Peter Eckert	224	21	6	Myocarditis	300.00
42124	Bennie Kohl (Dis.)	257	4	7	Accident	300.00
42125	Eugene Barry	323	31	10	Apoplexy	300.00
42126	Lavina Gray	367	15	6	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
42127	Clinton S. Vandling	422	6	3	Pneumonia	75.00
42128	Daniel W. Longbrake	434	14	7	Heart trouble	125.00
42129	Susie Barclay	592	3	8	Bright's disease	75.00
42130	John B. Picard	762	19	10	Cancer	300.00
42131	Nellie E. Bell	925	12	2	Carcinoma	75.00
42132	Charlotte J. Johnson	1105	18	8	Accidental	75.00
42133	Ruth Graff	1731	4	2	Puerperal septicaemia	75.00
42134	Robert Davis Buttery	1952	3	1	Heart trouble	50.00
42135	John P. Hoffman	49	4	8	Arterio sclerosis	50.00
42136	John G. Lopata	54	14	3	Pneumonia	300.00
42137	Annabelle Deere	168	16	5	Embolism	75.00
42138	George W. Burnett	269	8	1	Heart trouble	75.00
42139	Richard R. Vincent	284	25	8	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
42140	Edward Raynor (Dis.)	357	1	11	Accidental	50.00
42141	Irvin G. Patterson	393	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
42142	Marion Pyott	593	1	11	Scarlet fever	25.00
42143	John McNeil	632	8	10	Paralysis	77.40
42144	Frank M. Smith	696	3	5	Fractured skull	150.00
42145	Amelia Louise Kresge	768	21	4	Lateral sclerosis	75.00
42146	Oscar Fransen (Dis.)	787	11	8	Accidental	400.00
42147	Bertha Wiley	854	2	6	Carcinoma	50.00
42148	Conrad R. Champion	1017	4	0	Tuberculosis	200.00
42149	Elizabeth Carrico	1040	3	7	Nephritis	75.00
42150	Sarah Rosen	1073	3	1	Enteritis	75.00
42151	Anna Grubb	1111	2	3	Shock	50.00
42152	Walter W. Evans	1445	5	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
42153	Bronislaw Michalski	1834	2	8	Nephritis	100.00
42154	Dayton Lamont	1856	3	10	Nephritis	150.00
42155	Mark A. Bailey	1874	19	7	Pneumonia	300.00
42156	Mary Kman	1922	24	9	Pleurisy	75.00
42157	Jeremiah J. Hoskins	1946	8	8	Uraemia	75.00
42158	Aaron A. Noble	4	13	5	Inanition	125.00
42159	Bertha E. Olson	10	1	3	Appendicitis	25.00
42160	Pearl C. Marker	104	7	10	Eclampsia	75.00
42161	Mathias Gardner	119	32	10	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
42162	Charles C. Chappelear	136	18	11	Meningitis	300.00
42163	William J. Corlett	149	17	11	Heart trouble	125.00
42164	Anna Ziebell	252	15	8	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
42165	William R. Culton	364	4	1	Sarcoma	200.00
42166	Aldina Gendreau	390	10	6	Pneumonia	75.00
42167	Elizabeth Kovacs	585	10	8	Nephritis	75.00
42168	George W. Wagner	743	7	5	Shock	75.00
42169	Marzella D. Spottz	787	10	6	Apoplexy	75.00
42170	Harriet E. Chase	1015	2	7	Embolism	50.00
42171	Max Gold	1421	4	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
42172	Lenna Steimel	2424	5	4	Pneumonia	75.00
42173	Victor Olson	58	22	11	Nerve disease	300.00
42174	Fannie Hull	61	20	10	Apoplexy	75.00
42175	John Dandanell	80	10	1	Dementia	300.00
42176	Joseph J. Garrin	94	11	8	Accidental	300.00
42177	William V. Perkins (Dis.)	104	13	5	Blindness	400.00
42178	Edna G. Davis	132	3	9	Embolism	75.00
42179	Hiram Walter Scott	158	13	5	Nephritis	300.00
42180	Emma Garner	159	9	7	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
42181	Hannah S. Winberg	181	14	8	Pneumonia	75.00
42182	Ole Ekren	181	14	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
42183	J. W. Goodwin (Dis.)	198	17	10	Neuritis	400.00
42184	John Jablonski	199	7	6	Pneumonia	300.00
42185	Julia J. Needles	295	1	8	Septicaemia	25.00
42186	Matteo Fussillo	325	8	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
42187	Simon M. Fisher	434	4	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
42188	Edgar D. Packard	447	31	3	Hernia	300.00
42189	Leo E. Hansen	564	15	2	Pneumonia	300.00
42190	Frank Toth	585	4	9	Hemorrhage	200.00
42191	David C. Johnson	586	3	6	Mitral insufficiency	150.00
42192	Stephen P. Wright	608	31	11	Carcinoma	300.00
42193	Ole Bensen	759	28	7	Carcinoma	300.00
42194	Charles E. Raymond	791	11	4	Heart disease	300.00
42195	R. L. Sheppard	975	3	9	Accidental	150.00
42196	Leonard E. Janders	1541	9	4	Senility	300.00
42197	James T. McMillin	1693	17	7	Nephritis	300.00
42198	Stanley Knapp (Lepczyk)	1748	2	2	Tuberculosis	100.00
42199	Barsha Jarrell	2271	1	4	Pellegra	25.00
42200	Anna McDougal	13	27	2	Cardiac embolism	75.00
42201	James F. Johnson	61	32	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
42202	Ralph D. Sollman	61	4	5	Suicide	200.00
42203	Truman Ash	80	13	11	Myocarditis	125.00
42204	Carl J. Augustine	87	3	2	Apoplexy	50.00
42205	John Kartheiser	87	21	10	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
42206	Lucinda Clark	105	1	5	Peritonitis	25.10
42207	Maud M. Wheadon	115	4	5	Texemia	75.00
42208	Abraham Baginsky	157	14	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
42209	William Mercer	160	3	4	Myocarditis	150.00
42210	Carl H. Allwardt	183	1	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
42211	Ruth Vernon	207	15	6	Myocarditis	75.00
42212	Dilnorce Bessie Nelon	324	4	9	Puerperal sepsis	75.00
42213	Luther H. Merrill	384	7	10	Homicide	300.00
42214	Robert H. Smith (Dis.)	483	3	3	Accidental	200.00
42215	Karl Lehn	493	20	11	Apoplexy	300.00
42216	Frederick G. Fardette	493	21	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
42217	Frank J. Oswald	503	16	9	Fall	400.00
42218	A. S. Webster	502	13	10	Pneumonia	125.00
42219	Gesine McKay	603	14	2	Carcinoma	75.00
42220	Mary Becker	608	17	2	Nephritis	75.00
42221	George B. Lovelace	1026	4	3	Pleurisy	50.00
42222	Annie E. Miller	1011	11	3	Pneumonia	75.00
42223	George T. Miller	1011	11	3	Pneumonia	300.00
42224	Atwood Horner	1327	3	5	Mastoiditis	150.00
42225	George E. Morgan	1516	16	1	Cystitis	300.00
42226	Ulysses Hines	1657	1	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
42227	Robert Rademacher	1805	2	4	Pneumonia	100.00
42228	May Scott	1805	8	3	Nephritis	75.00
42229	David A. Boyer	2029	1	6	Peritonitis	50.00
42230	Franklin M. Nickels	2060	2	6	Arterio sclerosis	25.00
42231	Walter A. Wood	2181	1	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
42232	Vada Colyer	2	2	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
42233	Herman Karsch	13	9	7	Accidental	300.00
42234	Thomas J. Morton	38	18	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
42235	Elva E. Coy	104	8	9	Heart trouble	75.00
42236	Mary E. Ganley	111	20	11	Septicaemia	75.00
42237	Fred E. Woodbury	111	11	7	Scarlet fever	300.00
42238	Edythe Horn	125	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
42239	Augusta Nieman	158	14	3	Heart trouble	75.00
42240	Ella May Brown	226	2	3	Endocarditis	50.00
42241	George V. Brackel	228	6	0	Pneumonia	300.00
42242	Dennis J. Sheehan	229	17	11	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
42243	Samuel I. Babcock	420	1	3	Encephalitis	50.00
42244	Zelma Ann Rankin	435	3	4	Peritonitis	75.00
42245	Arthur D. Campbell	514	8	2	Carcinoma	75.00
42246	Carl Theodore Anderson	585	6	2	Laryngitis	75.00
42247	Delia A. S. Conlau	678	11	6	Embolism	75.00
42248	George A. Sanborn	888	11	4	Pneumonia	125.00
42249	Henry F. W. Schutt	898	10	10	Heart disease	300.00
42250	Lilla A. Kaler	974	5	6	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
42251	Cora Corley	993	1	5	Eclampsia	25.00
42252	Fred Kirchner	1051	3	2	Pneumonia	50.00
42253	Alonzo C. Hill	1069	13	9	Apoplexy	125.00
42254	Max Tucker (Dis.)	1073	3	7	Accidental	200.00
42255	Albert Schreckengost	1129	7	4	Meningitis	300.00
42256	Ward B. Newton	1231	4	6	Angina pectoris	200.00
42257	Lloyd L. Edgerton	1350	7	3	Cholecystitis	300.00
42258	Michael Giblin	1367	8	11	Pneumonia	300.00
42259	Gustaf Langstrom	1525	21	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
42260	Sylvester Scott	1665	6	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
42261	Franz O. Gerderman	1955	3	4	Myocarditis	150.00
42262	Anna Ryer Pacholl	7	3	2	Embolism	75.00
42263	Anna M. Lindblom	7	22	2	Cholecystitis	75.00
42264	Sweeney McKenzie	40	20	8	Lympho sarcoma	300.00
42265	Mary Riley	43	14	8	Pneumonia	75.00
42266	Vaclav Sramek (James)	54	28	9	Carcinoma	125.00
42267	Agnes Lund	58	13	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
42268	James Chipman	83	4	9	Pneumonia	200.00
42269	Gilbert Nelson	87	17	7	Empyema	300.00
42270	Francis M. Rodgers	106	21	3	Heart trouble	300.00
42271	Joseph H. Ginster	125	9	7	Apoplexy	75.00
42272	Richard Lee Weitzel	165	9	4	Cancer	300.00
42273	Otto Isler	179	6	6	Aneurism	300.00
42274	Rose Woodring	368	2	6	Accidental	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
42275	Virginia Pison	490	18	10	Asthma	75.00
42276	Paul Struppeck	769	15	8	Pneumonia	300.00
42277	Anna Johnson	787	8	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
42278	Sarah Lee Moorehouse	878	19	7	Peritonitis	75.00
42279	Eva V. Lisk	1374	18	1	Auto intoxication	75.00
42280	Azarios Bencit	1553	1	5	Burns	50.00
42281	John W. Nordensen	7	4	10	Myocarditis	200.00
42282	Hugh Morrison	10	29	11	Carcinoma	300.00
42283	Sarah Smith	10	23	6	Carcinoma	75.00
42284	Rose Tyler Cipperly	22	6	11	Nephritis	75.00
42285	Robert Alston	52	37	3	Pellagra	300.00
42286	John P. Kullberg	53	2	5	Meningitis	100.00
42287	Neil J. McIver	98	18	7	Ulcer	300.00
42288	Theodore Parker	144	3	3	Accidental	150.00
42289	Dollie C. Tickner	158	3	5	Nephritis	75.00
42290	Jacob W. Erb (Dis.)	169	9	11	Fall	400.00
42291	William A. MacGillis	171	4	5	Meningitis	50.00
42292	Isaac E. Scroggins	213	2	11	Arthitis	25.00
42293	Burton Garrison	305	17	11	Nephritis	300.00
42294	Amanda E. Glace	368	4	9	Kidney trouble	75.00
42295	M. F. Hathaway (Dis.)	599	7	8	Accidental	400.00
42296	William Ogilvie	608	17	11	Ulcer	300.00
42297	John Magner	787	14	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
42298	Maggie M. Lucas	838	14	11	Nephritis	75.00
42299	Edouard Bousquet (Dis.)	859	11	3	Fall	400.00
42300	Josephine Whaley	927	13	10	Pneumonia	75.00
42301	Albert J. Thoes (Dis.)	1060	5	1	Accidental	400.00
42302	Elsworth E. Russell	1119	18	5	Nephritis	300.00
42303	William H. Crowther	1287	3	9	Carcinoma	50 00
42304	Walter Hernandez	1586	1	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
42305	Maria Murray	1679	3	5	Pneumonia	75.00
42306	John W. Everett	2215	2	2	Unknown	25.00
42307	Malinda Miller	2381	1	4	Endocarditis	25.00
42308	Margaret Schmidt	1	14	6	Appendicitis	75 00
42309	Alfred George Hooten	38	4	9	Fall	300.00
42310	Stephen Silver	67	7	10	Arterio sclerosis	75 00
42311	Melvina Jasmin	96	10	10	Pneumonia	75 00
42312	George H. Vermillion	132	19	5	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
42313	Tilden F. Hindman	132	11	6	Nephritis	300 00
42314	Joseph R. Moore	136	17	8	Heart trouble	125 00
42315	Petra Robeck	181	13	9	Pneumonia	75.00
42316	M. C. Rossmann	185	7	4	Accidental	300.00
42317	Elizabeth Ross	226	3	7	Peritonitis	75.00
42318	Louisa Kanalz	264	18	6	Hestorectomy	75.00
42319	Elsie Page	578	3	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
42320	Thomas Slack	960	8	10	Apoplexy	75.00
42321	Jennie R. Thomas	993	4	3	Bronchitis	75.00
42322	Estella Parker	1145	1	11	Hemiplegia	25.00
42323	Stanley Korts	1330	10	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
42324	Louis H. Cole	1354	18	3	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
42325	Owsey Bordion	1367	2	11	Obstruction of larynx	150.00
42326	Theresa W. Murray	1406	2	5	Heart disease	50.00
42327	Edwin W. Moffatt	1588	2	7	Bronchitis	25.00
42328	Ida Spahn	1596	2	10	Peritonitis	50.00
42329	Emil Freund	1596	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
42330	Charles Johanningmeyer	1596	2	4	Phthisis	100.00
42331	James W. McDonald	1680	3	3	Homicide	150.00
42332	Alfred Andrews	8	2	7	Pneumonia	25.00
42333	Daniel L. Cook	36	8	6	Heart disease	75.00
42334	Mary Elizabeth Hamber	59	6	1	Obstruction of bowels	75.00
42335	John A. Walls	87	18	8	Septicaemia	300.00
42336	Ida Jane Robinson	101	15	2	Meningitis	75.00
42337	Lelia Mamie Burr	106	6	10	Accidental	75.00
42338	George W. Osborne	146	11	8	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
42339	Mary Delia Benway	229	9	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
42340	Flavie Maes	241	2	5	Hemorrhage	50.00
42341	Matthew F. Valentine	318	4	1	Pneumonia	200.00
42342	Clarence Moore	406	10	6	Myelitis	300.00
42343	Eliza Hendrick	746	13	7	Endocarditis	75.00
42344	Thomas Dittrich	808	24	1	Endocarditis	300.00
42345	Charles E. Butcher	841	7	11	Asthma	300.00
42346	John H. Thole	930	5	9	Heart trouble	300.00
42347	James O'Niel	1296	6	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
42348	Edna S. Hale	1693	19	0	Abscess	75.00
42349	Louis Tremblay	1729	2	8	Pneumonia	100.00
42350	Margaret M. Lynch	40	2	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
42351	Christ Neef (Dis)	47	12	7	Accidental	400.00
42352	Henry T. Kerr	61	14	0	Pneumonia	300.00
42353	James T. Ladd	110	18	3	Mitral insufficiency	125.00
42354	Elizabeth Gardner	211	9	11	Cancer	75.00
42355	Rose Lugibihl	211	8	10	Carcinoma	75.00
42356	Fred Peace	211	35	1	Apoplexy	300.00
42357	John W. Ostrander	281	21	10	Tuberculosis	125.00
42358	Florence Lee Olive	345	3	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
42359	Peter Olson	361	10	7	Peritonitis	125.00
42360	John Divello	393	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
42361	Joseph W. Worrell	456	16	11	Ulcer	300.00
42362	John Carlson	723	10	10	Alcohol poisoning (Bal.)	211.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
42363	Leopold Schultz	808	26	3	Myocarditis	73.00
42364	John R. Van Blarcom	1162	18	9	Paralysis	125.00
42365	Jessie DeMoss	1369	2	1	Malaria fever	50.00
42366	Gertrude L. Mitchell	1399	3	10	Nephritis	75.00
42367	Walter F. Doerschug	1809	16	8	Carcinoma	300.00
42368	Mentor B. Elkins	2	1	7	Meningitis	50.00
42369	Fred Schmoll	91	19	6	Diabetes	300.00
42370	Charles Stimson	93	8	5	Heart failure	300.00
42371	John T. Reid	131	13	11	Pneumonia	125.00
42372	Benno Senkbeil	148	3	11	Pneumonia	150.00
42373	Mary C. Houck	345	7	11	Bright's disease	75.00
42374	Hugh N. Mackenzie	417	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
42375	Eva M. Murray	426	1	6	Heart trouble	25.00
42376	Emily H. Stoltz	493	3	6	Abscess	75.00
42377	Tito Trotta	705	1	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
42378	John Pruitt (Dis.)	1111	14	3	Accidental	400.00
42379	William E. Quinn	1276	3	1	Hemorrhage	50.00
42380	Calla I. Schneider	1323	3	9	Heart trouble	75.00
42381	Gustavus A. Schreiber	1343	2	10	Angina pectoris	25.00
42382	Minnie L. Sampson	1591	14	2	Carcinoma	75.00
42383	Bertha Deckwert	1721	13	2	Locomotor ataxia	75.00
42384	Amanda Dery	2064	1	0	Cancer	25.00
42385	Henry W. J. Wiese	5	18	11	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
42386	Fannie Gibbons	10	23	4	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
42387	Wilfred W. Newcombe	25	7	0	Hemiplegia	300.00
42388	James F. MacCourt	51	1	10	Peritonitis	50.00
42389	Frank A. Samuelson	51	4	9	Phthisis	50.00
42390	Charles H. Spies	90	19	11	Carcinoma	125.00
42391	Susie Brader	101	12	9	Endocarditis	75.00
42392	Jennie E. Dill	101	2	7	Pneumonia	50.00
42393	B. C. Miller	101	16	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
42394	Emma V. Tutchton	101	3	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
42395	William J. Wood	160	10	9	Peritonitis	300.00
42396	Thomas Rider	260	18	9	Appendicitis	300.00
42397	Charles S. Mauger	492	20	11	Cancer	300.00
42398	George W. Kline	492	18	2	Heart disease	300.00
42399	Lena J. Rolfe	595	17	11	Nephritis	75.00
42400	Louise B. Erickson	632	6	2	Heart trouble	75.00
42401	Conrad H. Herken	678	30	8	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
42402	McMillan Witter	874	14	1	Dropsy	125.00
42403	David Dillie (Dis.)	986	17	1	Fractured thigh	400.00
42404	Minnie Blumenstein	1051	7	7	Pneumonia	75.00
42405	Walter H. Alexander	1103	15	3	Pneumonia	300.00
42406	Joseph Weidman	1138	2	9	Angina pectoris	25.00
42407	R. P. Dowell	1207	1	10	Accidental	50.00
42408	Theron Patterson	1207	1	3	Hemorrhage	50.00
42409	Mike Mackey	1438	4	5	Accidental	200.00
42410	George L. Purdy	1533	8	5	Apoplexy	75.00
42411	William Hacker	1596	2	11	Peritonitis	25.00
42412	William S. Headley	1704	15	7	Myocarditis	300.00
42413	Esther L. Schanadelbach	1846	2	11	Heart lesion	50.00
					Total	$47,836.40

133	Full beneficial claims	$31,511.40
49	Semi-beneficial claims	3,975.00
103	Wife's claims	6,900.00
16	Disability claims	5,450.00
301		$47,836.40

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5039	Martha Louise Miller	34	39	2	Honorary member	.....
5040	Alfred J. Carlson (Dis.)	7	22	2	Disability not due to accident	400.00
5041	Mayme Robertson	276	2	8	Wife ill when member was admitted	50.00
5042	Mary J. Brown	281	4	9	Semi, not entitled to wife donations	75.00
5043	Neil Henningsen	282	1	11	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5044	Clarence P. Rivenburg	380	19	6	Three months in arrears	300.00
5046	George T. Rhoads	471	3	5	Six months in arrears	50.00
5045	Helga V. Gyllensvan	474	1	9	Wife ill when member was admitted	25.00
5047	Olive May Wagner	852	18	9	Second wife	75.00
5048	John S. Swick	961	17	11	Three months in arrears	300.00
5049	Victor A. Koping	1040	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
5050	Wilhelmina Hennen	1414	10	9	Semi, not entitled to wife donations	75.00
5051	Mary J. Winter	1506	3	5	Three months in arrears	75.00
5052	Anna E. Adamson	1797	3	8	Semi, not entitled to wife donations	75.00
5053	Severian Garrot	1846	1	11	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5054	Louise Helen Black	2181	3	1	Semi, not entitled to wife donations	75.00

Correspondence

Demand the Union Label On Purchases

Editor, "The Carpenter":

About a year ago there was issued from this office a communication dealing with the Union Label and lack of support of same by trade unionists. It was suggested that each union devote fifteen minutes of its time at each meeting to a discussion of the Union Label, to be known as Union Label Experience Period, an effort to determine the real reason for laxity on the part of the members in patronizing Union Label goods. Request was made that the Secretary inform this office of the result of these meetings. The questions propounded as a means of determining why the Label is not more generously patronized were as follows:

"Is it because our membership is negligent? Is it because they or members of their families are diffident about demanding the Label when purchasing articles? Is it because of an impression that the price of articles will advance when the Union Label is mentioned? Is it because of a fear that the quality will be inferior?"

For a time after the communication was issued we received letters from unions that the fifteen minute period suggested had been set aside and an effort would be made to answer the questions asked from the experience of the membership as brought out at these experience periods. At this point the matter seems to have been forgotten, as we have received no further communications on the subject.

Because it has been stated so many times it seems superfluous to say that the Union Label is the most powerful weapon in the hands of the organized workers, if that power is used. Just at this time when the manufacturers through their organizations are making every effort to establish the so-called open shop its potency for good is beyond measure. If every worker and his family would insist on Union Label goods it would halt the open shop movement with a jerk and result in a tremendous increase in the membership of organized labor.

The average merchant does not handle union made goods because he has no call for them. He is, however, very susceptible to the demands of his customers. If he has six or seven calls for a certain article within a limited period and his customers will take only what they call for it is pretty good betting he will put the stock in. Why not take advantage of this business trait? Why not insist that your Label League, and if not that body then your city central body, organize those who are to buy something and have them single or in groups ask for the article they want from the merchant who is known not to handle Union Label goods and refuse to take it if it does not bear the Union Label?

The writer is confident if this scheme is put into effect and 25 to 100 buyers are properly instructed that you will have more stores in your town dealing in Union Label goods than you now have. Twenty-five customers going into a non-union bake shop within a period of a week and refusing to take only label goods will soon convert it into a union shop. The same is true of cigar stores. The Label is useless unles there is a demand. It is powerful if there is a demand. The A. F. of L. Label Trades Department, John J. Manning, Secretary, Washington, D. C., will be pleased to furnish the names of manufacturers making Union Label goods.

Fraternally,

EDWARD A. BATES,

Secretary-Treasurer New York State Federation of Labor.

The Associated Industries Starts the Ball Rolling

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The carpenters, whose present scale is $7 per day, have been changed by the Association of Builders to a sliding scale of from $6 to $7; $7 being the maximum, with a fine to be placed against any contractor who pays above that limit. I enclose statement which I gave

to R. H. Park, President of the Idaho State Federation of Labor, who used it in connection with one of his own and attempted to have it published, but it was turned down, as the "press" will not give our side the space necessary to contradict the false statement made by our opponents.

We are placed in such a position that we have no chance to explain our side to the public through the "press," therefore the statement follows:

"The Associated Industries, through one of their allies, the Builders' Exchange, have started the ball rolling. Union labor has patiently been awaiting their verdict in somewhat the same manner as did the Russian political prisoners during the reign of Czar Nicholas when the prisoner was permitted no voice in his defense, but was merely notified as to his sentence. As the verdict has now been rendered and the execution of the sentence started, it is now time for the public who really pays the bill, to know the reasons and wherefors, which when brought to light, shows that it is not only the laboring man these men are after, but also the public and the undisputed control of all classes of labor performed.

"That this trouble has been forced upon Organized Labor in an unjust and autocratic manner, is beyond dispute. No requests were made for a conference which might lead to a peaceable adjustment, no notices were given, except through the press, and even these notices were of a contradictory nature according to verbal réports. With advertisements from some of our leading merchants to the effect that foodstuffs and the ordinary necessities of life had reached their low level in January and were now steady or advancing and then on top of this comes a notification of an autocratic lowering of wages would make it appear as though the laboring man was being crushed between the tentacles of a most unscrupulus octopus which seeks to place the manacles on the laboring man and the public at the same time as not only is it the intentions of these honorable (?) men to reduce the wages, but to also control the output of labor in such a manner that Mr. Public, when desirous of having any work done, shall not be able to hire whom he pleases, but must first apply to the Builders' Exchange, who will send a man hired at their price and for whom they will charge the public whatever they desire (this is truth, not fiction).

These men frankly state that should the working men refuse these autocratic dictations that they will bring in workmen from outside points to perform this work, neglecting to state that the men who would be brought in would be unskilled in their work and undesirable citizens who make it a practice to act as "strike breakers," men who have no sense of decency, who have no home, families or other ties which would lead them to work for the best interests of any community in which they might be located, their advent in Boise would mean an enlargement of the police force and other law enforcing bodies, would mean the curtailing of the purchasing power of the legitimate workers of the city and the very natural consequences of the use of this purchasing power to the best advantage obtainable which would virtually mean the patronage of mail order houses to a greater or lesser degree. Instead of the usual sight of your own bone-fide workingmen going cheerfully to their labors of the day you will see a miscellaneous bunch of aliens wending their way who have no cheery word of greeting, men who have no civic pride of work well accomplished. If you desire these conditions just remain quiescent.

"God fearing and peace loving citizens, will you stand quietly on the side and see this monstrous wrong perpetrated? It has been pointed out to you that it is not only the working man that is injured, but that it is the whole community, not even excepting the octupus itself. Should this wrong prevail all kinds of business will be the loser, institutions which are now on a paying basis will become delinquent, associated charities will be overflowed with petitions for aid. Will you not as becomes public spirited citizens, look this matter squarely in the face? Overcome whatever small amount of prejudice you may have, awake from your lethargy and act in unison for harmony. Make it an issue in your coming city campaign. Make it known that you have pride enough in your home institutions to believe that they are capable of turning out people who are capable of managing our affairs without the assistance of any person or persons from outside points who have no further interest in the community than that of se-

curing all the money they can and then leaving the actual dwellers of the city to "hold the sack" after they have made their departure."

Fraternally yours,

I. W. WRIGHT, R. S.

L. U. No. 635, Boise, Idaho.

Synopsis of Pittsburgh, Pa., History

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Along in the early winter of 1885-86 an agitation was started to form a Carpenters' Union in this city. After considerable talking and many curbstone meetings, a sufficient number of men with more or less courage were secured to sign a petition for a Charter, which was later received, and on February 13th L. U. No. 142 was instituted with much secrecy, for at that time if it became known that you were a member of the union meant the loss of your job, and work was not very plentiful and the wages were low, from $1.75 to $2.25 for a ten-hour day, consequently much secrecy as to membership prevailed.

The mode of travel, at that time, being the horse car or hoof it, and it was mostly the latter, with work scattered and at a distance, there was not much time to meet and consult with one another; and what might be expected of them was unknown. However, it got noised around that there was a Carpenters' Union in Pittsburgh, inquiry disclosed the names of some of the more active ones, a few lost their jobs, others had to change jobs quite frequently or leave town, a few become contractors, and are still at it.

But the seed of unionism had been planted and began to grow rapidly; the actions of the employers in discriminating against the union man caused a spirit of resentment and an uprising occurred. A strike was called for a 10 per cent advance in wages and nine hours a day was requested. A campaign began for recruits to the union cause and met with such a ready response that L. U. No. 142 was not able to care for all the applications. Other Locals were formed in various parts of the city and are still in existence and flourishing like a veritable green bay tree.

The movement for an advance in wages and reduction of hours was not successful that year, and after being out some fourteen weeks the strike was declared off. The following year was better; the wages were set at $2.75 and some men secured that amount at once and were allowed to work, others said they got it. This was doubtful and unsatisfactory, but after being out for some twelve weeks it was thought, for the best, to believe that all were receiving the increase. One thing that was sure was the nine hours, it was given to the carpenters without any question. Then followed the cry for eight hours for the next year, which was lost after a game struggle, but was to the front the following year and was won. Then each succeeding year showed an advance in wages until the present. During this long period of years, the pathway of the advance guard was not strewn with roses, as there were many ups and downs and much leanness, and walking on one's uppers.

In one of these lean years, early in 1900, in order to cheer up and keep alive the spirit of unionism, which was beginning to lag, a movement was started by a few of the members of L. U. No. 142 to observe their anniversary. Some stogies, pipes and tobacco were secured, and when the time arrived, were given freely to those present, and oh, how that room did fill with smoke. Then someone rendered a song, and this was followed by others, and stories galore. This was the start of the annual celebration, which has become a fixture and a family affair and is eagerly looked forward to. While the smoking feature has been dispensed with, eats has taken the place, and at this last entertainment more than 1,200 plates of delicacies of the season were disposed of in the banquet room, while hundreds enjoyed themselves at the euchre tables, or tripped the light fantastic.

Brother Post (our Dan) represented the General Office on this occasion, and made a big hit while strutting around the fair ones and says when he makes his report he bets the General Office will be well represented the next time, and it would be well for other Locals throughout the country to adopt the once a year event, like L. U. No. 142 has done for these many years. It is a great advertisement and should be tried out by others, for ever since L. U. No. 142 was organized 35 years ago they have never failed to hold a regular stated meeting, holiday no exception.

J. W. MATHEAS, R. S.

L. U. No. 142.

An Optimist's View

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Well, boys, here I come once more. If this misses the scrap heap and the office cat casts his wishful eye on this and will give it a little space in "The Carpenter" I will be very glad.

This little old Local is working right on and every member is working as far as I know at present. Times are a little tight, but boys keep a stiff upper lip and a determined will and don't give up, and get just as many as you possibly can to join the ranks. And if nobody is building, just get out and make a job. Our plan of helping one another build our own home is progressing very well at present. There are only about 28 or 30 members in our little band and we have a reasonable good attendance every Friday night, and talk over the plans of next week.

We believe in finding out things, and the way if you want a thing is to get up and go where it is and get it. It will not get up and come to you until it is too late to use it. So, boys, don't sit around these hard days and cuss the Government and scabs, and always remember behind every dark cloud the sun is shining. There are better days coming, so I have found by experience, so carvers and wood butchers, don't give up in despair. I would love to see and talk to every carpenter in the old U. S. and shake his hand, but that is out of the question. But, maybe, we can hear from some old reliable members in the near future.

N. K. HATTER, R. S.
L. U. No. 2220.

Another Shot At the "Open Shop"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The accompanying article is a reply to the extensive advertisement appearing in several of our daily papers here repudiating labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and signed Industrial Relations Committee, Chamber of Commerce.

As the "Public Ledger" and the "Evening Public Ledger" of Philadelphia have printed several of my articles defending organized labor and the closed shop during the past year. I trust that you will consider this worthy.

Fraternally yours,
GEO. B. METCALFE, R. S.
L. U. No. 277. Philadelphia, Pa.

In reply to "We Stand for the Open Shop," an extensive advertisement appearing in several of our daily papers, signed "Industrial Relations Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Philapelphia," permit a citizen and mechanic to give the sentiment of the rank and file of productive citizens who make for prosperity and co-operation of employer and employe.

An "open shop" is one wherein any man can work who accepts the "open shop" scheme of forcing down wages below a living standard established by a force of unprejudiced statisticians of the Bureau of Municipal Research, which is not less than $1,988 per year, and show plainly that it is impossible for a citizen to live anything near respectable on an income below that amount.

The Chamber of Commerce is not elected by the voice and vote of the rank and file of productive citizens "for the people and by the people" on whom they would burden their open shop scheme without their consent. Therefore, they are without authority of an elected body to impose their will on the rank and file of productive citizens.

Organizations of workmen, established by the voice and vote of the established, productive citizen, is an elected body, created by the majority vote of those whom it governs under laws that have stood the test, and therefore, stands out as an authorized body created for the protection of living standards, and the inherent rights of labor vouchafed by the Constitution of the United States and is, therefore, a legitimate body.

The union principle is co-operation of workmen. The open shop scheme is non-co-operation of workmen and employer. The workmen cannot co-operate with an element that would destroy his living standards, his inherent rights, and his legally authorized representation.

The benefits of organized labor is shared by the unorganized workmen and citizen who does not share in the sacrifice and expense of maintaining living standards, simply because he does not choose to make any sacrifice to secure his rightful share in the product of his labor.

Yes, there is such a thing as a "closed shop," and we have a very good example of it the last three months. The shops of industry are closed to all citizens, organized or unorganized; citizens and non-citizens. But organized labor did

not close shops. It is possible that the Industrial Relation Committee, of the Chamber of Commerce can tell who closed them. Organized labor will keep the doors of industry open continuously when they have established industries of their own. Organized labor never does close the doors of industry, but they do refuse to work below a standard living wage commensurate with living cost.

An individual mechanic has no initiative before an organized body of "open shop" schemers, he can only bow to the ultimatum of "take it or leave it. The "open shop" scheme, as witnessed the last three months, is a "closed shop" in industry, shutting out thousands of productive citizens, depriving them of a standard living wage, causing them to sacrifice their established homes, their Liberty Bonds, and all personal valuables for an existance.

Is that American? Is that maintaining the "blood bought freedom" of the productive citizen? Is that "showing legal or moral obligation to the laws and Constitution of the United States?

Yes, organized labor opposes the "closed shop" such as that practiced for the last three months, because no constituted body of men has the right to close the doors of industry and create a depression in prosperity as we are now experiencing. Is organized labor the perpetrator, or it is the "open shop" schemer?

Conserving Physical Energy

Motion study of the shop worker with the idea of finding the one best way to do work, coupled with research into efforts and fatigue, is a subject being thoroughly digested by the members of the National Safety Council. This Council recently held its convention in Milwaukee. Its 4,09 members representing 8,000 separate plants and 7,000,000 employes in the United States, delved into the complicated subject of how employes should guard and be guarded against accident.

A member of the Council, no doubt a very practical man, seemed imbued or possessed with the idea that the worker makes too many motions before he actually does anything. In other words, there's too much lost motion which should not be. The body gets tired before it should. Accidents likely result from this cause. So now these brilliant stars of practical chair warmers will think out a very acceptable plan and devise ways and means to prove to the worker how clumsy, awkward and gawky he is.

Are we to assume that the worker takes on all these extra or so-called needless movements and has not sense enough to know that he is doing too much maneuvering before accomplishing any result? What the National Safety Council is driving at, and eventually events would prove it, is increased production per man. It does not take an expert college professor to figure that out.—Drop Forgers' Journal.

Work With Your Employes Best Remedy for Radicalism

If employers want peace, efficiency and production, and want to get rid of radicalism and Bolshevism they must get into the lives of their people and unselfishly help to create such a good community environment that it will naturally produce happiness.

A squalid, sordid, cheerless or vicious community environment will destroy manhood and womanhood, while a beautiful environment, with comfortable, orderly homes, well-kept yards, pleasant streets, a parklet here and there — in fact, everything that makes for good homes and the city beautiful, is bound to have a wonderful influence over the lives of the people.

Convention Call of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene in the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo., at 10:00 a. m., Wednesday, June 8, 1921.

The basis of representation in the Convention will be the same as heretofore.

The Albany Hotel has been selected for the official headquarters.

Under the law of the Department no delegate can be seated unless he is in good standing in the union he represents. No International can be represented unless per capita tax is paid in full on entire membership up to and including March 31, 1921.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both." Buy W. S. S.

Casual Comment

We would again call your attention to the fact that there is no present justification for reduction in wages.

* * *

Rents, fuel and transportation costs are as high as ever. Foodstuffs and clothing have been playing a see-saw game and are likely to continue. And at the lowest have been higher than the pre-war level.

* * *

Those who have suffered from lack of work will not solve their problems by accepting reduced wages. Wage earners do not improve their condition by cutting the wage rate.

* * *

The alleged overpay of labor compels the toiler to ruefully stroke the threadbare sleeve of his overcoat of the vintage of 1900 and wonder whether it possesses sufficient strength to hang together for still another bout with winter.

* * *

The Union Label educates, organizes, and directs the public, making the purchaser the intelligent ally, instead of the indifferent foe, of labor.

* * *

Injunction judges seem inclined to hunt up new methods of making further legal errors rather than to correcting those already made.

* * *

It is but natural that the smaller the dollar gets to be the more of them the toiler demands to equalize the ever increasing burden he is expected to stagger under.

* * *

The capitalistic whale is setting out to repeat biblical history by an attempt to swallow its alleged Jonah, organized labor, which is sure to give it a sick stomach.

* * *

In reviewing the operation of all our conspiracy, anti-trust and monopoly laws and laws to prevent restraint in trade, one cannot escape the conclusion that these laws are strong for the weak, and feeble for the strong.

* * *

The Union Label saves time and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it never deceives the purchaser.

Two short years ago it was declared we had won the war. The question now arises, for whom did we win it? It might be answered by the 4,000,000 people who are now searching for employment.

* * *

Play safe—take no chances! Unsanitary sweatshops are the breeding places of harmful germs. Insure your health by being a patron of the Union Label, card and button.

* * *

The attempt to reduce wages by appealing to the workers' sense of fairness reveals the hypocrisy of those who talk about a "square deal."

* * *

Despite a nation-wide propaganda on high wages, Government figures show that wages today, or at any time during the war, has not made pre-war living standards possible.

* * *

A large portion of the press ignores this fact, while it prints crude editorials on "silk shirted workingmen." But in no instance is the Government's figures challenged.

* * *

There never was a time in the history of the labor movement when it was as necessary as it is today for organizing. You are not doing your plain duty to yourself and family if you do not get into your Local any worker who is not a member of our organization. Get busy and help to make that 500,000 a reality.

* * *

Tyrannical judges can't enjoin it, soldiers can't shoot it down, traitors can't sell it. Incorruptible and indestructible, the Union Label gleams as a diadem in the firmament of hope.

* * *

A recent announcement that employes of the Post Office were to be allowed to treat with the Government through their organizations — collective bargaining — is a welcome sign that the new Postmaster General, Will Hays, intends to follow a more enlightened policy than that which prevailed during the Burleson regime.

* * *

Healthy discontent is necessary to progress.

Craft Problems

Some Important Suggestions About Smoke Pipes, Flues and Chimneys in Building

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

As all buildings designed for the habitation and occupancy of human beings and animals must be provided with some means of generating heat for the purposes of warmth and cookery, etc., fireplaces, stoves, furnaces heaters and boilers have been evolved for these uses, and in connection with these smoke pipes, flues and chimneys are essential.

Of course, the above remarks are applicable to frame, brick and iron buildings, so we will consider these details in their relation to the first named class

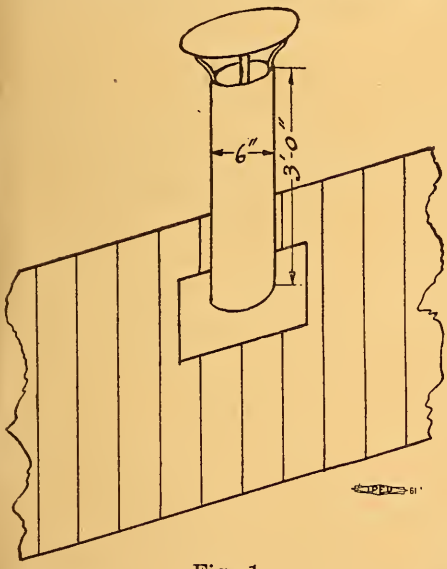

Fig. 1

of structure and commence by noting some features of their construction, theory and utility.

The simplest and most common form of conveying flame and smoke from the place of heat generation to the open air is perhaps the sheet iron stove pipe, which is manufactured in lengths and varying from 24 to 36 and 48 in. and from 3½ to 8 in. in diameter.

These smoke and flame conductors rest on, or are attached to the heat generating stoves, ranges, etc., and either pass perpendicularly through the roof above or sidewall, or again for the extra distribution of heat, so as to warm extended cubical space contained in the room, are, by means of return "elbows" suspended along ceilings or walls horizontally, for a greater or lesser distance in feet and then by a second right-angled elbow raised up plumb again, either inside or outside the building.

Before proceeding, however, to consider the actual setting of these other details, of this subject, let us for a moment in this connection, briefly review the theory of combustion and its action.

It has been proven that the ignition of a fire by means of paper, shavings,

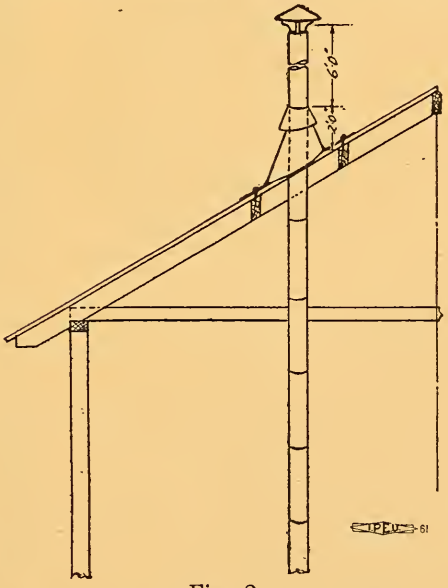

Fig. 2

straw, hay or any combustible material in a vessel or enclosed chamber, such as a stove, heater or the grate of a range or fireplace will immediately warm and reduce the density of the air contained therein so that its volume is reduced, becomes lighter, and room made for more air which at once enters from the outside; and that the light heated air has a tendency to rise and escape from the

chamber stove or grates in which it is confined by means of flame and smoke by every available outlet. In order that these should not enter into chambers, conduits of pipes or chimneys, uptakes are provided to give them egress to the outer air as they rise. The rarefaction of the atmosphere by the action of the

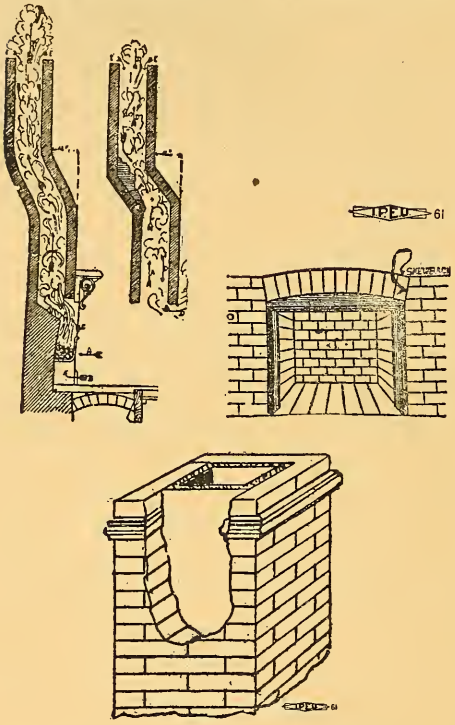

Fig. 3

heat, slowly and gradually ascends inside the pipe or chimney until it reaches the top, at the same time drawing up the cold air, where it meets again the dense air which stops it, and it cannot emerge until the air belt surrounding the top is also warmed or rarified. This fact accounts for the back draught explosion and puff of smoke and flame which comes back into a room from a stove or range a short time after a fire has been kindled and lighted.

Therefore, "draught," in simple explanation, is promoted by warm air being lighter than cold, so that it leaves a vacum or void and sucks the cold, fresh air into each stove, fireplace, range, heater, furnace, etc., and thus creates a "current" or continuous passage from the intake or bottom through the uptake or flue to the outlet or top, which fanning and blowing up the generating fuel and fire, such as wood, coal, etc., produce the desired heat, the temperature of which is regulated, according to the

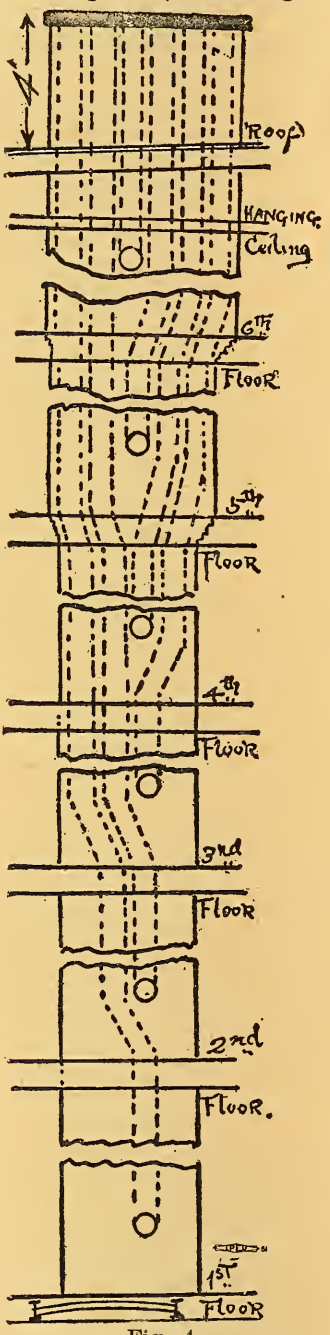

Fig. 4

amount required by the percentage of draught air supplied by opening or closing the grate and stove doors, in that

way with which most intelligent persons are familiar.

As the best draughts are obtained by the straightest pipes and flues, it follows that a pipe, rising from and leading directly perpendicular to the stove gives the best result in heating, but this is

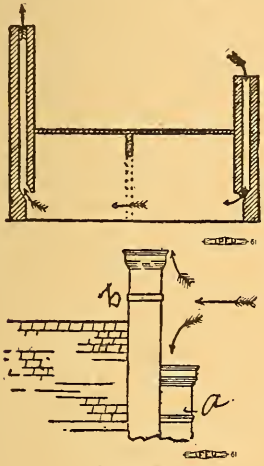

Fig. 5

only feasible in buildings of one story in height, and here we will comment on some features regarding it.

If the pipe passes between the rafters of a comparatively flat roof, as represented in Fig. 1, all that is necessary will be to saw out a circular hole in the 1 in. roof, boaring 6 in. larger than the diameter of the pipe, to prevent the heated pipe from over-conveying heat to the wood and producing conflagration. The smoke pipe, Fig. 1, passes through a square galvanized sheet iron plate cut out to fit it closely and nailed onto the roof board as shown.

For pitched roofs similar to that indicated in Fig. 2, a different method is adopted, where we submit the latest and perhaps the best known method which has been extensively used by the United States Government in all its great camps and cantonments, where frame buildings predominate.

The roofs, usually of "one-third pitch," or a rise of 4 in. to each foot of span or width or roof have the rafters spaced 24 in. between centers, which gives abundance of room for a 6 in. iron stove pipe to pass up between and incidentally it might be mentioned here that these should always be at least 6 in. of space between a stove pipe and any adjacent wood or timber work, so that there was ample room for these

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pipes, still as an extra precaution, the sides of the rafters next the pipes were protected with a 12 in. piece of galvanized sheet iron nailed thereon.

The better class of frame dwellings and other buildings are usually warmed in cold weather by open fire coal grates with flues in the several rooms, hot air heaters with coal furnaces placed in basements and cellars, or steam and hot water pipe systems, but we will only

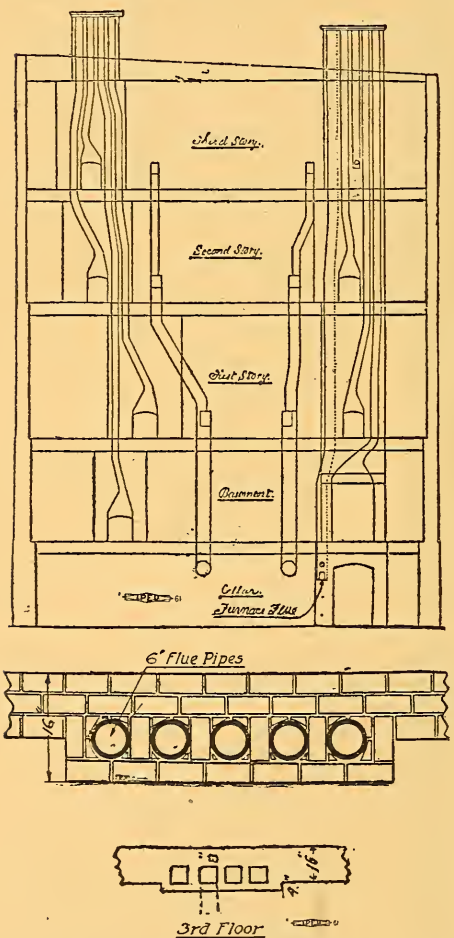


Fig. 6

consider the first in this article, let the reader then refer to Fig. 3 of the sketches. Here he will see the front view of a grate chamber hearth and flue properly built of bricks, showing the progress of the flame and smoke and coal gas up the chimney flue to above the roof, where it safely exits into the open air from the chimney top, Fig. 3, in which sketch is shown a well constructed brick chimney top laid up in Portland cement mortar and lined in its interior with square 6x8 in. terra cotta fireproof pipe throughout.

A very common reason for poor or back draughts in chimneys is that shown in Fig. 4, where the wind striking the wall above causes an obstructing air current or cushion to form, thus choking the rising current in the flue. For this defect a galvanized iron smoke pipe carried up a couple of feet above the coping of it forms a successful remedy.

Again, when chimneys of adjacent rooms are of different heigths, as in many of our city buildings, Fig. 4, the highest will have the best draught, and if very close together, such as in dwellings or apartment houses, this will occur.

Brick steam heating boiler flues and chimneys should always be flue-lined from bottom to top and carried very high above roofs and smoke pipes of galvanized iron for heating aparatus, double with 2 or 3 in. air space between the inner and outer pipes.

Figs. 5 and 6 show the plans and directions of dwelling and apartment house flues, illustrating how they ought to be free from offsets, bends, or any hindrance to free and continuous updraught.

The Value of Our Craft Problems and the Square—How to See and Read It

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

To my knowledge there is nothing in the world today as valuable to the great mass of the carpenters as the little "Craft Problems" appearing in each issue of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," Many years ago there were other papers that devoted much space to the interest of the great mass of carpenters, but these papers for years gone by, have drifted away from the real builder, the carpenter, and have catered entirely to the contractor; they seem to think that he is the real builder who buys the stuff they advertise and some have gone so far as to devote much space to the value of the open shop, therefore those that overlook the value of our little Craft Problems today are overlooking their greatest opportunity.

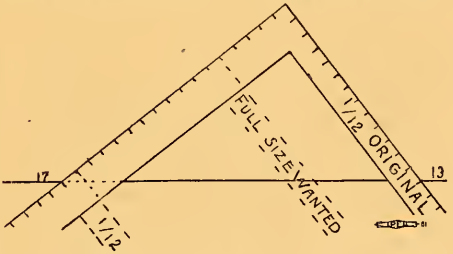
Carpenters, as smart as we are, are nothing much but men. Men are not much more than animals with a very limited education, so limited, in fact, that it behooves us to improve every op-

portunity. We should read every article and not only criticize the weak points, to keep others from falling, but we should study out the strong points so that we ourselves can go on up, for "there is always room at the top." Yet its doubtful if there is any one up there.

I care not how poor the article I or any one else may write, there are points in all articles that some with intelligence enough can get something out of to make one better. Now to illustrate this point, I will say I wrote an article and requested others to criticise it and write further on the subject. I mentioned how the old square will take care of the stair, and an old stair builder came back at me in a way that many of you well remember, he even said something about it being an impossibility for the human eye to see to read the square. Brother Sink, who lives in Kentucky, where I think they can yet get an eye opener, though of course, only on moon shine nights, wrote me a letter on the subject and said: "if one cannot see 1 ft. and 7¼ twelfths he ought to be able to see 1 ft. and 7¼ in., which in reality is one riser and tread full size" and in fact really just what we wanted. Full size is what everything is when we put it up; it matters not what scale the architect may draw, or what way the carpenter may have figured his measurements.

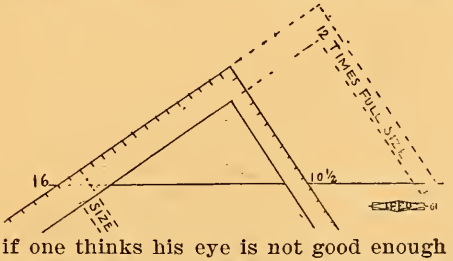
And so we always find its the fault of the writer or the reader, but not the old reliable tool that's always on the square. Always being on the square, it never tells a lie, but shows at a glance just exactly what you are looking for. We are so used to working to architectural drawings to any old scale generally less than quarter inch that we almost have to guess at some of the measurements, they are so small and our eyes are so poor, while we work to different scales from different drawings at different times, we generally work with our square at 1-12, as it generally is the handiest, as we use inches as feet, therefore 1-12 as inches, or in other words for our use the square is made just 1-12 of real size, but while we use that much of the time as it is more convenient we must not get it fixed into our heads that that's the only way to use the square, on the contrary the square should be used the way we can see it the plainest.

Possibly I have already said enough so that you can understand how to grasp it, yet to make it a bit plainer, possibly to some, I will add a few illustrations. Now look at the first one. Suppose we had a measurement 17x13 ft., it matters not what it might be, roof, hopper, stair or anything else, if we wanted to divide it into 17 equal parts we would put our square on to 17 and 13, using inches in the place of feet, so to get down to the size of our square. Our application would be 1-12 original size, bring our square down to 1 in. and it would give it to us, which, at a glance, I think, we see 1 in. one way and 13-17 of an inch the other way, but some will say "What kind of a measurement is 13-17 of an inch, and how will we find it full size, when we get twelve times bigger we will have 1 ft. on one side, and that 13-17, how much of a foot is that anyway?" But never let these little things get you all mixed up. Push your square to 1 ft. and there you have it full size with your blade exactly on 1 ft. The tongue gives you the exact answer in the exact measure in inches and fractions thereof. Try it yourself and find



out what 13-17 of a foot really is and see how easy it is for the old square to serve you exact full size measurements.

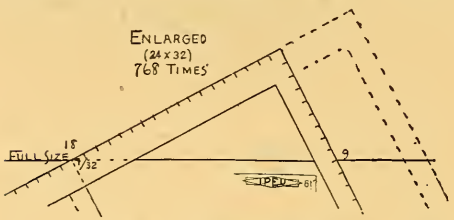
Now look at the next. Suppose we had a measurement 16x10½ in., no feet about it at all. Place the square on and we have it the size of the original, but we want to get something just 1-8 of it, pull the square down to 2 in. and we have it, which is 2 in. one way and 1 5-16 the other, which I think is plain enough for most any one to work to, yet



if one thinks his eye is not good enough to know whether it is exactly 5-16, push the square up to 2 ft. and I trust it will

be large enough for any one to see 12 times full size ought to be big enough.

Now, let us look at the last one. Suppose we had something 18x9 and we wanted to get down to a little finer than the carpenter generally gets up against and we wanted to get to the 32nd of an inch, pull the square down to 1-32



and we have it 32nd of an inch on the blade. An awful small measurement on the tongue, some may say that is too fine. Well, then, if you cannot see what fractional part of a 32nd of an inch it is, push the square up to 1 in., which will show you what fractional part of an inch it is, and you will have it 32 times full size, now if that 32 times is not large enough for your eye, shove the square up full length of the 2 ft. blade, and I think you will see you have 2 ft. representing a 32nd of an inch on the blade and the tongue will have 1 ft., which shows it is just one-half, or one-half of 1-32 is 1-64. Plain enough to be seen that the old square can show you the way, if your eye is poor it can magnify for you 768 times more or less, as you may desire.

Now the point I want to make plain is that although we are used to using the square reduced, when there is any measurement that gets too small to be seen plainly bring that one back up to such a size that you can readily see, regardless of how poor your eyes are, if you can see at all.

A rule may be all right to measure with, but a square is something more than a measuring tool, the beauty of it is you can always depend on it, for it shows you exactly where to go and what to do.

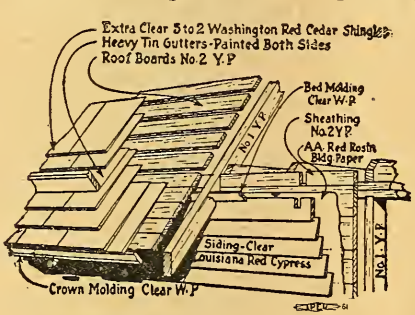
My square has served me for a third of a century, it always tells the truth in a way you can understand it.

Shingling As Siding

(By John Upton.)

A man remarked the other day that he did not see why any one wanted to shingle the sides of a building, but there are good reasons for using shingles this way, so I give a few ideas as to the work.

In some cases they are the cheapest form of covering suitable for painting,


Extra Clear 5 to 2 Washington Red Cedar Shingles
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Bed Molding Clear W.P
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No.1 Y.P.
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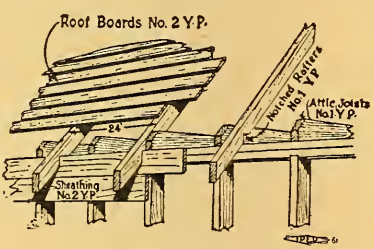
Crown Molding Clear W.P
No.1 Y.P.

for even though they may cost as much per 1,000 as does one hundred square feet of matched lumber we must remember that the lumber will not cover one hundred square feet, for there will be



the loss in matching and generally some loss in cutting. But the shingles are supposed to cover 100 square feet if only 4 in. is exposed and on the sides we may place them 5 or 6 in. to the weather and so cover 125 to 150 ft. of surface.

Of course there must be boards under the shingles, and so if the cost of these is counted in it will be more than that of a single thickness of matched lumber, but when a building is to be boarded in a house or stable the shingles will cost

Finishing the Gable.

less than the outer siding or clapboards. Then again, who ever saw matched siding that did not in time shrink so as to leave cracks? In this respect shing-

les are much better. In many cases the value will justify the extra expense of rough boards to nail them on and the paper under them.

Just now there are many old buildings, barns, stables and small farm buildings besides houses, which are being repaired and in some cases the old siding is quite good and can be put on horizontally and covered with shingles over sheathing paper at less expense than any other way, which would make a good job.

For instance, I have a barn 20x40. The old siding is good, but it is wide and boards are not matched. I will remove this and on the front use new matched lumber, as there will be four doors. On the rear I may use the best of the old siding and on the ends the second quality boards will be put on and covered with shingles. In this work one should begin with a double course and to get this straight you may use a line or straight-edge. After this a straight board tacked on the building will be found helpful as a guide and also to hold the shingle till nailed.

One can do as in clapboarding and have the courses come even with the tops and bottoms of the windows, though this is not absolutely necessary as a narrow board or some shingles placed horizontally are not objectionable under windows.

Over the doors and windows a cap can be used or the head caseing may be beveled and the shingles lapped onto it. Use two or sometimes three courses over the openings.

On the sides, that is, under the eaves, the shingles can be run right up the roof or a frieze board can be put on either before the shingles are, or onto them.

On the gable a frieze board can be used or not as desired. The shingles may be cut to fit the slant of the roof or may be stopped at some 4 in. from the ends and then finished similar to the Boston hip.

Or the last shingle may be turned at right angles to the others and have the thin end cut to fit the slant then a row can be put on up the roof to cover the ends. The last shingle of each course may be of a certain width and turned to run with the slant.

One should get the courses level and straight and plan the nails so they will be covered.

You may be sure when you wear "Bostons" your socks will not only stay up but look as though they were ironed into place. If you see some fellow reach down for a dangling garter strap, pass the good word along to him. Men who have "stopped experimenting" wear Boston Garters.

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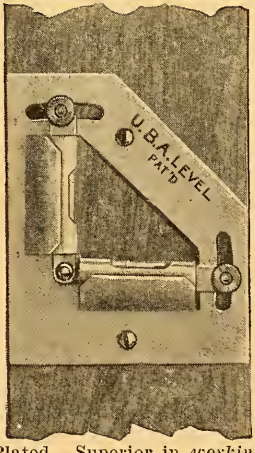

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If desired the courses or ends of the shingles can be trimmed to a patterm, but for this work they should be of the same width.

The simplest way to make them look ornamental is to use two lines over an inch below and one an inch higher, then use alternately wide and narrow shingles and place these alternately high and low.

Presidential Facts Worth Knowing

When President Wilson retired from office he was the first President since Gen. Grant to have served eight consecutive years. Mr. Wilson is the second to have served out two consecutive terms since 1837. In fact, since the founding of this republic, only seven Americans have had that distinction. Only one other, Grover Cleveland, has filled the presidential office for eight years, but one term intervened between his two. President Grant is the only Republican since the birth of that party more than sixty years ago to complete two terms as chief executive. All of the others, except George Washington, who was chosen without opposition, have been Democrats. What a wealth of hope these facts must bring to the heart of President Harding! For no citizen ever entered the White House without an honest ambition to stay there the entire two terms of eight years that custom has allotted to one man—and the time is ripe for another Republican to realize his desire.

Another thing. No President has ever left the office after two terms without being virtually repudiated by the people. Even Washington, chosen unanimously, retired almost broken-hearted because of the harsh criticism by his political enemies. But we of today revere his memory, honor him as the Father of His Country, and celebrate his birthday as a legal holiday. We are right; his enemies of 1797 were wrong. A like fate befell Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln and Grant and—Wilson.

Few Had Nicknames

You often hear an office seeker say: "If my name were only Jack or Dick or Joe or Harry, or some other common name, I could win." That man never stopped to analyze American political achievement.

Of the twenty-four elected Presidents only one-third had common nicknames. Five of these were Jim and the other three, Bill. Among the others are Quincy, Andrew, Martin, Zachariah, Franklin, Abraham, Ulysses, Rutherford, Grover, Benjamin, Theodore, Woodrow and Warren. Of the four "accidental" Presidents, three are Millard, Andrew, Chester. Of defeated candidates in recent years we might mention Jim Blaine, who lost out by 1,000 votes, and Jim Cox who fell more recently under an avalanche of a few million. There is also Bill Bryan, thrice defeated and still running.

Now think for a moment of the family names of the Presidents. Not a Smith or Jones or Brown among them. Every one an odd name. Go over the list yourself and see. While you are at it, just for a mental test, see if you can name all the Presidents in their order and tell the year each one took office.

Twenty-eight Presidents

Here is another unusual situation at this particular moment. From 1789, when Washington was sworn in, to 1921, there have been twenty-eight Presidents. Just one-fourth of these served from 1789 to 1837—forty-eight years; just one-half served from 1837 to 1885—forty-eight years; the other one-fourth served from 1885 to 1921—thirty-six years.

The Deserted Village

(By Oliver Goldsmith.)

Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn;
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green;
One only master grasps the whole domain
And half a tilage stints thy smiling plain;
No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But, chocked with sedges, works its weedy way;
Alang thy glades a solitary guest,
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest;
Amidst the desert walks the lapwing flies
And tire their echoes with unvaried cries.
Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the moldering wall,
And trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand,
Far, far away thy children leave the land.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes or lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.

A time there was ere England's grief began,
When every rood of land maintained its man;
For him light labor spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more;
His best companions, innocence and health;
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

But times are altered; trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land and disposses the swain;
Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose,
Unwieldly wealth and cumbrous pomp repose,
And every want to luxury allied
And every pang that folly pays to pride.

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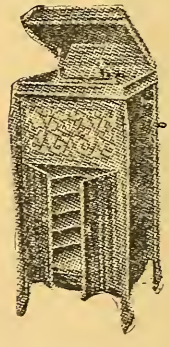

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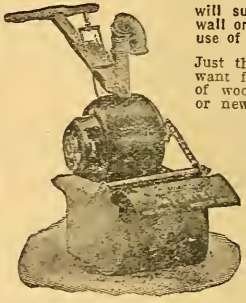

will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

Made in Several Sizes

Send for Our Free Trial Offer

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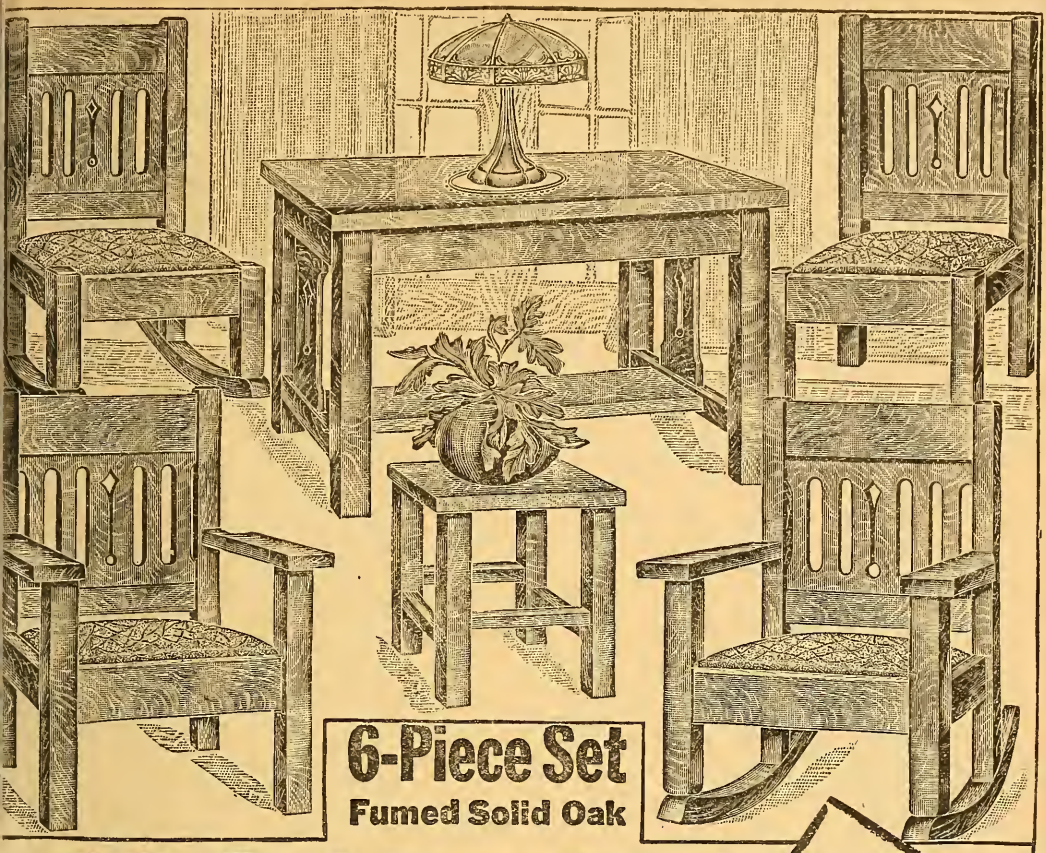

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Fumed Solid Oak

$1.00 Down

A Room Full of Furniture

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Send only $1.00 and we will ship you this handsome 6-piece library set. Only $1.00 down and then $2.70 per month, $29.90 in all. A staggering value. Clip the coupon below and have the set shipped on approval. See for yourself what a beautiful set it is. If you do not like it, return it in 30 days and we will return your money. This magnificent library set is not shown in our regular catalog. The value is so wonderful and the demand so great that there aren't enough to go around. So send today, sure.

6 Pieces This superb six-piece library set is made of selected solid oak throughout, finished in rich dull waxed, brown fumed oak. Large arm rocker and arm chair are 36 inches high, seats 19 x 19 inches. Sewing rocker and reception chair are 36 inches high, seats 17x17 inches. All four pieces are padded, seats upholstered in brown imitation Spanish leather. Library table has 24x34 inch top, with roomy magazine shelf below, and beautifully designed ends. Jardiniere stand measures 17 inches high, with 12 inch top. Clip the coupon below and send to us with $1.00, and we will ship the entire six pieces, subject to your approval. **No C.O.D.** Shipped knocked down to reduce your freight charges considerably. Easy to set up. Shipping weight about 175 pounds. **Order by No. B6259A. Send $1.00 cash with order; $2.70 monthly. Price $29.90. No discount for cash. Pieces not sold separately.**

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UNION LABEL on EVERY LEVEL

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Patented Dec. 3, 1918, and Additional Pat. Applied For

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No. 66 has 6 Glasses, 2 Plumbs each End 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., and 30 in.——5.50

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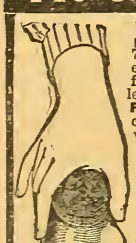
Instant Bunion Relief Prove It At My Expense



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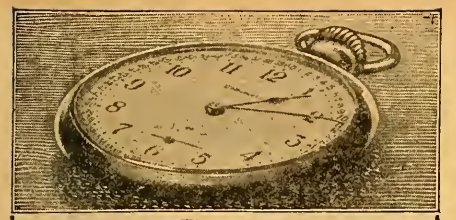

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Many a capable intelligent man falls just short of success—nearly "gets there" but not quite—simple because he lacks sufficient iron in his blood to give him the physical strength and power to furnish the proper force to his brain and the "stay there" strength to his "will." A brain cannot do its work right—think the thoughts that win—on thin weak watery blood any more than a locomotive can pull a big train of cars with a weak smoldering fire under its boiler.

When your blood is starving for iron no mere tonics nor stimulants can put you right. You must have iron, for without iron your bloodloses its power to change food into living tissue and nothing you eat does the proper amount of good. You do not get the full strength out of it. To get iron you must eat the husks of grains and the peels and skins of fruits and vegetables as our forefathers did or take a little organic iron from time to time and eat more such iron-containing foods as spinach and apples. But be sure the iron you take is organic iron and not metallic or mineral iron which people usually take. Metallic iron is iron just as it comes from the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron, and is therefore an entirely different thing from organic iron.

Organic iron is like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. It may be had from your druggist under the name of Nuxated Iron. Nuxated Iron represents organic iron in such highly condensed form that one dose of it is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating one-half quart of spinach, one quart of green vegetables or half a dozen apples. It's like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat.

To prove to yourself what Nuxated Iron will do, get your doctor to take a specimen of your blood and make a "blood-count" of your red corpusles, then take Nuxated Iron for a month and have a new "blood-count" made and see how your red blood corpuscles have increased and how much stronger and better you feel, see how the color has come back to your cheeks, how steady and strong your nerves have become.

Over 4,000,000 people annually are using Nuxated Iron. It will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. Beware of substitutes. Always insist on having genuine organic iron—Nuxated Iron. Look for the letters N I on every tablet. Sold by all druggists.

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It makes them die outside seeking water. No rotting odor. No rats to kill. Only perfect rat killer invented. Sure—safe—simple to use.

You can prove that your rats—all of them—can be killed in 6 days. Your money back if there's a single rat left. You run no risk. Rats are costing you more every day you delay. They spread disease, cause fires. Don't hesitate—accept this square-deal offer.

Don't Delay!

Fill out the coupon and mail. We will send enough **Reefer's Rat Virus** to clear a big barn or house of rats for just $1.00. Try it—your money back if you say so. Get rid of every rat—here's your chance. Mail this coupon today. Do it Now!

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YOU can BUILD this PHONOGRAPH *easily!*

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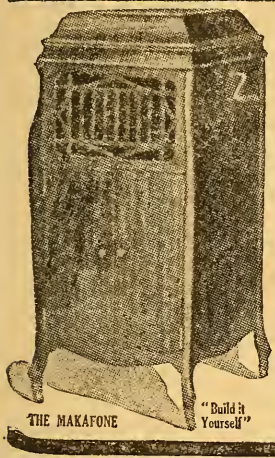

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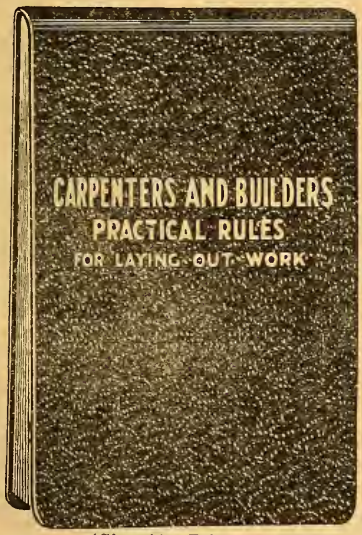

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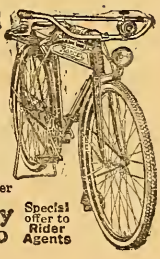

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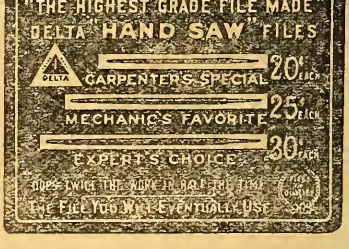

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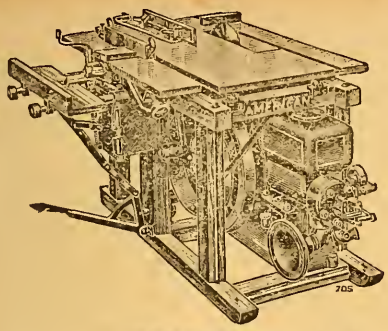

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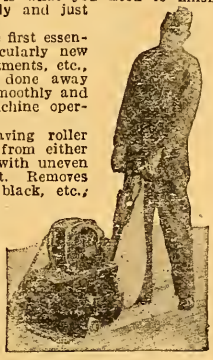

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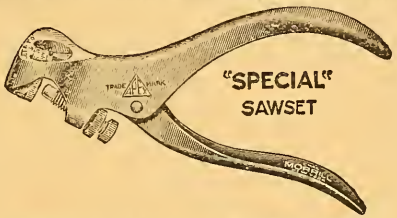

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Neponset Black is a paper that you, the architect, and the owner all can agree on as the best paper to buy for the money. It comes in convenient size rolls for you to handle—36 inches wide and 500 square feet to the roll. It weighs approximately 45 pounds per roll.

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PATENT APPLIED FOR

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The builder and carpenter like "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain because there is no waste—no knots to be tied as in Sash Cord. Every inch of "ACCO" is utilized. This means a saving of at least 21,000 ft. in every 100,000 ft.
Sharp or ragged edged pulleys, which chew, fray, or cut sash cord have absolutely no effect on "ACCO" Round Cord Pulley Chain.

Easily handled, and won't deteriorate in stock. Packed in strong cloth bags containing 100 feet of chain, with 40 weight fixtures. Comes in three finishes—A. C. D. (Coppered Steel), S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof), and Hot Galvanized.

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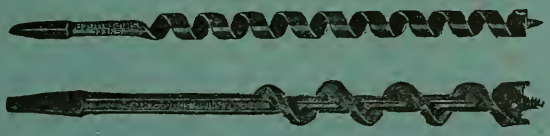
The Standard the World Over
Established 1790



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LABOR SAVERS!

ATKINS No. 53 and ATKINS No. 51 Hand Saws are widely known where the finest saws are used.

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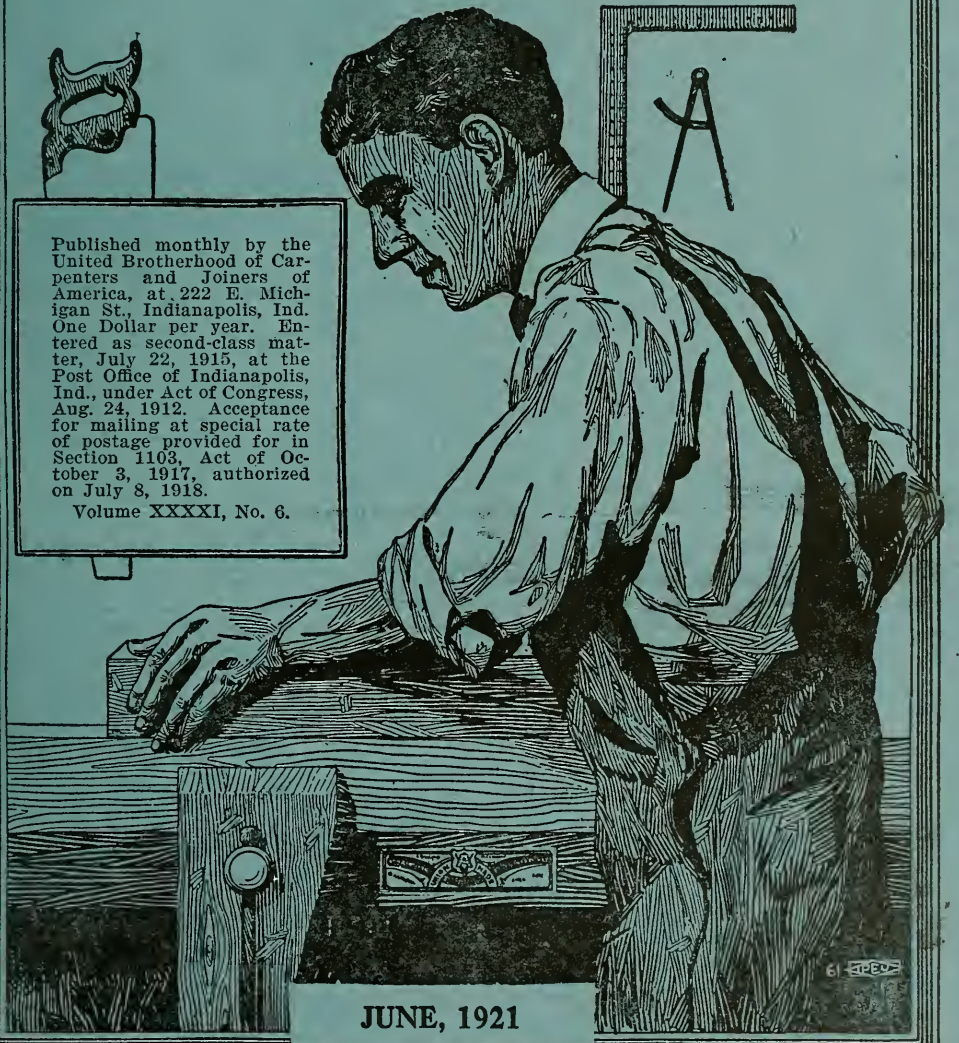
The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 6.

JUNE, 1921

What One Busy Carpenter Says About Sheetrock

House Wiring done strictly in accord with fire underwriter's rules.

House Painting
Old Floors Refinished

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Special residence dry air system.
Outside frame refrigerators installed.

C. D. BURLEY
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
902 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET

Harrisburg, Pa., March 6th, 1921.

United States Gypsum Company,
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I take pleasure in recommending Sheetrock as far superior to any other wallboard I ever used. One of its advantages is the quick, easy and clean way in which it can be applied. I also find that it will not warp, shrink or buckle. It takes paint with most pleasing results. Another advantage is that it keeps out the cold better in winter and makes a cool house in summer.

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This letter is typical of what skilled carpenters in every part of the country have found to be true about Sheetrock, the fireproof wallboard. Write for illustrated booklet and complete information on how to get Sheetrock jobs.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long

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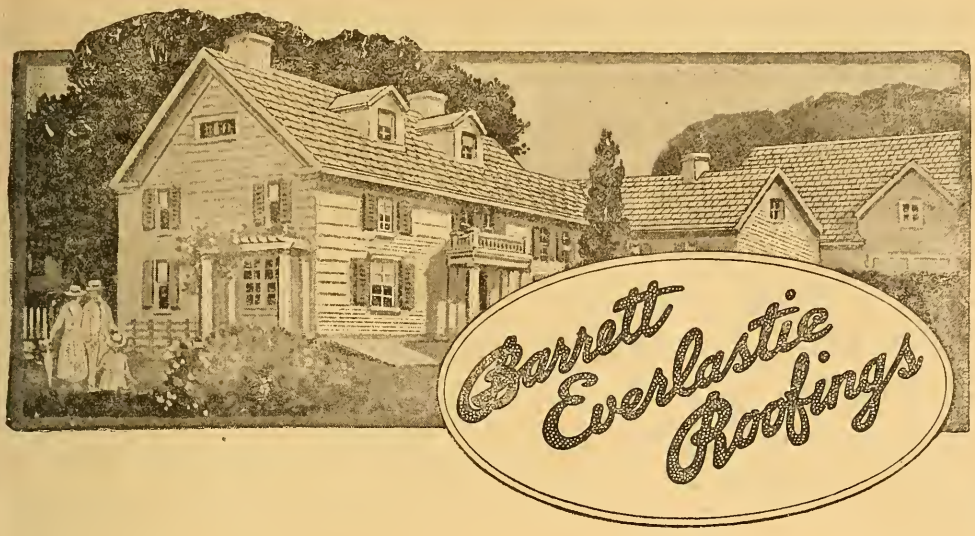

The Satisfaction of a Good Job

There's a double advantage in using Barrett Everlastic Roofings!

In the first place, all four styles of these famous Barrett Roofings are laid quickly, easily and without waste of material.

In the second place, you're sure of a finished roof that you can be proud of —a good-looking, long-lasting roof. And there's a lot of satisfaction in doing a good job.

The Everlastic label identifies the best ready roofings we know how to make—and we've been in the roof-manufacturing business for 60 years.

Among the four styles of Everlastic mentioned on the right is a roofing suitable for any kind of steep-roofed building. They're just the thing for re-roofing, too. In almost every case you can lay Everlastic right on top of the old roof with perfect results.

Write our nearest branch for free illustrated booklets, fully describing each style of Everlastic and giving directions for laying.

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

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Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XXXXI—No. 6 | INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1921 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

Friends

Everyone that flatters thee
Is no friend in misery.
Words are easy like the wind,
Faithful friends are hard to find.
Every man will be thy friend,
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend.
But if store of crowns be scant,
No man will supply thy want.
If that one be prodigal,
Bountiful they will him call,
And with such-like flattering,
"Pity but he were a king."
If he be addict to vice,
Quickly him they will entice;
If to women he be bent,
They have at commandment;
But if fortune once do frown,
Then farewell his great renown;
They had fawned on him before,
Use his company no more.
He that is thy friend indeed,
He will help thee in thy need;
If thou sorrow he will weep,
If thou wake he cannot sleep.
Thus in every grief in heart
He with thee doth bear a part.
These are certain signs to know,
Faithful friend from flattering foe.

—*Shakespeare.*

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At home—in your spare time—you can get instruction *by mail* from the experts of Chicago Technical College. You can learn all the higher branches of your trade and soon know as much or even a good deal more than the man who is bossing you now. If you are a workman, you can train for a foreman's or superintendent's job or you can look ahead to being a contractor in business for yourself. This training doesn't cost much and you can pay on easy terms. Look into this now. Just send the coupon below and get catalog and full information.

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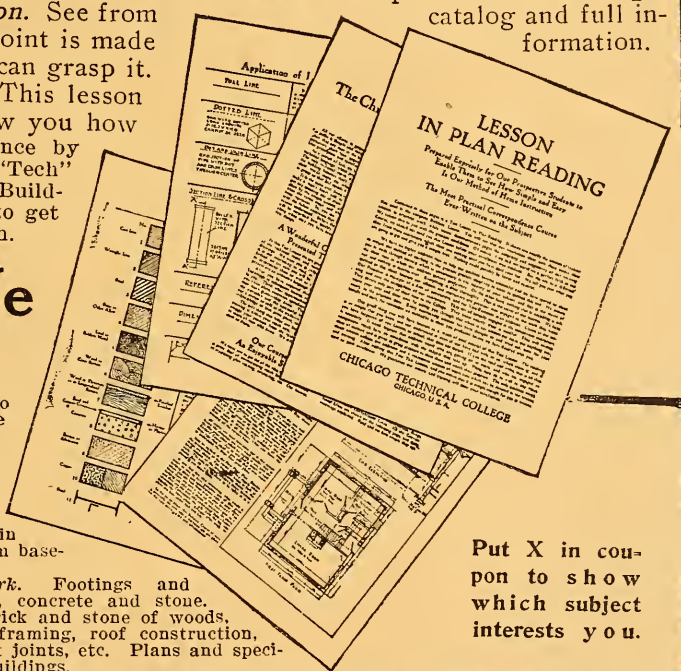

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Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. Use and meaning of different lines. How to read dimensions. Detail drawings. How to lay out work from plans. Tracings and blue prints — how they are made. Practice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc.

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"I have used the best tobacco they have in Canada, England and Ireland, but have never tasted any as good as your Old Kentucky Homespun."—J. P. O'Connor, Gold Beach, Oregon.

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"The tobacco came in good shape and I like it fine. Have been imposed upon long enough by the makers of high priced, doped up trash called tobacco."—C. L. Gates, Morrisville, Vt.

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5 Pounds, $2.98 10 Pounds, $5.85 20 Pounds, $11.40

5 pounds of our tobacco will make 55 sacks of smoking, or 65 chewing or smoking twists.

With each order we include complete instructions (profusely illustrated) showing how we Kentuckians make the old-fashion chewing and smoking twist, granulated, smoking, etc.

Which do you prefer? The high-priced manufactured tobacco that has been adulterated, sweetened, chemically treated, or otherwise "doped" in order to minimize the amount of real tobacco used, or do you want the OLD-FASHION KENTUCKY HOMESPUN that brings to you the cream of Kentucky's famous harvest in all its goodness.

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Send me.....pounds of Old Kentucky Homespun Tobacco by parcel post prepaid. I will pay the price of $.....on arrival. If not satisfied after a 10-DAY TRIAL, I will return the tobacco and you will refund my money.

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Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines

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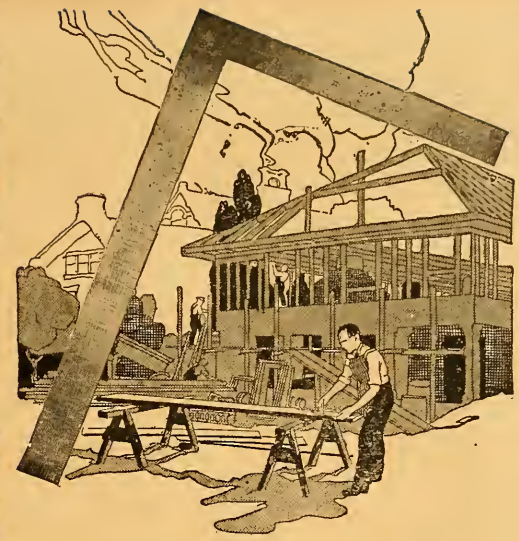

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Sargent Steel Framing Squares require no figuring on the part of the carpenter. Rafter tables on the square give lengths and cuts of hip, valley, jack and common rafters. You simply measure and read.

They are made of the finest tool steel and tested for trueness and accuracy. Made in nine dependable finishes.

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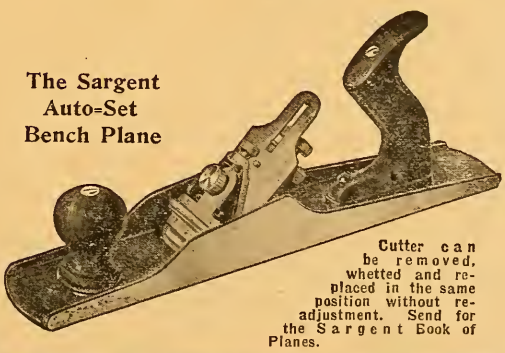
The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane



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Have you seen our No. 34 catalog of tools? Ask for SF.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
THE STANLEY WORKS
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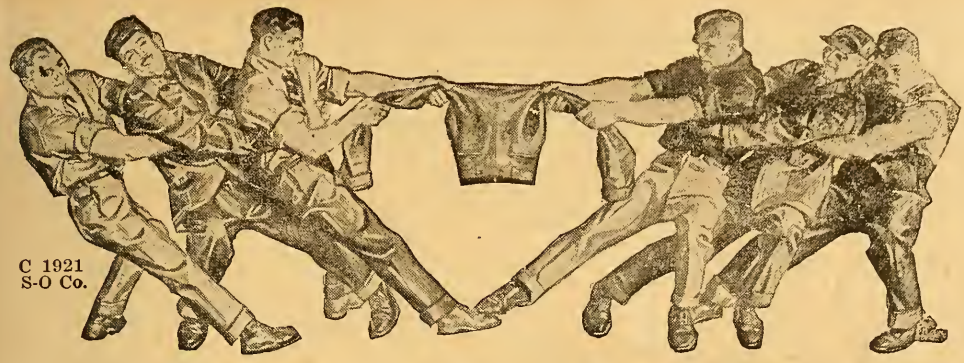

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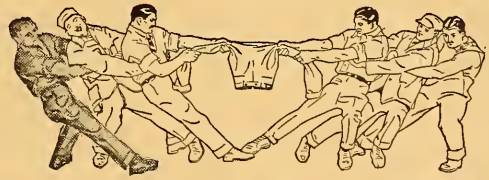
The World-Famous Sweet-Orr Tug-o'-War Trade-Mark



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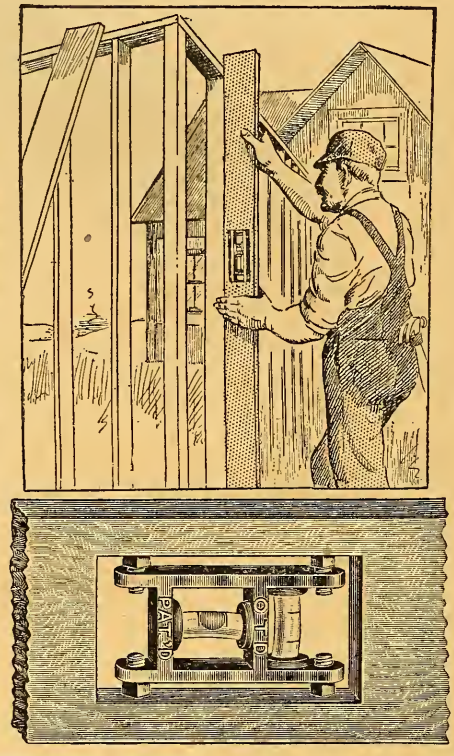
CLOTHES TO WORK IN



The O. T. D. knocked out the warp in levels.

It has been thoroughly tested by expert engineers and pronounced a wonder.

It entirely eliminates the use of a plumb bob. It is especially designed for all particular work, and where a level bar of considerable length is required for the accurate adjustment of your work. In many ways it does the work of an instrument. It is adjusted by four screws and by the use of same you have an absolute guarantee of a perfect level or a perfect plumb at all times, you cannot go wrong.

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Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers Union

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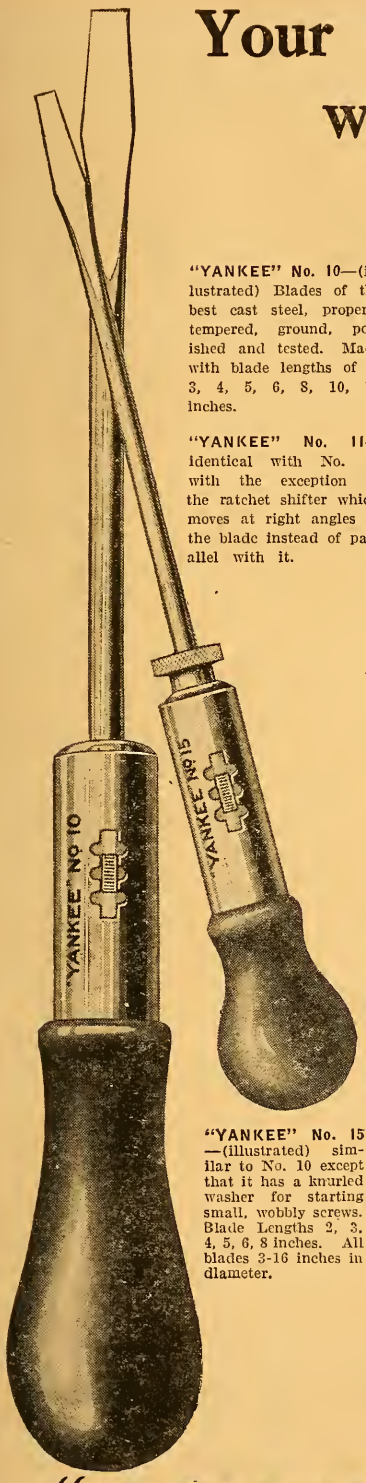
Collis Lovely, General President. Charles L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

Your wrist wasn't made with a ratchet



"YANKEE" No. 10—(illustrated) Blades of the best cast steel, properly tempered, ground, polished and tested. Made with blade lengths of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.

"YANKEE" No. 11—identical with No. 10 with the exception of the ratchet shifter which moves at right angles to the blade instead of parallel with it.

"YANKEE" No. 15—(illustrated) similar to No. 10 except that it has a knurled washer for starting small, wobbly screws. Blade Lengths 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 inches. All blades 3-16 inches in diameter.

That's why "Yankee" Ratchet Screw-drivers **were** made. They save your muscles the strain of gripping and letting go the handle—perhaps fifty times in driving a single screw.

Grasp the handle. Turn to and fro and the "Yankee" Ratchet takes hold going forward and releases coming back — just as your muscles would have to do with an ordinary plain screw-driver.

Has three adjustments—right-hand ratchet, left-hand ratchet and rigid.

"Yankee" Ratchet Screw-drivers are made in all blade lengths—from the short, stubby No. 12 which has a blade of only 1⅛ inches long (length over all 5¾ inches) to the 12 inch (blade) No. 10 or No. 11.

Every carpenter should have a No. 15 "Yankee" Ratchet Screw-driver in his kit. It has a handy knurled washer at the base of the blade—within reach of the fingers. By turning this washer with the thumb and forefinger while steadying the driver with the palm of the hand, small, wobbly screws are easily started.

"YANKEE"

Automatic Push Drills	Plain Screw-drivers 2 to 30 inch blades
Spiral Screw-drivers	
Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers	Ratchet Breast Drills
Ratchet Screw-drivers	Ratchet Hand Drills

Dealers everywhere carry "Yankee" Tools

Everybody who works in wood or metal should have the "Yankee" Tool Book—mailed FREE upon request.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
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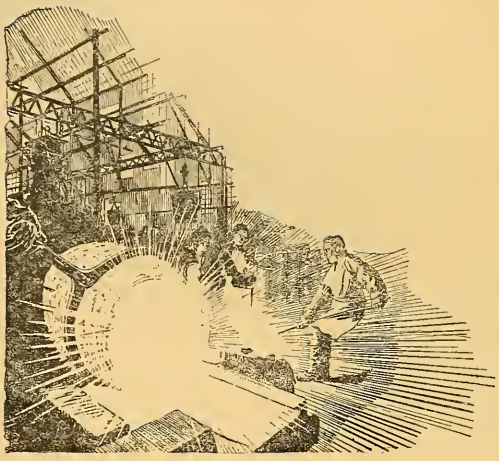
"YANKEE" TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics



Where Disston Quality Is Born

There is something more than a proper mixture of metal put into the crucible when Disston steel is made.

It is an unseen, intangible ingredient—yet as big and real as the tremendous plant in which Disston Saws and Tools are made. The long experience of men whose fathers were Disston steel workers, whose grandfathers worked out the secrets of fine Disston steel generations ago—this is what has made the present quality of Disston steel.

Under the greatest test of all, hard service over a long period of years, the quality born in Disston steel is revealed. The greatest praise of Disston Saws and Tools comes from men who have used them longest, men who write of these tools with a friendliness, and even affection, seldom given to inanimate objects—and there could be no higher tribute.

Send for booklet on the selection, care, and use of Disston Saws, Tools, and Files.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

A List of What Disston Makes

And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Back Saws
Band Saws for Wood and Metal
Bevels

Buck Saws
Butcher Saws and Blades
Circular Saws for Wood, Metal, and Slate
Compass Saws
Cross-cut Saws and Tools
Cylinder Saws

Drag Saw Blades
Files and Rasps
Grooving Saws
Gauges—Carpenters' Marking, etc.
Hack Saw Blades
Hack Saw Frames
Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws
Hedge Shears

Ice Saws
Inserted Tooth Circular Saws
Keyhole Saws
Kitchen Saws
Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge
Knives—Circular—for Cork, Cloth, Leather, Paper, etc.
Knives—Machine
Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'
Machetes

Mandrels
Milling Saws for Metal
Mitre-box Saws
Mitre Rods
One-man Cross-cut Saws
Plumbs and Levels
Plumbers' Saws
Pruning Saws
Re-saws
Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

Saw Gummers
Saw-sets
Saw Screws
Screw Drivers
Screw-slotting Saws
Segment Saws
Shingle Saws
Slate Saws—Circular
Squares—Try and Mitre

Stave Saws
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This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

THE SALES TAX

(By Hon. James A. Frear.)

THE turnover sales tax is unjust in principle and violates the fundamental law of taxation that Government expenses should be paid in proportion to the ability of the citizen and this tax is especially vicious at the present time when corporations seek to escape the tax they are now paying on part of their profits over the eight per cent exempt by law.

Under the turnover sales or consumption tax Mr. Rockefeller with his five billion dollar annual income will pay the same tax for bread, sugar, clothes and everything that he eats and wears, as the man on the farm or in the mills with this difference that the man with the family will have so many more mouths to feed and so many more backs to clothe, provided the same kind of food is eaten and the same kind of clothing is worn in each case.

Sugar coated strychnine pills are being offered to persuade them that the sales tax poison is for their interest. That kind of tax has been repudiated by England for centuries and no other large Government has attempted the sales tax until the recent law just passed by France which has proven a failure in its return.

On the one hand today we have a tremendous force well backed by money, a strong lobby with propaganda all seeking to persuade Congress to repeal the excess profits tax and substitute a sales tax, with practically no organization on the other side to combat this tremendous power. That is the issue and it is more serious than the average man can be made to understand. If the law is passed, I believe the reaction will be pronounced throughout the country, but it will then be manifested after the law has been enacted and enforced. I cannot understand how any farmer in the country, any laboring man, or any one who believes in the fair principle of taxation can find the sales tax just or desirable for this country.

With the education in profiteering that has existed throughout the country during the past five years there promises to be a tremendous increase in prices because the turnover tax which is proposed, will tax every turnover of the article consumed from the time wheat is produced on the farm through its different sales to the mill the baking and down to the purchase of bread. Nine turnovers exist with wool and cotton goods, eight with leather and seven with steel. A tax on the profit will be added to each turnover and the consumer will pay this tax. That, briefly is the effect of the turnover tax advocated by the Smoot bill which it is claimed will raise $1,250,000,000 annually. Experts claim it will not return one-third of the estimates, although the tax on profits will be levied and collected just the same and the consumer will be obliged to pay the bill and although the return received by the Government will be far less proportionately, like returns received from the druggist exercise taxes. These are estimated by Treasury experts at less than fifty per cent of amount that ought to be paid to the Government.

With a $24,000,000,000 debt due to the war we cannot return to prewar times because our expenditures now are for four times what they were before the war, but of the estimated $4,000,000,000 annual expense, in round numbers from $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 is produced by personal income taxes and excess profits. The excess profits tax produces less than one-half as much as the personal income tax and this tax corporations and large business men generally seek to have repealed. A few of these men have raised a large sum of money estimated at a million dollars for the support of a lobby and high priced writers in Washington for propaganda. They demand the repeal of the excess profits tax, a reduction of the personal income tax and that Congress enact a sales tax as a substitute.

Corporations generally object to any limitation on profits by taxation or otherwise or to any scrutiny of their books and with the excess profits tax repealed and no corporation tax substituted they will feel they are freed from Government espionage. This briefly is the case before Congress with which the people are vitally concerned.

LABOR

(By Stanley Gibson.)

ALL labor wants is a fair show, an equal chance and a square deal. Labor does not ask for more than its just rights. We hear much about equality before the law. That is what labor wants. It seeks no special privileges and wants none.

Labor makes no war on vested rights. It does not rail at honestly acquired wealth. It is not antagonistic to legitimate capital. It would close no door to opportunity. It would darken no star of hope. It would not palsy initiation. It would strike no blow to paralyze ambition. Its motto is onward with hope; without fear. It stands for the rights of man; for the greatness of the individual; for equality before the law; for harmony and peace; for equal rights to all and special privileges to none. Capital and labor must be friends, not enemies. Their interests should be mutual. In our complex civilization each is essential to the other, and they should walk hand in hand. To prosper they must be at peace, not at war. Each is necessary to the other. Both have their rights and both have their limitations. The inherent rights of labor are as sacred as the vested rights of capital.

Labor makes capital, creates all wealth, and should have equal opportunities and as much consideration, if not more, but the trouble seems to be that labor does not receive a fair share of what it produces. It is the duty of the legislator to see to it that there is less centralization of wealth and a more equitable distribution of the fruits of toil.

Labor should be represented in every branch of the Government. Labor is not of today, or of yesterday, or of tomorrow. It is eternal. Dynasties come and go, Governments rise and fall, centuries succeed centuries, but labor goes on forever.

No man can pay too high a tribute to labor. It is the creative force of the world, the genius of the brawn of men; the spirit of all progress, and the milestones marking the forward movement of every age. Civilization owes everything to labor—to the constructive toiler of the world. Labor owes very little to civilization. Mother Earth is labor's best friend. From her forests and her fields, from her rocks and her rivers, the toiler has wrought all and brought forth the wonders of mankind.

Tear down your temples and labor will rebuild them; close every avenue of trade and labor will reopen them; destroy your towns and labor will replace them greater and grander than they were; but destroy labor. and famine will stalk the land, and pestilence will decimate the human race. If every laborer in the world should cease work for six months, it would cause the greatest catastrophe that ever befell humanity—a tragedy to the human race impossible to depict and too frightful to contemplate.

Capital must recognize the rights of labor. Capital should be just. Labor has as much right to organize as capital. The right of a man to labor is inalienable, and the right of a man to quit work is just as undeniable.

The crushing burdens under which labor is struggling in these hectic H. C. L. days calls for another Abraham Lincoln to strike the shackles from the necks and wrists of the "free American workingman." Everywhere toiling men and overworked women are praying for release from industrial servitude and autocratic oppression. With unemployment growing by leaps and bounds, many are cursing the system which exploits them. There is less security for the average worker in modern industry than there was under the regime of chattel slavery which Lincoln did do much to abolish. From the point of view of the toiler, there is little to prefer under modern capitalism as contrasted with chattel slavery. The workers have only changed masters. As Abraham Lincoln said: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration."

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TRADES UNIONS

(From the International Steam Engineer.)

WHEN a man becomes a member of a union he loses himself with that class and must stand by what they do. He may not wish to go on strike, but he must.

Now, such measures as these can be justified. Whether it is just, fair and right for the workingman, it is for the best interest of the whole people which, after all, must determine whether it is right or wrong.

Trade unionism is not a question of ideals, it is a question of what is adapted to the times and place where we live. Many things are ideally right that cannot be fitted to the time and place, because the world is not ideally right. A man of ideal life would soon butt his heaad into a stone wall. No trade unionist believes that trade unions are ideal.

But they are here to give a measure of protection and education and advantage to the workingman in the unjust struggle in which no individual workingman can possibly stand alone. They are adapted to this time, place and condition.

Most things become more or less respectable as they get old, people get used to it. Trade unionism is getting pretty old. People are accustomed to it, they don't fight it as they once did. In England it has been established so long that its foundation is as solid as the British Parliament. In America it is one of our institutions; all men profess to believe in it. They don't all believe in it, but they say they do. Pretty much everybody, capital and labor alike are perfectly willing to have men enjoy themselves in trade unions and confine their efforts to having picnics and passing resolutions. Most people who employ men think that this ought to be the limit of their operations. They have no objection to them as social clubs, all they object to is their doing something.

Society is constantly changing; Governments are constantly changing A Government fit for people a thousand years ago is not fit for people today. Government fit for them today will, let us hope, not be fit for them a hundred years from now. An industrial organization that is fit today was not fit a hundred years ago and will not be fit fifty years from now. Everything in a way is fitted to the time and place.

In determining whether the closed shop is right or wrong we must consider the industrial conditions in which we live. Is it right that capital should be on one side and labor upon the other? Is the workingman justified in demanding the closed shop?

A great many people say it is all nonsense to talk about capital and labor being enemies. We are friends, capital cannot get along without labor, and labor cannot get along without capital. That is true, but this does not make them friends by any means. The wolf cannot get along without his mutton, but that does not make the sheep his friend.

Some don't believe in collective bargaining. There isn't any other kind. If an individual seeks employment with a railroad company they have a printed list of wages, he can take it or let it alone. If he seeks employment with a telegraph company, why he takes what they offer. You could not haggle with the superintendent, not for a moment. But if they can all go together they can haggle and bargain. Today there is no chance for any kind of bargaining except collective bargaining, and unless men in certain lines of industry act together they are simply helpless.

There isn't any man that wants to give up any of the liberty he has, nobody has too much; the problem has always been to get more. Nobody likes to give up his trade union; a man likes so far as he can, to be the master of his own life. He doesn't pay his dues over to a trade union because he likes the scheme but because it is absolutely necessary to his life and because he can't get any comparative liberty unless he gives up this much and joins with his fellow men.

There are a great many catch words and expressions used against the closed shop. We are told by people that don't believe in it—rather don't want to believe in it—that a man has the right to work for whom, with whom and for what wages he pleases; that a man has an inalienable right to work. That sounds good, does't it? The next time anybody tells you that ask him where your job is. There isn't any such thing as an inalienable right to work or inalienable right to anything else. An in-

alienable right is something that cannot be taken away and I don't know what that is, certainly it isn't a job, because that can be taken away.

A man in this world has just about as much right as he can get and it is idle to talk about a thing he cannot get. Inalienable rights are well enough for the Fourth of July, but they don't work any other time of the year and then they are only good for politicians.

The closed shop then is a war measure and absolutely necessary as a war measure. It is right when you can get it, when you can't get it, it isn't.

The other fellows have a closed shop, and, therefore, they are stronger. The Steel Trust has a closed shop, there is but one place where you can get their goods. The lawyers have a closed shop. The doctors have a closed shop, and you must belong to their union or you haven't the right to kill anybody. The lawyers are about the same, and the ministers are lengthening out their course of study, whatever it is, so there won't be so many of them. Everybody has his union; nobody opposes any union except the workingmen's unions; nobody opposes apprenticeship except the workingmen's apprenticeship.

Employers know that it is harder to control workingmen who are organized than it is to control individuals, so when work is slack and men are laid off the jobs usually fall to the non-union man because he can be used against the union. It is a matter of business; he makes a favorite of the man he can control. He doesn't want men who give their first allegiance to the union; he wants the first allegiance.

When a workingman becomes a member of a union he knows that the non-union man, or scab, will be used to cut down his wages; that he will work in an unsanitary factory, and long hours; that he will stand for anything because he stands alone, and when men stand alone they are helpless, no matter how good they may be; goodness has nothing to do with it.

It means a good deal of expense, trouble and pain to carry on your obligations as a member of a union. It means a great deal to give up your freedom as far as you do and put your life in the hands of the union; and fight the battles of the union; to leave the non-union man to undermine not only the union man, but himself.

Really, the open shop means in the end the destruction of the union, opening the back door to send the union man out. Then, however, tyrannical and unjust as it may seem to be, still the union is the only thing to secure independence to the workingman.

The closed shop is not ideally right; trade unionism is not ideally right; combines of business or combines of labor are not ideally right. Nothing in this world is ideally right. Today is better than yesterday, tomorrow will be better than today. We are learning slowly, painfully; we are going forward. Life is full of mistakes, industry is full of mistakes. Everywhere, each trying to get more than they ought and give less than they ought.

Trade unionism will hasten the time and build up a system that is surely coming, and will bring about conditions under which we will not be obliged to pass laws to make mothers keep babies out of factories; they will keep them out themselves, and women and children will not take the place of men in industry, and men will learn that the highest good is the common good of all.

SHALL WE STARVE OUR FAMILIES TO PROVIDE ENORMOUS PROFITS FOR BIG BUSINESS?

(By E. J. Borders.)

MR. Borders, in an address before a general meeting of architects and contractors at Louisville, Ky., said:

"There are a thousand songs to thousands, even millions, but there is only one that every heart has sung, in every language spoken on earth—Home Sweet Home."

When the worker comes home from his daily drudgery, and after his wife has prepared his supper, what joy and comfort is his that his family is permitted to eat together, at least one meal a day.

The day was when the worker did not have this privilege. Many days, weeks and years passed when the toiler came into the home late, the family most times had eaten supper ahead of him—the mouths of the little ones had to be

filled, they missed daddy because he was working either ten or twelve hours each day—one hour to be added for "washing up" and getting from his place of work to his home.

But in due time daddy's organization to which he belonged, aided by the untiring and never-stopping efforts of the American Federation of Labor, managed to reduce the tiresome day's work from ten and twelve hours to eight. There was joy and comfort to be had by all, and the wife and "kiddies" could sing in happy tones, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Conditions are changing. Greed, money-crazed capitalists and the like, have taken hold of this nation.

Profiteers, soulless corporations, Wall Street wolves, with their pet bird—the buzzard—have issued an ultimatum to interfere with and to stop the toiler from enjoying the comforts of home.

No more eight hours for the organized workers. Ten hours is the minimum set. Twelve hours would better satisfy, but the employer is afraid to go too far right now, that will come after a while.

The employers tell their employes some wonderful stories of coming prosperity, if only wages are lowered, hours increased and no objections offered to working conditions; and that because of the high cost of labor the building industry is practically dead, therefore the employe must consider a reduction in wages if he expects a revival in business.

This plea of the Manufacturers and Employers' Association would undoubtedly be worthy of serious consideration, were it not for the fact that every commodity that enters into the construction of buildings has been advanced by the manufacturer and jobber to a point 100, and in some cases over 200 per cent. higher than in previous times, and that during the same period of time the cost of living commodities has advanced in a proportionate degree.

They tell us that the cost of building material has been reduced 18 per cent during the recent past, and that the cost of living has come down 23.73 per cent and cite the act that four other building crafts, namely the bricklayers, plasterers are more than compensated because of steadier employment.

They absolutely ignore the fact that an 18 per cent reduction in the cost of material represents but a small fraction of the excessively large profits accruing to the supply men from exorbitant prices inaugurated during the war and maintained to the present date.

These red-handed buccaneers would put Captain Kidd to shame, by starving the families of the workers to fatten their dividends.

Government reports show the bulk of the building supply concerns as earning from 36 to 3,000 per cent on the capital stock invested, and we are now informed that they have reduced prices approximately 18 per cent, and incidently we find that the workers in the plants of these concerns have been compelled to suffer a reduction in wages from 15 to 25 per cent. Again I say, why take it from the tables of the workers and ignore the fact that the profiteers have absolutely contributed nothing toward a reduction in the cost of material.

Now, as to the reduction of the cost of living.

Statistics show that food takes up 38.2 per cent of the wages of the head of a family of five, and clothing 16.6 per cent. Fuel, light and housing will amount to 18.7 per cent. Total 73.5 per cent. Let us take these basic necessities to life, and say nothing of the other needs of the ordinary human beings, such as doctor bills, furniture, medicines, etc.

Let us compare the earnings of the carpenter to the absolute necessities of life, under our so-called cost of living as "reduced."

Let us assume that the building industry will revive to a point where we can say the average working time of the carpenter will be six months of the year, and that sickness will not enter as a possibility, and that the actual earnings of the journeyman be placed at $44 per week for 26 weeks, which totals $1,144 per year or $22 per week, or $3.14 for each of seven days.

Now, 38 per cent of $3.14 would be $1.19 per day for food for five persons, in other words we are expected to supply our families with fifteen meals with this amount. I again ask, shall we rob the table to supply dividends for big business? I also ask, why should we not rightfully ask for an increase over our present wage to feed our dependents.

Let us now see what kind of housing we can give our families upon our present wage scale. The Government says that housing costs for a family of five

persons of the wage earner's class amount to 13.4 per cent of his earnings, this would be about 42.7c per day, or $12.62 per month of thirty days. Can you by the widest stretch of imagination see the kind of house you can rent at that price, and if you can, would you say that you were worthy the name of father to a family if you agreed to be satisfied with such housing? These figures are facts, and can be sustantiated by investigation of Government statistics based upon a fair standard of living.

Now let us see how much fuel and light we can get upon the same basis of calculation, using the same Governmental authority.

Fuel and light for a family of five amounts to 5.3 per cent of the wages, or in plain figures, 15½c per day. Can you beat it? With coal out of sight, and gas up a hundred per cent during the very time that it is most needed. And we are asked to be satisfied with the present wage scale, because it is an imposition on the public to increase at this time. Again I say, let the cut in cost of construction be taken from the illegal profits of the real burglars and not from the tables of the workers.

The same interests that are now preaching a reduction of wages in this country would have the common labor scale placed at 30c to 40c per hour and have established such scale in this city and district because of the unorganized condition of the workers. Can you imagine such condition of living as this scale will provide, and can you wonder at the number of robberies and murders reported daily? Will you, as skilled workmen listen to the pleadings of the Employers' Association, will you heed their false promises of work if reduction in wages is accepted by the crafts in the building industry in face of the fact, that reductions in all branches were established in Atlanta, and that conditions are, if possible, worse than they are in this locality.

I could point out to you numerous cities throughout this country in which wage reductions were established which ranged from 15 to 25 per cent and in which despite these reductions there has been no resumption of work.

The whole situation, in my estimation hinges on the Railroad Labor Board and the action of the National Government in this very essential branch of industry.

According to W. Jett Lauck, the financial barons in Wall Street inaugurated a policy of nation-wide shutdowns through interlocking directories in the railroad and other important branches of industry.

He states that the railroads were selected as the logical point of attack against labor, and that recent large layoffs were ordered for the deliberate purpose of forcing the repair work out of Government jurisdiction and placing it in shops of subsidiary concerns at prices 200 to 300 per cent and even 400 per cent higher than the same work was being performed in railroad shops with union scale of wages and hours.

By this method these barons of Wall Street not only robbed our Government of millions of dollars, but forced the wage scales of machinists, blacksmiths, car repair men and others to a point far below the standard established as fair by the Government in the railroad shops and established a standing army of more than 103,000 railroad workers.

He named more than a dozen of the New York financial institutions who had directors in ninety-two Class 1 railroads and in twenty different railroad equipment companies, that their directorship reached twenty-four coal railroads and coal companies, and that through nonbanking directors this capital combine was still further interlocked. He says that the railroads are leading poverty. The banks are making unprecedented profits and declaring unprecedented dividends, and the same applies to steel, coal, railway equipment and similar concerns. Can you in the face of these facts say that the building industry will show a revival of life until these conditions are remedied, and can you allow your standards of living to recede to a point where you will be unable to furnish your families with even the barest necessities of life? Is there to be no "Home Sweet Home" in the future? It is for you to answer.

RADIUM—A NEW ELEMENT IN THE SAFETY MOVEMENT

RADIUM, the most mysterious and most powerful element known to science, which has the greatest power of all discovered sources of energy, has now been linked with the safety movement and will lend its power to the prevention of avoidable accidents. So great is its power that one gram is sufficient to raise a ton of water from the freezing to the boiling point. If one ton of it were harnessed to a ship equipped with 1500 H. P. engines, the ship would be propelled at the rate of fifteen knots an hour for thirty years.

Radium is best known to the world through its curative properties in the treatment of cancer and through its commercial value in making radium luminous material. The power of radium was made known only a few years ago through the efforts of a Polish woman scientist and a French and an American professor. Radium now treats thousands of cases of cancer annually, preventing death and elinating a great deal of suffering.

Radium's role in industry as a life-saver is less spectacular, but perhaps even more important than it is as a therapeutic agent. The great mass of accidents in factories, in mines and in other industrial institutions where darkness is a creator of danger, are being eliminated through the newest invention of science—radium illuminated watches are familiar articles. The same material that illuminates these is now being employed in great factories on all power line switches where fumbling might mean electrocution to the operator.

High pressure gauges, which are installed as an insurance against dangers are deprived of a great deal of their safety value through inconstant lightning. Their dependability as indicators is increased tremendously through making them safe twenty-four hours a day by the application of radium luminous material, which is invariably luminous in the dark. Steam gauges are making use of radium to increase safety.

Electric switches are often set in places which are unfit. This includes electric equipment which is usually visible only after the light it controls has been turned on. A spot of radium luminous material on the bottom of switches makes them easily located in the dark, so that in emergency they may quickly be made use of.

Likewise, a fire alarm or a fire extinguisher is deprived of a good deal of its efficiency through being invisible in the dark. Radium luminous material acts as a quick locater for them. Telephones, which are often necessarily found quickly in the dark in emergencies; various emergency call bells, and revolvers are made more useful through the application of undark. Gunsights, illuminated, insure accuracy of aim in the dark. The need of luminating poison bottles, so that they may stand out warningly in the dark, has been demonstrated too often to need further dwelling on. An interesting safety device is the safe combination whose dial is radium illuminated, so that no artificial light need be used for it.

The industrial uses of radium luminous material are many. Bolts that are necessarily attached to the dark, under portions of machines and equipment are being touched with dabs of this luminous material, with a consequent great saving of bloodshed. In mines where the carrying of oil lamps or the placing of electric lighting equipment is not feasible, radium has been found to be a boon to humanity. There are dark corners in the dark, underground channels which miners must traverse, corners where danger lurks; these are made safe through unvarying luminosity of radium.

The value of radium to mariners is commencing to be recognized. Not only the compass dials, but the steering wheels, the gauges, and other instruments which should be instantly and uninterruptedly visible, have been touched with radium. Motorists, motorcyclists and the operators of any machinery which has indicating dials, or gauges which tell of the speed of the motor or the quantity and mixture of fuels and oils, are finding the solution of their difficulties in radium luminous material. The hazard of uncertainty has been reduced.

While radium is the most valuable element in the world, a gram of radium, which is about a thimbleful, costs $120,000, as opposed to $150 for an ounce of platinum. So powerful is it when mixed with other materials that even the minutest particle is effective

in making material self-luminous for years. It is the quality which makes radium luminous commercially possible.

The great value of radium is due to the great difficulty in isolating it after it has been found. Much of the radium of the world is now in America, in carnotite fields. A great portion of this comes from the Undark Radium mines in the Paradox Valley of Colorado.

The ore is found in narrow seams in the ground. It is sorted and packed in 100-pound sacks and transported sixty miles to the nearest railroad station on the backs of burros and mules. Thence it is shipped in carload lots, 2,900 miles across the continent to an extraction plant in Orange, N. J.

Two hundred and fifty tons of ore treated with an equal amount of chemicals and water yields one gram, which is about the size of a pin head.

The power of radium lies in the penetrating character of its rays, which disintegrate and travel at the rate of 3,000 miles a quarter of a second.

In addition to the use of radium luminous material on machinery in industrial plants, it is used exclusively for the marking of any corner or spot which should be visible in the dark. Angles of tables and chairs, corners in rooms, numbers to indicate cubby holes or doorways on which there is no other illumination are touched with a spot of undark. Even the valuable electric torch increases its efficiency when it has a touch of radium on it, so that it can be reached instantly in an emergency in the dark.

When other lights fail, when fuses blow out, wires break down, radium will glow dependably without danger of explosion or burning.

The employment of radium to help solve our medical and industrial problems of life safely is as yet in the first stages of its development. What the future will bring, no one knows.

WHICH LABOR POLICY

(By Wm. B. Dickson.)

MR. Wm. B. Dickson, in "The Chronicle," says in part:

Most men will agree that our present social order is showing signs of instability. This is particularly true abroad, but we in America are not lacking in signs which point to a disturbed state of mind, especially on the part of workingmen. The authority of old standards and conventions is being questioned, sometimes in such a manner as to take one's breath away.

I feel that the opportunity for the expression of the creative instinct in our modern factory is very limited. I am also convinced the natural, inevitable effect on the individual of the deadly monotony of highly specialized work is to stunt him mentally, morally and physically, unless it is counteracted by some other vital force.

It has been said that free government is more important than good government. I believe this to be a profound truth, and applying it to the form of government and admitting the manifest advantages of a concentrated governing class in securing a highly-efficient social order, I would say that if there must be a choice, it is better to be free and efficient than to secure efficiency by having men become mere cogs in a complex social machine operated by a so-called superior class.

My theme is this: What is the supreme issue confronting mankind today? In my opinion, simply the same issue which runs back through all history, and which we have fondly dreamed was settled once and forever by the American people, namely, aristocracy vs. democracy.

We must now set our minds to the task of applying democratic principles to industrial relations.

I believe there is a grave menace to our American ideas in the highly-centralized, autocratic control which is becoming a marked tendency in our great industries.

The feudal system was based on the ownership of land and its appurtenances —such as highways, mines, streams, fisheries, etc., by the barons, and it was effective in securing autocratic control of the workers, because the vast majority were tillers of the soil, or workers in other industries controlled through land ownership.

The tendency of our modern industrial system is toward autocratic control of the workers, through ownership of what

our socialistic friends term "the tools of production," which include not only the natural resources, but also the furnaces, mills, factories and transportation systems.

History is filled with instances where centralized power has led to conditions inimical to human progress, as that term is usually understood in America. It is the effect of unconscious insolence of conscious power.

Consider for a moment the despotic power which our modern system of industry gives a few men over the lives and fortunes of hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens. By reason of this condition, we have the unstable situation of a government founded on the suffrages of men who, for all practical purposes, are industrially bond men.

If we should read in the paper some morning that a Turkish Pasha had exercised his authority in such a way as to deprive a city of its means of subsistence, we would raise our eyes in holy horror and bless our good fortune in living in a more enlightened land.

I believe that we are approaching a time when we will need an industrial Lincoln, who will give utterance to the creed of the twentieth century: "A house divided against itself cannot stand; this nation cannot continue to exist politically democratic but economically autocratic."

So, in the new ideal of industrialism, each factor, i. e., capital, management and labor, will continue to have its own separate natural function as heretofore, but no arbitrary, autocratic decisions affecting the general welfare will be made, either by the directors, the officials or by the workmen.

The Carnegie labor policy was highly autocratic, as is that of its successor, the United States Steel Corporation; a benevolent autocracy; if you please, in many splendid ways, although it still maintains that relic of barbarism—the twelve-hour day, as well as some fairly large remnants of the seven-day week. But, however large you write the word "benevolent," you must always write after it the word "autocracy."

The Steel Corporation has become such an important factor in our national life that it is a fair object for criticism.

The autocratic policy of this great industrial corporation is diametrically opposed to American ideals, and if it and similar organizations in other industries continue to grow and to maintain this autocratic attitude, there can only be one result—industrial feudalism. Feudalism with a high degree of comfort and safety for the worker, I grant you, but none the less feudalism.

I believe that the greatest task to which American employers must address themselves is the devising of practical ways in which labor can be given the full recognition to which, as an equal partner, it is entitled. I make this statement with absolute confidence in the fair-mindedness of the American workingman when he is fully informed and is entirely free to act. If I did not have this confidence, I would despair of the future of our free institutions.

In an address delivered by me in 1915, I said: "The individual workman, dependent on his own strength and resources, cannot hope to bargain on equal terms with the corporation. If he can not do so, he is no longer a free man, but a serf, and the serf has no place in the future of America."

I believe, therefore, that one of the first steps necessary to inspire the workman with confidence is the sincerity of the employer's recognition of the proper status of labor, in the adoption of a fair system of collective bargaining.

But some of you may say: "We don't want to have anything to do with your so-called industrial democracy, we are satisfied with the present system and prefer to continue as we are."

My answer to this is that the human relations are not static, but dynamic, and unless I am entirely mistaken as to the direction and force of the tide which is now running so strongly in human affairs, your choice will not lie between the present system of industrial control and industrial democracy.

American industry has come to the parting of the ways; on the right, is the road that leads direct to industrial democracy. This road has some heavy grades, and a higher degree of skill will be required to drive on it, but it will bring us out into Peace Valley.

On the left is a road also deviating from the old road by which we have come, but it is cunningly camouflaged so as to seem to be the natural continuation

of the main highway. It leads directly to industrial feudalism to that social condition prediction by Hiliare Belloc in his book, "The Servile State," in which the workers voluntarily sacrifice freedom in return for comfortable maintenance and safety.

The choice lies between democracy on one hand and serfdom or chaos on the other.

SAVING THE SOURCE OF WEALTH

(By Professor Walford I. King.)

I have been asked to write a few words about some of our mutual problems. You and I are both employes, dependent upon our monthly pay for most of our income. My job is to investigate economic questions—your may be to mine coal, to run a lathe or an engine, or perhaps to keep a set of books. Our interests are very similar. May I suggest to you some thoughts which my studies have called to my attention?

Suppose we were to wake up some morning to find that every one of our factories, railways, office buildings, mines, schools, barns, machines, canals, ships and live stock had disappeared, but that all the people were left uninjured. What would be the result? Evidently, with their bare hands only, men could produce but little. Millions would starve to death and everyone would suffer from direct want. It is then this equipment with which we work that enables us to exist in comfort, that prevents our perishing from hunger or cold.

And how did this equipment come into being? Every dollar's worth of it originated in just one way—somebody saved—somebody repressed that strong desire to spend all of his income. Without saving men could never have emerged out of the lowest stages of savagery, for, without saving, there could be no buildings, no tools, no machines, and no education.

And who does the saving today? In other words, who provides the equipment that keeps the world going? A little thought will convince us that it is done by the few rather than by the many. The government saves something; the rich and well- to-do lay aside a sizeable share of their incomes; corporations save very largely, and wage workers save something, but very little.

And why does anyone save? Is it because he desires to be a public benefactor? Not at all. He saves because he gets paid for so doing—because the people who haven't the ability or will power to save for themselves must pay comeone else to save for them or else starve because there is no equipment with which to work. So, while the saver is a public benefactor, this is not usually his motive for saving. He saves because he profits by so doing.

Saving is hard work, especially for a poor man, but have you ever noticed that it is the fellow who saves a good slice of his wages every week who gets the better job—who eventually reaches Easy street? And have you noticed how much more comfortable he is when a shut-down or strike comes along? He doesn't have to find a job tomorrow to keep his family from starving.

A good many workers think it very unfair that they have so little to say about the management of the concern for which they work. Did you ever figure out how long it would take the workers to buy out the business in which you are employed if they invested one-tenth of their wages in its stock? If the employes of the United States Steel Corporation were to put one-tenth of their wages into common stock they would own a controlling interest within eight years. If the railway workers of the United States followed the same plan it would only take them twelve or fifteen years to obtain a majority of the common stock in all the railways of the nation. And there are few employes who can not today save ten per cent of their wages if they really desire to do so.

Wealth means power to its owner—control over his environment—freedom to choose his own line of action. The average man who does not inherit wealth will never get it by any lucky chance or by the action of any political party. He has just one road to independence and he must build that himself—out of his own savings. The man who takes the easy way and spends as he goes is socially a slacker, for he adds nothing to the equipment that "makes the world go round." He also condemns himself to always work with a yoke about his neck, which hampers his movements and prevents his progress upward. Which course should the wise man pursue?

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1921

That Built-in-a-Day House

We quote an editorial from our contemporary, The Searchlight, which is self explanatory, it says:

"Recently The Searchlight quoted the Chicago Tribune on the achievement of the Chicago Lumbermen's Association in building a house in eight hours with thirty men. The achievement was somewhat of a sensation, and good news, but in giving the number of men employed, the Tribune must have spilled the beans.

"The Lumbermen's Association is advertising the achievement of building a complete house in eight hours, but it carefully avoids any details as to the number of men employed—for look you, to make the advertising effective, the cost of the building, and of the various items entering into the building, must be given. And how can labor costs be concealed if one knows how many men were employed and how much they were paid for doing the work?

"In a page ad in the Chicago newspapers, the Lumbermen's Association prints pictures of the building during each hour of its development, and shows that it was built in eight hours, including a cement basement, plastered from floor to rafters. It is said that originally it was expected to build the house for $3,100, but that the final cost of the building alone was $3,538; that a heating system cost $200, and the lot $780. Here are the various items of cost as given in the advertisement of the Lumbermen's Association:

Plans	$ 20.00
Survey	15.00
Permit	7.00
Excavating	80.00
Foundation and cement material, including sidewalk, area walls, stairs and basement floor	197.00
Chimney	34.00
Lumber and millwork	1,325.49
Plastering and lathing	308.00
Plumbing and sewage	595.00
Electrical wiring and fixtures	108.00
Sheet metal	31.00
Hardware	80.00
Painting and decorating	175.00
Glazing	42.00
Window shades	42.00
Labor, other than included in above sub-contracts	495.50
Total	$3,538.08
Hot water heating system	200.00
	$3,738.08
Lot, 25x126—with all improvements	780.00
Grand total	$4,518.08

"An examination of these figures shows how very carefully labor costs have been concealed. Aside from the item, 'Labor other than included in above sub-contracts,' it is seen that labor

enters materially into several items, including excavation, chimney, lathing, plastering, plumbing, electrical wiring, sheet metal work, painting, decorating, glazing, and the window shades, and, after all these items of labor cost, it is said that the other labor cost $495.50.

"And yet, the Tribune of last week said the house was built in one day by thirty men!

The union scale for building mechanics in Chicago is $1.25 an hour, or $10 a day, while the scale for building laborers is considerably less. And yet, conceding that the top scale was paid to all thirty of the men, the total labor cost of the entire building was only $300—or, at least, that was what the men who built the house received for building it.

"Concealed somewhere in the cost of building that house, there evidently is some—yes, some—profit concealed.

* * *

Who Is Spokesman for Unorganized Workers?

Unorganized workers have no voice in fixing the terms of their labor. They have two alternatives: Accept the terms laid down by organized employers or get along as best they can.

In our time, we are not called upon to deal with individual employers. Industry is so developed and wealth so concentrated that we are confronted in nearly every avenue of employment with the associated interests of the employers.

Workmen as individuals in our day are as much at the mercy of the employers as is the rudderless ship at the mercy of the waves.

The labor movement, however, confronts each new economic situation as it arises, ready to give succor to the weak and defenseless, and ready to speak for them with the voice of organized power.

Labor is defenseless, is weak, has no voice only so long as it chooses to remain in that condition. The labor movement is open to every man and woman who works with hand or brain. It recognizes no aristocracy among the toiling masses. Born of a common interest, it welcomes all on terms of equality. Its strength is limited only by the strength of the men and women who compose it.

All the economic advantages which the unorganized worker enjoys is a mere reflex of the activity of the men and women of the labor movement.

The standards of hours, the rate of pay, the working conditions — all are graduated from the trade agreements prevailing in the organized trades. The man or woman, then, who holds aloof from the union of his or her craft, while accepting the benefits which accrue from the organization, is not only taking something for which no service is rendered but is checking a movement which can give greater benefit to all in the trade were all engaged in the trade a part of it.

Unorganized workers gain everything and lose nothing by attaching themselves to the trade union movement. By remaining unorganized they retard their own development as freemen and check the progress to a better life of all who labor.

* * *

The Philosophy of Trade Unionism

The nineteenth century was one of industrial combination, says a contemporary. This was not merely an advantage; it was a necessity. The association of many people was required to secure sufficient capital to buy and operate the industrial plants which were the result of the invention of machinery. From that time to this the owners of capital have combined without any practical legal hindrance, up to and including the development of the tremendous aggregations of industrial capital of the present day.

The trade union is a practical business organization of working men and women. It recognizes that under the present industrial system labor produces the capital, and capital cannot dispense with labor. Capital is assured of its share, and more, in the profits, and labor should have a share of the product of their toil, and to that end is the mission of the present trade union.

The stockholders in a great combination of capital delegate power to the officers of the corporation to act for them in matters affecting the business of the concern. What an advantage these officers have over the workingman. Labor demands the same consideration from capital that it makes for itself; it assumes the right to elect from its members certain representatives who will act for it in dealing with the officials of a concern on questions involving the conditions of toil in a given industry, and the compensation therefor.

This is called collective bargaining, the object of which is to secure trade agreements. Earnest men with an honest purpose are here given an opportunity to meet on even terms in conference and arrive at a mutual understanding for a given period of time, which will result in less chaos, and fewer misunderstandings in the industrial world.

The Standard Oil Company has demonstrated what a monopoly can do to prevent the operation of the law of supply and demand. As a matter of fact everything of use in American homes is sold primarily under a monopoly price.

Competitive wage conditions are pauperizing American labor, and are forcing the working class to labor below a living wage. It is within the power of labor united in organization, and only by organization, to fix a minimum wage scale above the bread line, sufficiently high to secure for it the necessaries of life, emergency protection and old age relief. There is not in this an attempt to prevent the law of supply and demand from working above the bread line wage.

It is often charged that because of the trade union's insistence on the minimum wage scale a premium is put upon the workman of moderate ability; that a more proficient man is paid at the same rate as one of less ability. The union is for the protection of the weak as well as for the strong. The minimum wage is based upon the worth of the ordinary workman, and it is seldom more than a mere living wage. Below this no man should be expected to work. No employer is expected to retain the services of a workman whose work is unsatisfactory.

On the other hand there is nothing to prevent him from rewarding the superior workman with a higher wage than that called for by the minimum wage scale. The trusts oppose the minimum wage idea of the trade unions, but they have no hesitancy in arbitrarily fixing a minimum profit for their shareholders. The steel trust guarantees an accumulative dividend of a certain per cent. on its preferred stock, including the actual and watered portions of it.

However, for labor to succeed in maintaining a minimum wage scale, except where a seniority rule prevails, it must have the union shop.

The Evolution of Wages

"Perhaps we never shall know the old level of wage again."

That is from President Harding's inauguration speech. Let us hope that the "perhaps" will become permanent reality. Nobody should want to see the old wage level again. Workmen, who bear the brunt of war, might at least get something substantial, from it. They usually do, and they will from this war.

Before the war of 1812 there was only one workman in the United States making as much as $1 a day regularly. Before the Civil War wage conditions were greatly improved. After the Civil War they got still better.

After the Spanish War they improved again. They ought to and will improve after this war.

Employers always shiver, foolishly, when wages go up, just as workmen shiver, foolishly, when improved machinery is invented. The improved machinery helps the workers always, and the higher wages help the employers always. For all the employers can get is what workers can spend. Increase their pay, they increase their wants, and general prosperity increases.

Not working men alone, but everybody that knows the first letter of the A B C of industrial history, should fight against lowering wages.

* * *

Stand By Your Union

Stand by your union with all the force there is in you. There never was such need as there is now for your faithful adherence to the principles of trade unionism. Look at the unorganized, where they stand. They have no protection, no one to lead them, no one to advise them. As individuals they have no more strength than a spider. Organized and standing together we may be able to resist the destructive actions of the Employers' Associations that are trying to strangle the unions that have done so much for us. It is up to you to refuse to allow them to destroy the union. Stand by the organization now. You know what it has done for you. You know the conditions of slavery with which we were surrounded before we had a union. Do not go back to that slavery, but back you will surely go unless you fight faithfully for your organization and bring in every man on the outside. Above all, let peace and harmony prevail in your organization.

Support and encourage the officers who are now working for you. They have a hard task to perform to offset the arguments of the employers. Do not make it harder by trying to find fault with their work. Help them, advise them, and encourage them. The officer that is not doing his duty, remove him. But at this time let us all stand together in defense of the house we all helped to build.

* * *

The Jew

In casting about to find out what is wrong with the world, Henry Ford has decided it is the Jews. In his stand taken in the Dearborn Independent, he is wrong and had the writers of the article therein given any attention at all to history, they would not have blundered. The history of the Jews, since the time of Christ, is one of struggle for freedom. There has not been another race which has so consistently fought against dictation in religious, political and economical matters. Mr. Ford has made the mistake of accepting the Pilates as the Jewish race. There is no disputing that wealthy Jews have had a part in the great movements which tend to start civilization backward. They are among the great captains of industry who desire to shackle labor, but it is neither their race nor their religion that is responsible. Capital is international. The English, the French, the German, the American and the Jewish capitalists are actuated by the same motive and adopt the same methods. Fords propaganda is unfortunate, in that it raises one more racial controversy to befog the minds of the workers and detract their attention from the real evils to be met and overcome.

* * *

The Entering Wedge

The California Assembly is to be congratulated on a bill, recently passed by that body, which aimed at industrial espionage, substantially to the effect that "any person or corporation who shall employ any other person for the purpose of joining any union of workingmen to secure knowledge of their activities on trade union matters, or to foment strife among the members, or to agitate them to commit offenses against the public peace, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor," and face the penalty of a fine of $250 or three months imprisonment, or both. This bill was passed by a vote of 52 to 11, while amendments, in favor of the open shop, that would have made it ineffective, were defeated 41 to 25. We only hope that other states will soon follow in California's footsteps.

* * *

Organize!

Look around, you fellow workers. Watch what is happening these days in industry, it may give you an idea as to who is the "goat" in the industrial battle between the workers and the profiteering employers.

For instance, did you notice who were the first to feel the effects of the recent cut-down in wages and the "readjustments" of working conditions? Strange, as it sounds, we find that the first to get the gate, the first to feel the slimy fingers of the patriotic profiteer in his pay envelope was not the member of the labor movement, but that humble, obedient slave who was content to leave his fate in the hands of the merciless employer.

Yes, in spite of the high sounding paternal mouthings of a few months ago to the effect that the American employer was personally interested in the welfare of his employes, it seems as though the only thing today that is keeping the entire working class of this country from experiencing the pangs of hunger and feeling the degradation of poverty is the American Organized Labor Movement. On the other hand, the greatest threat against the safety of the working class of this country is the criminal indifference of the workers to the benefits which they derive from the efforts of the labor movement.

* * *

Fooling the Public

When Governor Allen's "can't-strike" court recently ordered the managements of Kansas flour mills to give employment to their "skilled and faithful" employes, the incident was given wide publicity and these unorganized workers believed they would secure relief. The public has forgotten the matter and the mills and the court have done just what thinking folks knew they would do—nothing.

The court's order and the wide advertising it received shows that the methods of circus press agents have not been overlooked by budding politicians.

Official Information

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for First Quarter

March 29, 1921.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: Complying with the provisions of our General Constitution I herewith submit to you my report as First General Vice-President for the months of January, February and March, or the first quarter of the year 1921.

During the period above referred to considerable of my time was spent at the General Office in giving attention to matters in connection with my office, however, a portion of the time was devoted in visiting other cities under your direction and giving attention to matters which were not only of importance to our organization in a general way, but especially concerned the membership of our organization in the localities visited.

My first visit was to Chicago during the early part of January, where, at the request of several Furniture Workers Local Unions, I attended the Furniture Manufacturers' Exhibit, and secured much information which was and will be in the future of material value to our members employed in the furniture industry.

My next visit was to Tampa, Fla., where efforts were being put forth by the Contractors' Association to reduce the wages of our members employed in that city 25c per hour. After conferring on this matter with the Business Agent and other local officers, I called on Mr. Frisbie, President of the Contractors' Association, and pointed out to him the inadvisability of the contractors attempting to reduce the wage scale of our members, at least until such time as a substantial decrease was brought about in the cost of living, and requested that the Contractors' Association give cognizance to same and arrange for future conferences to arrive at an amicable solution of the existing differences that would be satisfactory to both parties in order to permit future building operations. Mr. Frisbie agreed to submit my proposition to the Contractors' Association at their meeting on the following week. Information at hand shows, however, that no further conferences have been held, although the same further indicates that our membership in Tampa have the situation well in hand and are able to satisfactorily cope with the existing conditions.

From Tampa I proceeded to Clearwater, Fla., where I was lead to believe a similar situation existed. My investigation in the above named city showed, however, that it was only necessary for a few of our members to quit work in order to maintain the established wage scale and working conditions.

From Clearwater I returned to Tampa, where I again conferred with the officers of our Local Union there and outlined to them the necessary policy to follow out in the future.

From Tampa I proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., where I stopped off between train connections and was fortunate enough to meet some of our members of L. U. No. 1796, and discussed with them conditions existing in that locality.

From Montgomery, Ala., I proceeded to Mobile, Ala., where I attended a meeting of the District Council upon my arrival, and the following day attended a meeting of our members who were then on strike in the ship yards and repair plants in that city. While the strike in the ship yards in Mobile lasted for a period of nearly five months its termination did not end in a victory for our members, nevertheless, they must be complimented on the efforts they put forth to maintain union shop conditions.

From Mobile I proceeded to New Orleans, La. My visit to this city was at a time when the Associated General Contractors of America were holding their annual Convention and this gave me an opportunity to discuss with many of the contractors matters of interest to our organization and the labor movement in general.

From New Orleans I returned to the General Office and gave attention to routine matters that had accumulated during my absence.

My next visit was to Connersville, Ind., where I attended a meeting of L. U. No. 1197 and advised this Local Union the proper course to follow out in order to continue their existing scale of wages.

From Connersville I proceeded to Columbus, Ind., where an effort was being put forth by the Contractors to reduce wages. Our membership in this

city found it necessary shortly after my visit to suspend work in order to maintain the eight-hour day and their existing wage scale, but I am pleased to report after a short suspension of work an agreement was arrived at with the contractors carrying with it an eight-hour day without a reduction in the wage scale.

My next visit was to Terre Haute, Ind., where I investigated a complaint made by the General Contractors' Association to the effect that our Local Union in that city had violated its agreement with the contractors.

My investigations showed that the Contractors' Association was justified in their complaint and I advised the Business Agent of L. U. No. 133 accordingly and outlined to him the necessary proceedure to follow.

My next visit was to Washington, D. C., where I accompanied you to what was supposed to be a meeting of the General Presidents of all the building trades. Inasmuch as you are thoroughly familiar with the proceedings of this meeting comment from me is unnecessary.

My next visit was to Toledo, O., where, in conjunction with Representative Plambeck, I attended a joint meeting of the Local Unions in that city.

After my return from Toledo I proceeded to New Orleans, La., where I conferred with Mr. R. C. Whiting of the George A. Fuller Co., relative to a difference existing between our District Council and the above named company. I reported to you by wire on the results of my conference with Mr. Whiting.

My final visit during the quarter was to St. Joseph, Mich., where I conferred with the officers of L. U. No. 898 relative to a proposed reduction in wages, and later in the day addressed a joint meeting of the members of the Building Trades Organizations.

During the first quarter of 1921 I passed upon one hundred eighty-four (184) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, one hundred fifty-two (152) of which were received from our Local Unions, twenty-nine (29) from District Councils, two (2) from State Councils and one (1) from a Ladies' Auxiliary Union.

During the months of January, February and March I also issued fifteen hundred ninety-two (1,592) transfer labels, twenty-three (23) rubber mill stamps and one (1) brass die of the United Brotherhood Label. Twelve (12) firms were granted the use of our Label who previously had not used same on their products. Eleven (11) firms were deprived of the use of the Label for failure to observe local conditions, however, several of these firms had not been using our Label on their products for some time, but this office was not notified of same until this year. One (1) firm that had been using the Label on their products suspended business.

Trusting that this report may merit your approval, and with best wishes, and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey for First Quarter

March 30, 1921.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother: I herewith submit my report as Second General Vice-President for the first quarter, January, February and March, 1921.

Will say, that early in January I proceeded to Cincinnati, O., to take up further the jurisdictional questions in that city, and am glad to report splendid progress has been made.

I then proceeded to Springfield, O., where our L. U. No. 660 has been at variance with their employers since early last spring, and on account of the lack of work not much progress could be made; however, I attended the meeting and advised the members what, in my opinion, was best to do, and I am satisfied when work opens up our Local will be a progressive one.

Upon my return to the General Office, and attending the general conference arranged for by you I arranged an itenary in accordance with your wishes to the Pacific Coast, visiting as many of the cities in Montana, Washington, Oregon and California as the time alloted to the itenary would permit, explaining the position of our organization on the question of jurisdiction. The fact that the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood is taken up in our Conventions, recommended by the Conventions to the general membership,

and if concurred in by the referendum vote of our membership becomes the law of the organization, and the officers then in duty bound to carry out the wishes of the membership.

I further explained our position in the matter of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and stated that our Brotherhood could not acccept the decisions rendered by that Board and that we would not participate further with the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in reference to matters affecting our organization.

I found a lively interest on the part of our Local Unions in practically every city I visited, and while in the various cities I look up as many propositions and attended as many meetings as the time would permit.

Space will not permit me to go into all the details of the various matters discussed while on the coast, but suffice to say that each locality vied with the other to make my visit as pleasant as was possible under the circumstances, and I take this opportunity to thank each and every one of them for the unbounded hospitality extended to me.

I found work very slack in Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, and a strong tendency on the part of the employers to foist reductions in wages on our membership; our members, however, are doing their utmost to resist such proposed reductions, and I am satisfied of the justice of their position, as there has been little material reduction in the cost of living, and the members feel that until there is an appreciable reduction in the cost of living that to lower their wages they must lower their standard of living. They feel that there should and must be a reduction in the cost of material; however, I am satisfied that the general conditions will improve just as soon as work opens up.

Upon my return to the General Office arrangements were made to take up the subject of the conference arrangeed for by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, held at Washington, D. C., in reference to matters pertaining to the Panama Canal Zone. I attended this conference and along with other reprresentatives submitted recommendations together with detailed reports, and am glad to say the recommendations made by the conference were unanimously adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Many matters referred to me are now in process of adjustment, and just as soon as adjustments are reached detailed reports will be rendered to you.

With best wishes to yourself and our entire membership, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Minutes of the General Executive Board for First Quarter Ending March 31, 1921

(Continued From May Issue.)

Brothers Olsson and Cozzens, representing the Executive Committee of the District Council of New York, appeared before the General Executive Board on April 4, 1921, on account of disatisfaction existing over the agreement between the District Council and L. U. No. 1456 and after a thorough discussion of the case, action was deferred. The Board again took the matter under consideration and referred it to the General President to see that the intent and spirit of the agreement is carried out in a manner that will bring to the entire membership in that district all the rights, benefits and privileges of the Brotherhood.

L. U. No. 2647, Vancouver, B. C., of the Amalgamated Section of the United Brotherhood having violated the plan of solidification as per the complaints and information lodged with the General President, and not having paid any per capita tax since August, 1920, suspended itself from the United Brotherhood. The General Executive Board directs the General Secretary to demand of the Canadian Executive of the Amalgamated Society that said Union be suspended from the Amalgamated Society and debarred from all benefits therein in accordance with the plan of solidification.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the General Executive Board.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the Board, with General Treasurer Thos. Neale, on this day made an examination of all Government Bonds and United States Certificates of Indebtedness in vault of the Indianapolis, Ind., National Bank, and find the following:

Fourth Liberty Loan $1,000 denomination, 4¼%	$100,000.00
Fourth Liberty Loan, $100 denomination 4¼%	1,500.00
Third Liberty Loan, $500 denomination, 4½%	4,500.00
Third Liberty Loan, $100 denomination, 4½%	3,500.00
Third Liberty Loan, $5,000 denomination, 4½%	75,000.00
Second Liberty Loan, $1,000 denomination, 4¼%	50,000.00
Total	$234,500.00
Certificate of Indebtedness No. 1552, 5¾%	$200,000.00
Certificate of Indebtedness No. 1060, 6%	50,000.00

Certificate of Indebtedness No. 1389, 6%	150,000.00
Victory Bond, Canada, $5,000 denomination, 5½%	25,000.00
Victory Bond, Canada, $1,000 denomination, 5½%	25,000.00
Total	$684,500.00

(Signed)
JOHN H. POTTS,
JAS. P. OGLETREE,
ARTHUR MARTEL.

Appeal of L. U. No. 34, San Francisco, Cal., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim for wife's funeral donation as filed by John F. Miller. After a review of all the papers in connection with the claim the Board sustained the decision of the General Treasurer on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, O., from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved claim account Wm. H. Wells. After a careful review of all papers in the claim, the Board sustained the decision as rendered by the General Treasurer on the grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The General Executive Board concurred in the reply of the General Secretary to L. U. No. 352, Anderson, Ind., asking that the funds of the United Brotherhood be withdrawn from the Indianapolis Banks due to a bill that was being considered by the Indiana Legislature, which was defeated.

A request was received from the Public Ownership League of America to deposit the funds of the United Brotherhood in the Bank of North Dakota. There being no funds available to open new accounts at this time, no action was taken.

The General Executive Board concurred in the reply of the General Secretary to L. U. No. 132 of Washington, D. C., relative to depositing funds of the United Brotherhood in the Mt. Vernon Bank of Washington, D. C., in view of the fact that no funds were available for this purpose at the present time.

A request was received from the Baltimore, Md., District Council to deposit a portion of the funds of the United Brotherhood in the National Bank of Baltimore. There being no funds available to open new accounts at this time, no action was taken.

The Ritual, as amended by the Twentieth General Convention and approved by referendum vote was compiled by the General Executive Board and ordered printed for immediate use.

April 9, 1921.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the session was adjourned. The next meeting of the Board to be held at the General Office commencing Tuesday, July 26, 1921.

Minutes were read and opproved.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Excursion Steamer On Unfair List

The Central Labor Union and L. U. No. 2049 of Paducah, Ky., has notified this office that the excursion steamer Majestic is unfair to Organized Labor for the reason that the boat was repaired and painted by non-union men.

Encouraging News

L. U. No. 339, of Clark Summit, Pa., reports that they have signed up the old agreement for one year ending April 1, 1922, and that things are looking brighter and they are looking forward to plenty of work all Summer.

Building Trades In Butte Get An Agreement

Associated Industries and the Building Trades Council of Butte, Mont., have signed an agreement providing for the Union Shop.

The agreement comes as the aftermath of a contract signed by L. U. No. 111, and the Associated Industries in April 1920.

Local Unions Chartered in April

West Palm Beach, Fla. (Colored.)
South Bend, Ind. (Millmen.)
Prince Rupert, B. C. Can. (Pile Drivers.)
Terrell, Tex. Caruthers, Cal.
Miami, Fla. El Paso, Tex.
Bayamon, P. R.
Total, 8 Local Unions.

The Good Old Days

Here's what happened to one profiteer in England four centuries ago. The quotation is from the diary of one John Hall, of London, a dealer in dry goods in Golden Cheapside, in the reign of Charles I. The entry is under date of December 11, 1631:

"Yesterday came to anchor against Lambeth Marshe, a shippe from Wales bringing Sea Eels, of which there is a great Dearthe throughout the city. The captain, getting wind of our necessitie, put over to the Bank Syde and demanded a mighty price for his Gear, which was more than the people would give. He was summoned before the Bailiffes and admonished, but being a Stubborne Fellowe, steadfastly refused to hear Reason. Thereupon Master Robert Cavendish, our Burgess, ordered Assize to convene, which was done, and the Fellowe was judged a Malyfactor and was hanged publicly on Tower Hill this morning, it being rainy and a great crowd present to see him."

DEATH ROLL

RYAN, JAMES H., L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

How to Read Blueprints and Plans.

What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use th Steel Square Suc cessfully.

What You Should Know About Sheet Metal Work.

A Thousand Things

EVERY day in your work you get up-against new problems — sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new way Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them ou Don't do it. Here's everything worked out for you. Every prob lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundreds o new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of ways th other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways you can mak more out of the same work you are doing now.

Cyclopedia of

Carpentry and Contracting

Five great big volumes bound in genuine American Morocco wit 2138 page and more than 1000 blueprints, plans, pictures and diagrams. It is the new est, most complete, most practical work of its kind ever published. Twenty five well known experts prepared these great books, gathering the materia from hundreds of different sources. Every man in the shop and on the jo should have them.

How to Be a Successful Building Superintendent.

FREE Examination

8 Months To Pay

Send the coupon for these great Carpentry and Contracting books TODAY You can't afford to be without them and you don't take any risk at all. Th coupon brings the whole set by express collect for a week's free examination Use the books a week and notify us to get them back if they don't please you If you like them send us only $2.80 in 7 days and $3.00 each month unti $24.80 is paid. If you prefer to pay cash with order send only $22.30. Th return privilege holds good just the same. Send the coupon NOW and get th consulting membership free. This part of the offer will be withdrawn whe the membership is filled. Remember — sending for the books does not obligat you to buy.

American Technical Society, Dept. G-36a,

What You Should Know About Heating and Ventilating.

How to Write and Read Building Specifications.

What You Should Know About Water Supply and Drainage.

How to Estimate the Cost of a Building.

What You Should Know About Carpentry and Building.

How to Build a Frame or a Brick Structure.

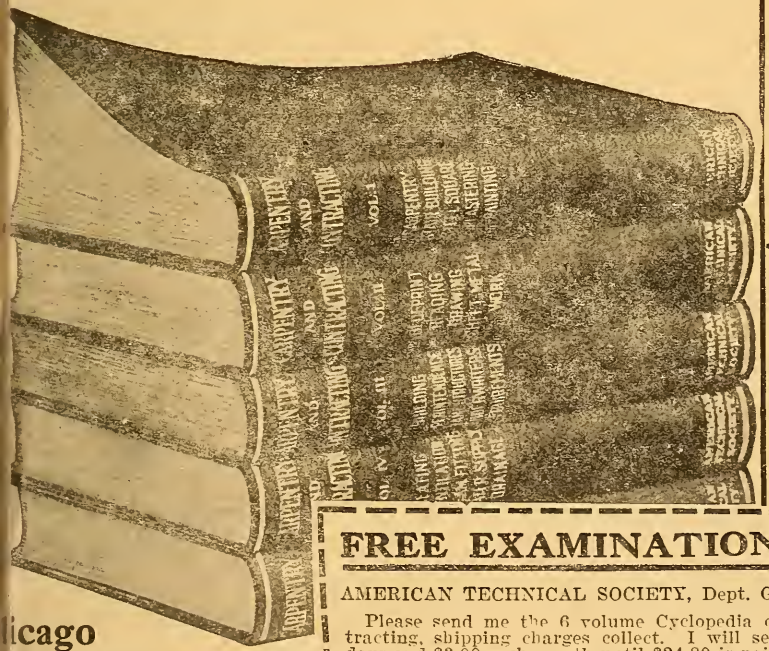
What You Should Know About Contracts and Legal Relations.

ou Ought To Know

The old days of hit-or-miss experience are passed. You have got **know** if you want to keep in the running now. A little of your are time and the Cyclopedia of Carpentry and Contracting will t you 'way ahead of the rest. See our FREE trial offer and easy yment plan below.

onsult Our Experts

With every set of these books we give free a one ar consulting membership in our society. This entitles you to nsult our engineers and experts on any building proposition, any ne for one year. Write often — ask as many questions as you e.



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How to Know Material and Select the Best.

1000 New and Better Ways of Doing Things.

How to Care for Tools.

What You Should Know About Plastering and Painting.

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY, Dept. G-36a, Chicago.

Please send me the 6 volume Cyclopedia of Carpentry and Contracting, shipping charges collect. I will send you $2.80 in seven days and $3.00 each month until $24.80 is paid or notify you to send for the books at your expense. If I buy the books I get a membership in your society free.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

Reference.....

Please fill out all of these lines.

Correspondence

What Is the American Legion Doing?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Is it the principle of the American Legion to try cutting wages and undermine the Brotherhoods? Have they joined with capital as an organization? The cry went up that the soldier did not get a square deal, yet some of them will come and work for about half what the scale calls for.

There were three of us working for the largest cafateria and restaurant company in Philadelphia. We always received the scale, the company had the reputation, as far as carpenters were concerned, of being ideal. Last year when the new scale was given, we had no trouble at all. It was paid without a moment's hesitation.

Two weeks ago we received quite a shock. For we learned that the assistant manager had decided to employ men from the American Legion. Union men? No, indeed. As Harry R. Tully is commander of Harry Ingersoll Post No. 174, 2230 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa., he thought it only right to help his men who were out of work. Fine! That showed a good fellowship on his part we all agree. This man came and worked for almost half the union scale, then another. Our Business Agent took the matter up with the commander of Ingersoll Post No. 174.

Three days later we were notified our services were no longer required. The men from the Legion still remain. If that is the practice of the American Legion it is not for the good of organized labor and should be made to show its hand, then the union will be able to judge whether it shall be Union or Legion. I do not know about other cities, but in Philadelphia that seems to be the way capital is trying to discourage us.

ROBERT E. STRACHAR,
1516 Ontario St.,
L. U. No. 1856 Philadelphia, Pa.

A Suggestion

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have an idea I wish to bring before the members of the United Brotherhood which I trust you will consider carefully.

From what I read in newspapers and magazines, the insistant need is co-operation, and more co-operation to bring about normalcy and good feeling. It seems to me the time is ripe, and the opportunity fine for us to do a great work that will be beneficial to the carpenters and the public.

First I wish to point out some of my reasons for offering this plan. Here in Miami, carpenters keep pouring in and many of us have not struck a lick in three and four months, work is slack, and not much doing. Now if these unfortunate men who drop in here from having read false advertisements are lucky enough to land a job, they do so at the sad expense of the citizens who have long since made this their permanent headquarters, and trying to pay for a house to live in. And worse still, if after landing here through misrepresentations they find chances slim they simply stuff their cards in their pockets and go to scabing, which is far more detrimental to us and our cause than the mere taking our jobs. Now it doesn't require a lawyer to see that this is wrong and not as it should be, and it doesn't require a lawyer to see the great injury we are going to ourselves in permiting such unbusiness-like methods, and Miami, as we all know, is not an exception to the rule.

A few years back when we were a hundred per cent union we demanded, and had, a voice in our municipal affairs. Today we are absolutely ignored in all public matters (for lack of co-operation). Now I wish to take you back to September, 1919, and point out a very sad error on our part (the unions of Miami) at this time there was an immense amount of work here, and a great amount of work that could not be started for lack of mechanics, the contractors and general public not knowing of any other way, advertised throughout the States for union men, stating conditions and wages. They were, at that time, not trying to create any friction, they only wanted a supply of men, but the

mechanics of Miami conceived the idea that the contractors were eager to flood our city with idle men, and thereby disrupt our organization, which I myself thought at that time. We then sent out notices to all union men to stay away from Miami, as we thought trouble was brewing, and some of the Locals went so far as to close their books and refused to take in any more members, which had the resemblance of good judgment at the time.

Then what happened? The business men of the town got together and organized an open shop Local of their own and imported men in here by the train load, and believe me, there was work a plenty for all union and non-union. I never was so surprised, but now go back to the time when they were advertising for union men—suppose, that instead of fighting back and retarding business and preventing the growth and prosperity of our magic city, we had cooperated with the business men. It stands beyond dispute that we would have been a hundred per cent union today in Miami and no man would be scabing with his card in his pocket.

And remember, its always the man on the inside who brings about disruption, and not the outsider.

In view of the circumstances as they confront us in these critical moments of unrest and idleness, would it not be wise to lay off these United States into zones and in each zone open up a reliable labor bureau for the benefit of ourselves and the public? The assessment needed to maintain such an office would be so insignificant that it would hardly be noticeable. And I am not sure if we could not get some support from the contractors in bonuses. Instruct every Local affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to notify each member who would be available in case of a rush for men in some other locality to register with the office of the particular zone he would like to engage in.

For instance, suppose Atlanta, Ga., was headquarters for this zone, and a man in Montana wished to locate in this zone he could register in Atlanta and when needed, could be profitably placed, his working card would not be a source of embarrassment to him and the community into which he went would be proud to have him. And I would suggest that no man be sent to any locality for work until headquarters was first

EVERSTICK

THE STICKY BACK

SHINGLES

STANDARD INDIVIDUAL SHINGLES
4 IN ONE SHINGLE
SLATE SURFACED ROLL ROOFINGS
DECORATIVE ROOFINGS
PLAIN COMPOSITION ROOFINGS

Lap Cement Tapes

Make it a pleasure to lay roofing—save 25 to 30 minutes per square in laying. Make a better joint—no Lap Cement to brush down a 45-ft. edge—no smeary seams.

EVERY CARPENTER A SALESMAN

Servicised roofings make a special appeal to the carpenter who wishes to please his customer. He can offer something better—something different.

Send us the names of prospective builders, we will send literature and samples.

Send for our Carpenter Salesman Proposition.

Look for this label

SERVICISED
LOOK FOR IT ON ALL PURCHASES

SERVICISED PRODUCTS CO. Inc.
Dept. H. Not
1st NAT'L BANK BLDG. CHICAGO

assured by the Local into which the man or men were to be sent in writing, bearing the Seal of the Local that certain men or contractors were in need of so many men and could use them for a specified time.

I would make it incumbent on the contractor or corporation to prove to the Local of their town that they were in actual need of so many men, and that there be some kind of a guarantee that these men would be used when ordered. I think it unfair and unjust to compel a contractor to bear the expense of transportation if he is willing to use union men, pay union wages, and otherwise adhere to union principles it seems to me he has done his part. I think the Carpenters Union should be the business head of the building industry of the United States and control it in a systematic business-like way, by supplying men where same are wanted, and prevent them from going where they are not needed. I believe in this way we would show a spirit of co-operation and in the near future win back the confidence and patronage we once enjoyed. Our present loose methods are very expensive to organized labor and also to the public.

Fraternally yours,
W. L. FLOWERS,
L. U. No. 993. Miami, Fla.

Something to Think Over

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There has been in the late months and years a great deal of talking and writing about "Americanism," "patriotism," "pro-thisism," and "pro-thatism." Especially was this so during the termination and immediately after the war closed. All our press was overloaded with "patriotic" bombast, and so loaded with fervid militant propaganda of "this is the thing" and "that is the thing to do," that a great many of our true blue patriots turned a sickly foreign hue at the mass of purulent profiteering propaganda put out by the press of the land in the name of "liberty."

Now that tense nervous excitement over the war has subsided, and the general public has reached that comatose condition that it is merely sitting by and watching the general apathy of our former loud yelling "dollar" Americans toward administrating any "tonic" to the suffering, collapsed "patient"; while the wave of crime that is the aftermath of all "great" crimes, goes merrily on, and the agencies that caused the "great" crime are using every means on earth, under the earth, and above the earth, to combat the stalking nightmare of their own creation. It is well if the patient, long suffering workmen and work women took a good, clear look at the situation that confronts them.

Abraham Lincoln was confronted with an almost insurmountable situation in the early sixties, that strained every resource to overcome. All honor to the men in blue that overcame, but did any working men of our present day ever seriously consider and think what caused that condition that our great Abraham Lincoln, and the boys in blue had to put down? Go and read our long list of court decisions made by our great "legal" system "legalizing" human property; there you have the cause. Go and read our great "Supreme" Court decision in the Dred Scott case and you have the culmanating scene that sent a million men to murdered graves. Yes; saved by the boys in blue. All honor to them, but what about the system that did its best to destroy?

Theodore Roosevelt, that master American that we all delight to honor, gripped the beast by the horns, and would have thrown him had we had the undivided support of the producing people of the nation, when he advocated "recall the judicial decisions," do not recall judges, but recall the decisions. Theodore Roosevelt lost prestige with the powers that be, immediately, and his power waned. He hit the whole nail of American injustice, and corporate greed squarely on the head, and would have driven it home had he not been downed by the interests he fouled.

When American workmen seriously and conscientiously considers the source of all our unjust working conditions, the unjust piling up wealth and power by our legal decisions in the hands of a few, the glutinous profiteering by the interests that are directly under the instructions of our legal decisions, and the abject slavery of our people to the system that renders those decisions, then, and not till then, will he come to realize the great mind of that master American, who realized what a Utopian condition would be created. There would be no strikes, for there would be no cause to strike. There would be no lockouts, for there would be no cause for any one to

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

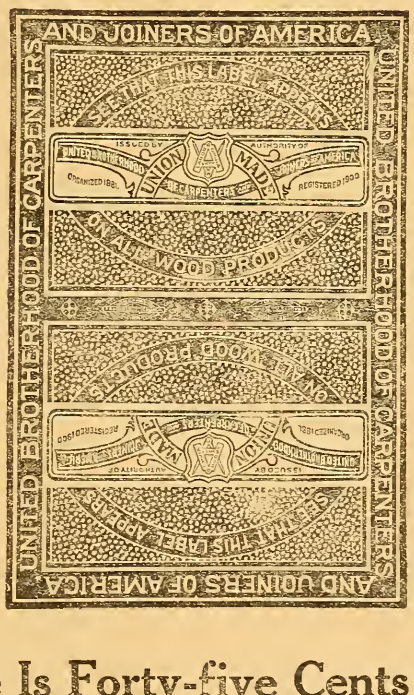
(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the quality of the Brotherhood playing cards.



The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

be locked out. There would be no open shop, for then there would be no closed shop. There would be no scab, for there would be no sore. There would be no great thieving railroads with millions of acres of the peoples land locked away from them, and poor homeless fellows walking the streets starving, for that land would go to the people from whom stolen.

There would be no great bloated bondholders of our profiteering coal combines, with the poor fellows digging away their lives in unhealthy underground diggins, and the bloated bondholders squandering and gambling away the blood sweat of the workers.

Had a hundred thousand men marched on Washington and demanded that those decisions legalizing human property, and demanding the recall of the Rred Scott decision a million men would have led peaceful lives.

As long as the American public bow down and worship our courts as they do, just as long will strike and lockouts, industrial and social war will continue.

There are truths that hurt to have published, and our legal system will fight to a finish to see that no change comes that will free the industrial workers. Our Supreme Court has rendered more than one Dred Scott decision in nature, even if called by some other name.

PAUL DUNLAPS,
37 Terrace Ave.,
L. U. No. 642. Richmond, Cal.

Union Pianos and Talking Machines

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On December 4, 1920, a number of members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Workers' International Union, among them Chas. Dold, President and organizer of the organization for the past twenty-three years, organized and incorporated the De Luxe Piano Co., located at Chicago, Ill. This company manufactures upright pianos, player pianos and talking machines, and is operating along co-operative lines. The members of the company assure us that the instruments manufactured are the best obtainable, second to none. They invite inspection and comparison. Their prices, they say, are in keeping with quality. We are authorized to say to our readers that a liberal discount will be allowed to all good standing members of Local Unions to Trade Unions, and Central Bodies.

We believe this to be the first attempt ever made by Organized Labor of America to establish a real co-operative piano and talking machine factory. The success or non-success of this enterprise should be of serious concern to Organized Labor. It, therefore, behooves the members of Organized Labor to give this new effort their fullest and unqualified support, thus assuring absolute success.

If you want to buy a piano, player piano, grand piano, or talking machine, apply to the De Luxe Piano Co., 814 Rees St., Chicago, Ill. They will cheerfully supply all the information desired as to styles, prices, etc.

Another way to aid the De Luxe Piano Co. would be to see your local dealer and to urge him to handle the De Luxe product.

We believe that the struggle in which these members are engaged merits your support to that extent at least. If, at a later day, success shall have been achieved, we shall be only too glad to remember our friends in times of stress.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. DODD, Secy.-Treas.

Unfair to Union Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our International Organization would be grateful if you would call the attention of your readers to the fact that the Premier Malt Products Co., of Decatur, Ill., and Steubenville, O., manufacturing "White Banner Malt Extract" for home brew purposes is operating its plants under non-union conditions.

Previously these plants were "breweries" and were operated under union conditions. Since they were remodeled into syrup manufacturing plants, which work is identical with that performed in breweries, the attitude of the employers has been to operate under the so-called "open shop."

The so-called "open shop" movement, as you are well aware, is nothing less than attempt on the part of the employers to destroy Organized Labor and operate a non-union shop closed to union men.

We also wish you would call your readers' attention to the fact that the fight against the La Crosse Refining Co., of La Crosse, Wis., is still on. This firm declared for the so-called "open shop."

The unfair products of this firm are:

"Bodext" (used in breweries).
"Maltose" (used in bakeries).
"Elf Brand" (used for home brew).

These products are sold by jobbers and dealers, much of the syrup being used for home brew.

There are innumerable "fair" products on the market which can be bought by members of Organized Labor.

Assuring you that we will appreciate your co-operation in this matter, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
ADAM HUEBNER,
JOHN RADER,
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,
General Secretaries, Cincinnati, O.

Brotherly Love

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With your permission we would like to take up a small space in "The Carpenter" to express our hearty thanks for what the members of L. U. No. 297, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America did for us.

Brotherly love was shown to myself and wife. Our home was burned to the ground and we lost everything, clothes and all. We had no other place to go but our neighbors. I appealed to my brother members and in response a number of the carpenters came out Saturday after dinner and built our home complete. We could have moved in Saturday evening at 5:00 p. m.

Again I want to thank them, for they surely did show us true brotherly love. We will never forget the members of L. U. No. 297. I stand ready to help and return this great kindness.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. HOLLAND,
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Member L. U. No. 297.

Won't Use Union Carpenters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having received many inquiries concerning the following firms, from a great many different organizations over the country, we ask you to insert same in your next issue of the Carpenters' Journal.

This is a circular letter we have sent to many Local Unions.

The Red Star and Kansas Milling Co. of this city do decline, and have, for the past year, declined to use union carpenters.

It is requested that all brothers be advised to do all in their own power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between the Carpenters and Joiners of America and the above named firms.

Conditions here are bad, and many men are idle.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. J. HUGHES, R. S.
Member L. U. 201. Wichita, Kas.

Information Wanted

The accompanying photograph is a good likeness of Herman Lemke, formerly a member of L. U. No. 272. Any one knowing of his whereabouts address Mrs. Herman Lemke, 1022 Union Ave., Chicago Heights, Ill.

Why Farms Are Idle

In the last five years the selling price of farm land and improvements increased 65 per cent and in some sections the net return on this purchase price is less than the ordinary interest on mortgages and similar investments, said Secretary of Agriculture Meredith in his annual report.

"Much loose thinking and many wrong conclusions are based on false impressions concerning the profitableness of farming. The increase in farm profits during the war was inevitably transitory. Moreover, measured in purchasing power, they shrank rapidly as a result of the rise in general commodity prices. Owing to the highly competitive character of his business and the lack of organization, the farmer has had no effective means of preventing the impairment of his profits; his only recourse has been to migrate to the city and change his occupation, a course actually followed by many.

"In the light of these facts and a fear of a continued decline of profits, it is clear why the tendency to expand the crop area has been suddenly reversed."

Casual Comment

Put your organization first or you won't last—get busy on that 500,000 mark.

* * *

Play fair—spend union-earned money for Union-Labeled products.

* * *

All vast achievements are the result of a large number of persons uniting in a mutually helpful enterprise. Let us unite in demanding the Union Label, card and button.

* * *

Union membership helps you to live in comfort, not merely to exist.

* * *

The employer who takes labor by the hand, rather than by the throat, will fare best in the long run.

* * *

What you do today will have an effect tomorrow. Remember this when inclined to spend your union-earned money for non-union products.

* * *

Don't for get the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions, the more the employe should support them. There's a financial reason. Think it over.

* * *

The One Big Union was given another shove into oblivion when Arthur Evans, General Secretary of its mining department, denounced this "Mulligan form of organization" and resigned.

* * *

By helping others we help ourselves. Always demand the Union Label. Look for the shop card and working button.

* * *

It is significant that bonus and similar schemes are always advocated by anti-union employers, whose pretense and deceit are best shown by their so-called "open shop" claims.

* * *

Prices have reached their low level and will now begin to rise, is the prediction of D. R. Crissinger, comptroller of the currency. This statement is a contradiction to the claims of those who are urging wage reductions.

* * *

Safeguard your health—refuse sweatshop products. Demand the Union Label.

The Union Label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance."

* * *

We are being swamped with "stay away" notices from many of our Locals throughout the country and as a consequence we are unable to run them in "The Carpenter," as our space is limited. With the unemployment conditions prevailing it would be well for those contemplating change, to get in touch with the Business Agent or Local Secretary of the locality before leaving their own home town.

* * *

If the wage cutting employers would stop and think there is not a sane rational working man in these United States today who would object to having back his 1914 contract, if he could get back his 1914 purchasing power of the dollar.

* * *

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the Union Label, card or button when spending money.

* * *

The trade union movement goes on in spite of minor reverses. The spirit of humanity calls us forward. If you are a member of Organized Labor and are hindering the progress of this institution, get out of the organization so that it may not carry a dead load.

* * *

We may not win all our strikes that are called, but even if we lose, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we have stood by the principles for which we fought and have not lost.

* * *

The Union Label is a weapon that profits the employer equally with the employe, but only so long as both aim at the same object. It can never be turned against the employe, because it is the latter's exclusive property, to be given or withdrawn at pleasure.

* * *

Industrial courts are nothing but schemes for reducing the workers to industrial servitude without their consent, while the injunction evil is similarly handled.

The present business depression is caused by the Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations. Their holdup of the public for war time prices and profits for their old stock and their refusal to place orders for new goods which are offered by the manufacturers at greatly reduced prices, has resulted in the closing of the factories and at the same time, creating a scarcity of goods in the hands of the retailers.

* * *

Their evident purpose in the declaration of the "open shop" is to divert attention from their holdup of the public by trying to blame labor for high prices.

* * *

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others, until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence, and concentrated with unerring precision.

* * *

The fact is that the purchasing power of a day's labor is not now and has not been as great as it was before the war began in 1914, and the standard of living of the American worker must be measured by the amount of commodities that he could buy for a day's labor in 1914 as compared with the present purchasing power of a day's labor.

* * *

It is no remedy for the present stagnation to decrease wages, lengthen hours of labor or decrease the purchasing power of the worker. It will tend only to further depress industry.

* * *

The Union Label is the "In Hoc Signo Vinces" of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from the sweatshop and tenement house, and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty.

* * *

The Union Label is an inspiration, a guide-post and a rallying point for the energetic and conscientious women in every community, and for this reason the Woman's Union Label League came

* * *

The little matter of wages, hours and conditions of work receive no attention to speak of in these ads. They are too unimportant to deal with, of course.

Don't leave it to the "clique" to do all the work of the Local Union including agitation for the Label, card and button, as many minds and hands make the job easier.

* * *

Confidence and leadership are necessary in any movement, hence the necessity for you to always demand the Union Label, shop card and working button.

* * *

In discussing the spying agencies that are fattening on the employing interests of the country that are soft enough to fall for the graft, Wm. J. Burns, one of the best known detectives, complains that "as a class the detectives are the biggest lot of blackmailing thieves that ever went unwhipped of justice." Burns ought to know.

* * *

The Union Label acts as an educator, organizer and directer for the public, thus making the purchaser the intelligent and friendly ally of, instead of the indifferent foe to organized labor.

* * *

The Union Label is an appeal to principle — principle that is above price; the principle that a dollar expended in the maintenance of fair labor is worth more in the end than a dollar saved at the bargain counter.

* * *

Due to the maladministration of industry and principally and primarily because of the studied and calculated arbitrary policies of reactionary employers, there has come upon us a state of unemployment which is depriving fully three and a half million working people of the opportunity to earn a living.

* * *

The Union Label, shop card or button stands for the glory, the advancement and the solidarity of the sacred cause of Organized Labor.

* * *

The unscrupulous pirates of finance, having squeezed the consumer during the period of the war are now broadening their field and enriching themselves by squeezing both the producer and consumer.

* * *

Union labor opponents seem to have engaged in a concerted national advertised campaign to seek to discredit the organizations and methods of the workers.

Foreign Trade Notes

Geermany is using window cords made of paper.

* * *

It is estimated that there are 80,000 unemployed in South Wales.

* * *

A London carriage manufacturer employs more than 300 one-armed men.

* * *

Nearly 5,000,000 unemployed in Germany are receiving aid from the Government.

* * *

The wage reduction being put in force in the United States have thus far failed to affect wages paid in Great Britain.

* * *

The Japanese Government has announced the discovery of a method of utilizing of steel, which, if adopted, would make Japan wholly independent of steel products.

* * *

Over 200.000 iron and metal workers in Sweden have threatened to suspend work unless they are granted an increase in wages.

* * *

There continues to be a succession of strikes, of which the tramway strike at Calcutta and a strike of 6,000 employes at the Parel workshops, Bombay and Baroda, central India, are the most important.

* * *

New Zealand is experiencing a shortage of labor which is interfering with the industrial progress of the country. The tide of immigration is not sufficient to keep up with the demands, and it has become imperative that the depleted ranks of workers be filled by natives, who must be taught trades.

The Motive Power of Your Brain

"Interest is the thing that runs your brains—kind of a motor attachment," says a fiction writer.

Without interest you do not get far in any undertaking—you soon falter and fall out of the ranks.

But fortunately interest is not wholly automatic — it is something you can grow. By a reasonable direction of your habits of thought and work you can accumulate a store of reserve interest in almost any subject.

The best and most direct way to get up enthusiasm over any line of action is to start right in to work.

The longer you contemplate doing something that is not naturally interesting and attractive to you, the harder it becomes, the less pliable your mind and attention regarding that particular subject, and the more weak excuses will be suggested to the conscious mind by the unconscious, which always prefers inactivity to work.

Interest is stimulated by knowledge of a subject. Anyone who is thoroughly acquainted with a subject finds it interesting and can make it interesting to others. It is related of a famous scientist that he could make a lecture upon grasshoppers as interesting to his audience as the most absorbing romance.

The same great teacher is reported to have kept a pupil at work three long days examining a single fish, at the end of which time he (the pupil) had discovered a most impressive list of details, many of which were new and interesting. "But best of all—and this was the real purport and interest of the lesson—the student had acquired the knowledge that a careful examination of an uninteresting subject tended to develop a live and active interest therein which interest then tended to spur on attention to further acts of perception."

It is by such practice that one gets control of perception and attention and can arouse and direct interest almost at will.

Interest cannot be wholly a matter of will, wholly mechanical. To be kept alive it must be fed upon new discoveries, new facts, new successes of new mental pictures of the end in view. These new details are brought into consciousness by the use of perception and attention. Just as the student, referred to above, discovered interesting detail after detail about the fish in the course of three days' concentrated examination, so you can take any subject and discover new facts that will expand your understanding and increase your interest.

Pass It On

If a "good one" you should hear,
Pass it on.
Stories always bring good cheer,
Pass it on.
You will find that this is true;
When your beak is old and blue,
This same tale they'll tell to you,
Pass it on.

—The Kablegram.

President Holland Recommends Treasury Savings Securities to Organized Labor

In a New Year's message to Organized Labor, James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, recommends the new Savings Securities issued by the Treasury Department to the union men and women of New York State as the best medium in which to invest their savings.

The new Dollar Treasury Savings Stamp, he said, has been issued by the Government in order to make it easy for the workers in industry to save. He suggests that the Central Labor Bodies of the State pass resolutions relative to the movement and that the best men in the ranks of Organized Labor be chosen as Savings Chairmen in order to assure the success of the work among the workingmen and women of this State.

President Holland's message, which has just been sent to all the labor organizations in New York State, from his office in New York City, reads in part as follows:

"Right at the beginning of the New Year, I am taking this opportunity of calling your attention to and expressing my approval of the new Savings Securities issued by the Treasury Department —the Dollar Savings Stamp and the $25 Treasury Savings Certificate, which have been brought out to make it easy for the worker in industry to save.

"This Treasury Department plan for saving on the part of the worker is just a straight, cold-blooded business proposition. It is not a question of patriotism or sentiment, just hard-headed business sense.

"Your National and State leaders have endorsed the movement in their separate Conventions, and I now urge that complete co-operation be extended throughout our organization wherever and as requested.

"I understand that the Central Labor Bodies have been requested to pass a resolution favoring the movement and to furnish the Labor Section of the Government Loan Organization, 120 Broadway, New York City, with the name of a member from each union who will act as a Savings Chairman in that union, and a point of contact, to whom will be sent regularly all information of interest to the membership regarding the movement.

"I suggest that such a resolution be brought before each Central Body and that in making up the list of representatives to act as Savings Chairmen, due care be used and the proper individual chosen for the responsibility—one who will lend strength and dignity to the thrift and savings movement and reflect credit to the union.

"The member chosen to represent each union as Savings Chairman is requested:

"1st. To carry out the instructions of their Central Labor Body by presenting for immediate action a resolution urging their membership to take advantage of the opportunity to save against financial worries by joining a Government Savings Association in the shop in which he is employed, or in case such an Association is not in existence, to co-operate with the Labor Section of the Government Loan Organization, and with their employer that such an Association may be formed.

"2nd. That they furnish the Labor Section of the Government Loan Organization, 120 Broadway, with a list of the names of the members who are acting as Shop Stewards or Shop Chairmen, and the name and address of the industry in which they are employed.

"3rd. That they will read before the membership at their monthly meeting four-minute talks, which will be furnished—such talks will embody valuable information of interest to the membership.

"There is no doubt about the advisability of carefully carrying out these separate duties, and I urge that due importance be attached to this work and it be carefully carried out.

"The Shop Chairmen or Stewards are requested to confer with their employers and arrange for a committee to co-operate with the Labor Section of the Government Loan Organization to supervise the formation of a Government Savings Association.

"This is the one vital step that carries out the best judgment and recommendation of your leaders as expressed at the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Montreal and the Convention of the New York State Federation of Labor at Binghamton."

What Is a Necessity?

If you stop to think it over necessities are few in number, and hard to name, aside from food, clothing and shelter.

At the present day and date we have

come to regard many things as necessities, simply because they were useful and by no means luxuries.

For instance, take the railroads of the country — we all agree that they are necessities—and yet men traveled great distances and transported great quantities of goods before there were any railroads.

Men transmitted messages over long distances before there were telegraphs, telephones or mail services.

Men built the pyramids before there were steam hoists or even derricks.

Men crossed the ocean before there were steamships—but,

Railroads and telegraphs, and hoisting machinery, and the thousand and one other things that we have come to regard as necessities are so called because they save time and make quick accomplishment possible for the men who build.

They are the tools men work with. The ingenuity of man has always turned in the direction of making accomplishment easier for man, and the first step has been to devise tools with which he can work to best advantage.

The great engines that turn the wheels of our factories are tools of industry. They are carefully housed and guarded against wear and tear, rust and accident. Why? Not because they are pretty to look at or because men like to stand and watch the wheels go round, but because breaks and deterioration means loss of time, the expenditure of labor, and funds for repairs, and a set back to industry.

No man would think of buying a fine electric motor and setting it out in the yard to work until the weather ruined it—or thieves or vandals destroyed it. A man who did such a thing would be considered crazy. If he threw a few boards over it and called that protection for it, he would be considered just as crazy. Proper housing for this tool is a necessity because it prevents loss of time and value.

If this is true, and I think few will deny that it is, why isn't it equally true of the modern tool chest for the mechanic?

The outfit of tools used by the average mechanic has grown as have the tools of commerce and general industry, through the universal desire to save time, and to make men's work easier for men. A hammer and a cold chisel will turn a nut—but a good wrench turns it in a fiftieth fraction of time, and with a fiftieth of the effort.

A man could grind a mass of steel away to any shape desired with bits of stone, infinite patience and great care, but a lathe or milling machine shapes it in tone ten thousanth of the time—and so it goes.

A man can throw his tools in a heap on his bench, or into a mess of tools in a drawer under it. He can take a soap box and put a cover on it to keep his tools in, but he shouldn't because the time has come when a good tool chest is as much a part of the machinist's outfit as his bench, hammer or pliers.

His tools should be well housed, safe from injury, easy of access, and protected from borrowers or thieves. It is simply bringing the general principle down to the concrete. The workman, like the head of an industrial plant, must feel the head of an industrial plant, must feel that such care of his tools is a necessity because it saves time and guards against a loss of value and a delay to industry.—Machinists' Journal.

The Working Man

He makes everything.
He makes butter and eats oleo.
He makes overcoats and freezes.
He builds palaces and lives in shacks.
He raises the corn and eats the husks.
He builds automobiles and walks home.
He makes kid gloves and wears mittens.
He makes fine tobacco and chews scrap.
He makes fine flour and eats stale bread.
He makes fine clothing and wears shoddy.
He makes good cigars and smokes stogies.
He builds electric light plants and burns oil.
He makes silk shirts and wears cotton.
He produces fine beef and eats the soup bone.
He makes carriages and pushes a wheelbarrow.
He makes broadcloth pants and wears overalls.
He makes meerschaum pipes and smokes a cob.
He makes stovepipe hats and wears cheap derbies.

He digs the gold and has his teeth filled with cement.

He builds fine cafes and eats at the lunch counter.

He makes patent leather shoes and wears brogans.

He builds baseball grandstands and sits in the bleachers.

He makes the palace car and rides in the side-door sleeper.

He builds grand opera houses and goes to the movies.

He makes silk suspenders and holds his pants up with nails.

He makes fine furniture and uses cheap installment stuff.

He makes the shrouds, the coffin, and tombs, and when he dies he sleeps in Potter's Field.—New Majority.

A Few Questions

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee, or a key to the lock of his hair?

Can his eyes be called an academy because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what gems are found? Who travels on the bridge of his nose?

Can he use, when shingling, the roof of his mouth, the nails on the ends of his toes?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail? If so, what did he do?

How does he sharpen his shoulder blades? I'll be hanged if I know, do you?

Can he sit in the shape of the palms of his hands or beat on the drum of his ears?

Does the calf of his leg eat the corn on his toes? If so, why not grow corn on the ear?—Exchange.

Warning

Labor must be on guard against a grave danger, from which it can save itself if it will. The danger is the peril of being misled by false friends, by impractical leaders and unsound thinkers. These self-appointed leaders seek to exert an influence that is altogether unwarranted by their experience. Their inexperience makes them foolhardy. They would lead labor into the morass of untried, impractical and unsafe experiments, where high barriers would be erected between employers and employes, and society in general would suffer.

Labor should be deaf to the soap-box orator and his dangerous theories. Labor should avoid as a pestilence the agitator who comes in the guise of the worker, but who would wreck the very house that labor is building wherein it may seek shelter from the elements of industrial strife.

The employer who takes labor by the hand rather than by the throat will fare best in the long run. And in like manner will the worker fare best who deserves to be taken by the hand. The man who is your employer has his side of the question. His brains in many cases built the business that gives you and yours your daily bread. Consideration by the worker of his own interests and the interests of his employer should be his economic ideal. Pulling apart won't get anywhere. Pulling together will win the race.

A Happy Man Now

(By Frank Cross.)

A non-union Carpenter once had in mind
A non-union town he'd love to find;
Of such a place he did not know,
He worried and worried just where to go.

Wandered he from East to West,
Seeking that place of rest, sweet rest,
Stopping only where he thought best
Decided to give Carmi a test.

Soon he learned of 1952.
Well, now from here I'll have to skidoo
I'll go straight to hell, I'll hoof it through,
A scab can't beat a railroad crew.

Time went on and he made it through,
Just how he did it, I never knew,
So he butted right in, not ringing the bell.
The old Devil arose from his sleeping cell;
"Who in the hell are you?" was his harsh reply.
"Oh, now, Devil, I'm a Carpenter from Carmi."

Well, Mr. Carpenter, I guess that's true,
Done heard of you through 1952,
So you'll have to beat it straight on through,
The Carpenters here are organized too."

Finally he returned from his trip to hell,
He certainly did announce it well,
That the Devil himself wouldn't stand the smell,
Of a non-union Carpenter on a job in hell.

Recompense

I saw two sowers in Life's field at morn,
To whom came one in angel guise and said,
"Is it for labor that a man is born?
"Lo: I am Ease. Come ye and eat my bread!"
Then gladly one forsook his task undone
And with the Tempter went his slothful way,
The other toiled until the setting sun
With stealing shadows blurred the dusty day.

Ere harvest time, upon earth's peaceful breast
Each laid him down among the unreaping dead.
"Labor hath other recompense than rest,
Else were the toiler like the fool," I said;
"God meteth him not less, but rather more
Because he sowed and others reaped his store."

Craft Problems

Stairbuilding Problems

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

(School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

The two branches of the building trade that puzzle carpenters most are roof framing and stair building. Both are studies of the steel square. An understanding of both subjects will enable mechanics to solve and master many difficult problems encountered in practicing their trade. Both studies teach men how to read plans and layout work, and help them to think mechanically. Pratt Institute, in endeavoring to be of service to carpenters, is developing courses of study in these subjects, treating them from the point of view of the carpenter and what he needs to know rather than that of a specialist. To be the first man put to work on a job and the last man to be laid off, a mechanic must know just a little more than the other fellow. He must use part of his spare time in self improvement. A series of problems selected from the course of study in stair building as conducted at Pratt Institute is submitted for the benefit of the readers of "The Carpenter" who are unable to attend these classes in the hope that some suggestions may be made that will be helpful and that can be put to the test.

Probably the most difficult problem of all, is to determine the height of the newel and posts. If the posts are turned or paneled, a flat surface must be provided to receive the hand rail and strings at their respective heights. Quite a problem is therefore presented in locating the various stations that the hand rail and strings will intersect the posts. To begin with, the foreman must lay the job out full size on the floor or a board, as shown in Fig. 1. From this layout the many measurements are to be taken.

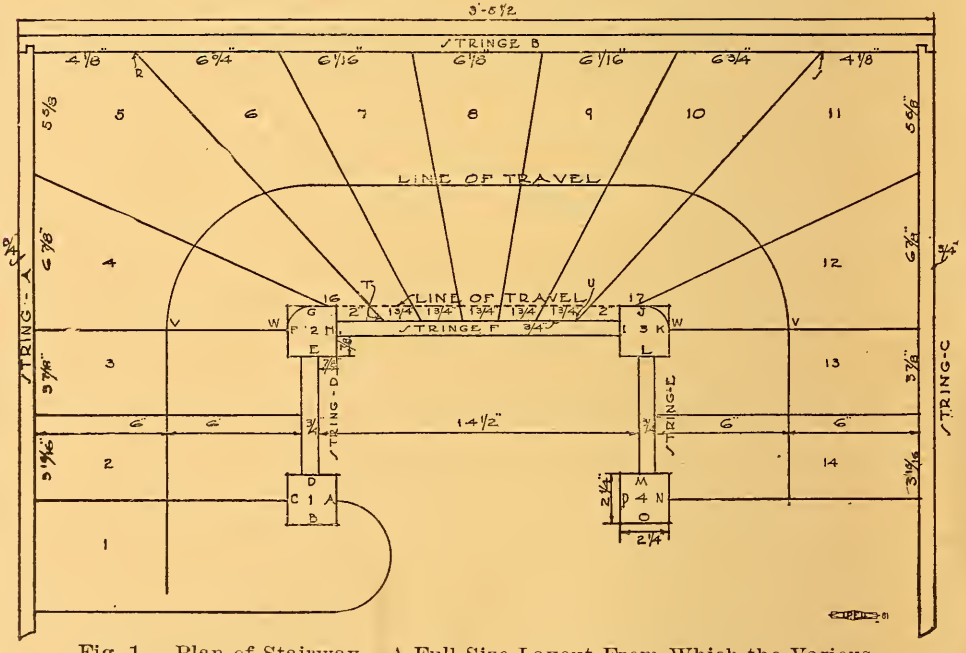


Fig. 1.—Plan of Stairway. A Full Size Layout From Which the Various Measurements Are to Be Taken.

To delelop newel post No. 1 the starting newel is generally larger than the angle posts and has a base. The newel drop the stairway and the finished cap on top.

To develop the length of the post,

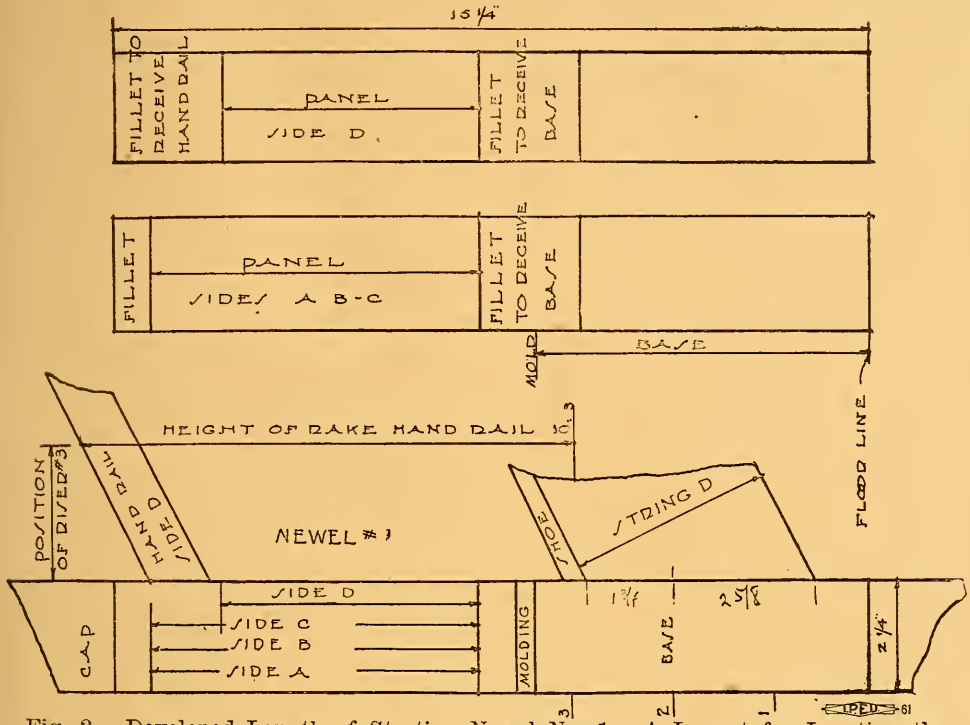


Fig. 2.—Developed Length of Starting Newel No. 1. A Layout for Locating the Stations Where String O and the Hand Rail Over the Strings Intersect the Face of the Newel.

receives string D and the hand rail over string D. In this particular problem the posts are paneled, square fillets being

draw two parallel lines on a board as shown in Fig. 2, a distance apart (2¼ inches) equal to the width of the post

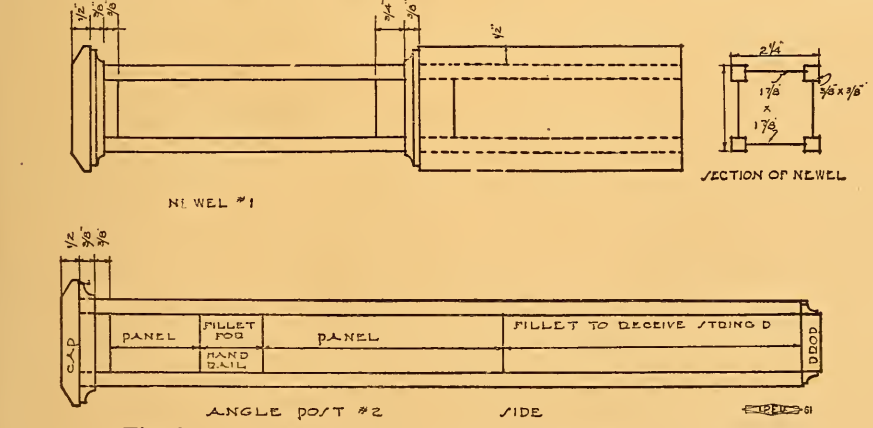


Fig. 3.—Details of Newel and Posts. Information Required to Make the Layout, Fig. 2.

glued in at the respective heights to receive the hand rails and strings, allowing for the carriages, lath, plaster and

to be used. Square a line across the bottom for the floor level and begin working from this line. (Note.—The

design of the newel and angle posts used in this particular problem are shown in Fig. 3.) Tread 3 is the highest level point to be used in laying out this particular level. Step off as shown in Fig. 2 on the side of the newel, steps 1, 2 and 3. Measure up from the floor level, the height of the base 6¾ in. and also ⅜ in. for the base molding and square of string D, measure the string on a plumb line after laying it out for housing and notice that the top edge is a certain distance (1¾ in.) above the level of tread 2 and the bottom edge of the string a distance below tread 2 at the point where the string enters the newel. Transfer these measurements to the layout, Fig. 2, measuring above (1¾ in.)

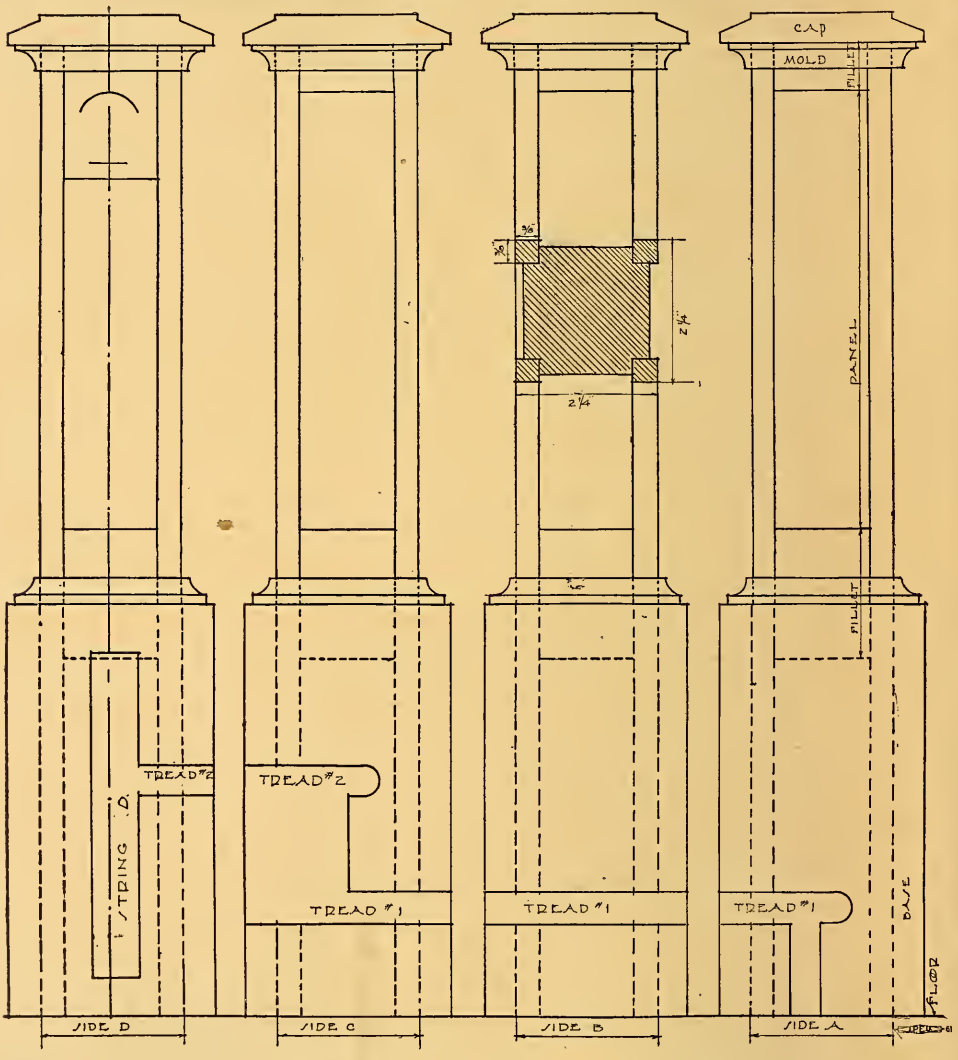


Fig. 4.—The Finished Newel, With the Layout, Fig. 2. Transfered to the Respective Sides of the Newel, Ready for Housing.

lines across the layout. Measure up from the base mold ¾ in. for the bottom rail of the panel that will show above the base, the panels stopping at the same level on all sides. To find the position and below (2⅝ in.) the level of tread 2 on the side of the newel and apply the pitch board as shown and line in the top and bottom edge. Run in a parallel line to the top edge of the string D a distance

apart equal to the thickness (⅜ in.) of the shoe or cap molding to be used. This completes the layout of the bottom.

Side D of the newel determines the height because the hand rail over string D finishes against that side. Experience has proven that a convenient height for the average person to grip a hand rail on the rake is 2 ft. 6 in. above the tread level, immediately over a riser line. Refering to the plan, Fig. 1, the nearest riser line to the face of the newel is riser 3, this same point must be located on the layout. Measure the distance on the plan, Fig. 1, from the face of the newel to riser 3 on the inside line of which in this string D problem is 2⅝ in. and produce a line parallel to the side of the newel. The height of the hand rail should be 2 ft. 6 in. above this point or 10 in. in this problem and from this point thus obtained apply the pitch board and project the top of the hand rail down until it intersects the face of the newel. Lay in a line parallel to the top edge a distance apart (1 in.) equal to the thickness of the hand rail to be used. The top rail should show above the top of the hand rail the same width (⅜ in.) as the stiles of the panels after the cap mold has been mitered around. Measure above the top of the hand rail on the face of the newel a distance equal to the width (⅜ in.) of the top rail plus the width of the cap mold and square a line across the layout. This gives the exact height of newel No. 1, 15¼ in., the cap being fastened on the top, the cap molding breaking the joint. With the positions of the string and hand rail determined the panels can very easily be laid out. The panel stops on all four sides on the same level above the base mold. On sides A, B and C square a line across at the level of the top of the hand rail, on side D stop the panel below the bottom of the hand rail and glue in a fillet to receive it. Glue in fillets on the various sides as shown in Fig. 2 and dress off and sandpaper flush with the face of the newel.

Lay out on the sides of the newel for housing and house as shown in Fig. 4. Begin by laying out side A with the face of riser 1 in the center of the newel. Rise up the height of the riser (2 in.) as shown and layout tread 1, continue tread 1 across side B and also side C, rising up on the center line of side C, the height of the riser and layout tread 2, continuing the level of tread 2 across side D. The exact height of the string can be taken from the layout, Fig. 2, measuing as before above and below the level of tread 2. The face of the string may or may not be in the center of the newel. The location is determined by the finish or trim of the face of the string, the center of the cap or shoe is the center of the hand rail and the center of the hand rail must be the center of the newel. Lay in lines for the thickness of strings, treads and risers from the face lines and house out the required depth, except side C, house the width of the riser completely out, so that the riser can be inserted from the back.

Note.—The measurements used in this problem are taken from a model approximately one-third full size. The model affords individual study without losing its practical value. The measurements are given to enable the reader to check up with work and by substituting full size measurements in their place, will have a commercial job.

(To Be Continued.)

An Inquiry

Will some brother illustrate for me a simple rule for laying off Hopper Mitres and Bevels?

CHAS. GRAHAM
Box 23, Merchants Sta. St. Louis, Mo.

How to Obtain Length and Cuts of Rafters

Find lengths and cuts for one-third pitch building to be 32 ft. wide, 12 on tongue, 8 on blade, the tongue will give the seat cut and the blade the plumb cut for the common rafter for the corresponding hip or valley substitute, 17 on the tongue, the tongue giving the seat cut.

The length of rafters for a 1 ft. run are found to be 1,442 for the common rafter and 1,876 for the hip or valley rafter. Having the length for 1 ft. in run, it is easy to find the length of the rafter for any run in either feet or inches by multiplying the length given by the number of feet in the run and point off as many places in the product as there are decimal figures used in the solution, and reduce to feet and inches thus: 1,142 multiplied by 16 equals 23,072, divided by 12, equals 19 2-12 in., which is the length for the common rafter.

To get length of hip or valley: 1.876 multiplied by 16 equals 30,016, divided

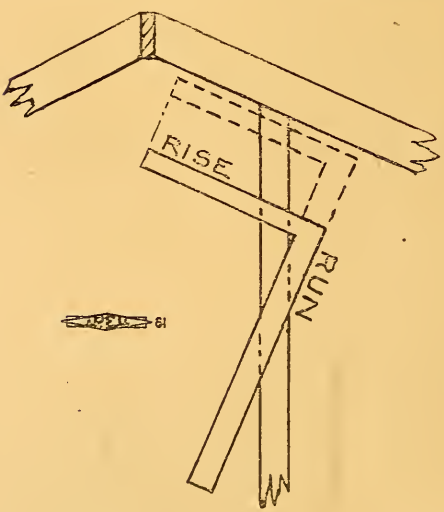
by 12, equals 25, which is length of hip or valley. To find the common difference in the length of jacks, multiply the length of common rafter (1,442) by the number of inches in the spacing and divide by 12, thus if the jacks be placed 16 in. on centers, 1,442 multiplied by 16 equals 23,072, divided by 12, equals 19 2-12 in. For the side cut of the jack take 12 on the tongue and length of common rafter on blade 1,442 (or 14 5-12) on the blade, blade gives cut. To get side cut of hip or valley take 17 on the tongue, 18¾ on the blade, blade giving the cut, the figures giving side cut of the jacks will also give the cut across the face of the roof boards to fit in the valley or over the hip, the tongue giving the cut.

M. S. WILKEY.

2524 E. William St. Decatur, Ill.

A Simple Way to Secure the Difference in Length of Gable Studding

Take the length of first stud, place square on whatever pitch is to foot run, slide square to required distance on centers, on the run, and the figures on



upper end of square will be the difference; shorter or longer as may be required. It is best to use a wide board with a straight edge.

J. B. TABB,

Norfolk, Va.

Another Method of Obtaining the Square Root

(By John Cass.)

While studying an article by John Upton in the February number of "The Carpenter," defining the method of doing square root, I accidently discovered a method of finding square root, when the nearest whole number is all that is required, which does not have to be studied at all. Just as sure as the blue laws will take the sun out of Sunday, this method takes the study out of finding square root. All that is necessary is to set down in a column consecutively and add the odd numbers as 1 plus 3 plus 5 plus 7, etc., until the sum equals the number that you are taking the square root of, then count the number of numbers you have added together, which will be your answer.

Now, everybody try it himself. Take the example that Brother Upton used. To have a room contain 676 square feet what must be the length of one side?

Put down your odd numbers in a column and add until the sum equals 676. How many numbers did you use? The correct number is 26, which is the length of one side and the square root of 676. That is all that is to it. You see, there is nothing to learn, and as you couldn't forget it if you tried, there is nothing to remember.

Use It As a Mental Method

Nevertheless, as I am unable to apply it to fractions or decimals, I cannot offer it as a true method of finding square root. But I do find that it produces a little trick in equations which, if learned, make it an excellent method of getting approximate square root mentally.

From the following example of finding the square root of 49 I will point out the pecularities that make it possible to do mental square root by this method: 1 plus 3 plus 5 plus 7 plus 9 plus 11 plus 13 equals 49. I have added together 7 numbers so the square root of 49 must be 7. You will note that the last number used is 13. If you add 1 to 13 and divide by 2 your quotent will be 7. If you do several of these examples you will find that in every case adding 1 to the last number and dividing the sum by 2 giving the correct answer, so we will make it a rule. And, inversely, if you wish to square a number and wish to

find the last odd number that it would be necessary to use in adding up the odd numbers to get a sum equal to the square of this number, simply multiply the number by 2 and subtract 1, as 7 multiplied by 2 equals 14, minus 1, equals 13, or as another example, let us find the last number, you would have to add in order to get the square of 26; 26 multiplied by 2 equals 52, minus 1, equals 51.

If you worked out Brother Upton's example that I gave above turn to your figures and see if this is not correct. Now, let us take the square root of 767 mentally.

Brother Upton started off by taking the square of 20 equals 400. But who is there who knows that the square of 20 equals 400 who does not know that the square of 25 equals 625. This will be another rule. Always start with the nearest apparent square root. Then if 625 equals the square of 25 the largest odd number by the adding process to arrive at the sum of 625 must be 25 multiplied by 2, equals 50, minus 1, equals 49. If 49 was the last, 51 would be the next. Add 51 plus 625, equals 676. Then the square root of 676 equals 51 plus 1 equals 52, divided by 2, equals 26.

Find the square root of 4,225; 60 multiplied by 60 equals 3,600; 60 multiplied by 2 equals 120, minus 1, equals 119; 3,600 plus 121 plus 123 plus 125 plus 127 plus 129 equals 4,225; square root of 4,225 equals 129 plus 1, equals 130, divided by 2 equals 65.

But to add these large numbers up mentally is tedious and distracting. The way to arrive at an approximate answer mentally would be to subtract 3,600 from 4,225, which would leave 625. Now, knowing that you would be adding about 125 each time you would readily see that you would add 5 numbers. The 5th odd number from 121 is 129.

Now, let us find the square root of 5,329; 70 multiplied by 70 equals 4,900; 5,329 minus 4,900 equals 429; 70 multiplied by 2 equals 140, minus 1 equals 139; 3 multiplied by 143 equals 429; 145 is third number from 139; 145 plus 1 equals 146, divided by 2 equals 73. Ans.

This is as far as my deductions lead and I do not believe I will carry my studies any further along this line, for while a mental method of deducting square root may frequently come in handy, still it is a good policy to always have at least a stub of a pencil and the back of an envelope in your pocket, and with these useful implements at hand, all that you need is a head to do square root by the proper method. You have a head, so if you do not now know how to do square root it will take you from thirty minutes to two hours to learn it. Every carpenter should be able to do it.

Using Old Materials in Alterations and Remodeling

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In almost every builder's and contractor's yard or storehouse, there is put away many constructed second-hand details taken out of altered or demolished houses, which if in fair or good condition may, by some minor or major changes,, be used over again economically and usefully.

Apart from old timbers, such as rafters, girders, floor beams, partition studding, joists, etc., which suffer little deterioration from the action of time or climate, being sheltered by walls and roofs, we find many other details, such as door and window frames, trim sashes of varied dimensions, mantels, mirrors, stair flights and such like,, which an ingenious and capable foreman can reemploy with positive success.

In these days when the prices of building materials are so high as to put them beyond the reach of those of limited incomes, would it not seem possible for builders to utilize their second-handed stocks in buildings? For example, the old nails in second-hand framing timbers do not harm it, and they may be either pulled out or broken off without injury to the pieces and if a nail should be found at that place where a saw cut is to be made it can, if broken off, be punched all the way through the stick, if on the face, and if on the edge. As for flooring, the saw may be kept to one side, similarly with rafters and studding. Again, if extras be required as around stair walls or to form a girder, beams may be doubled or trebled and bolted together. Rafters and joists can be utilized in a like manner.

Door frames may be increased or decreased in width, by knocking them apart and inserting a new or different head. Window frames for brickwork can be converted into those for frame house walls and vice versa. Sashes, by a short study, may be re-made to smaller or larger sizes by taking out the glass and re-arranging the sash rails and bars

to look architecturally correct. Flooring, wainscoting and ceiling should have the old nails carefully removed, all dosed discolored or unfit pieces cast aside and the best pieces used again wherever possible.

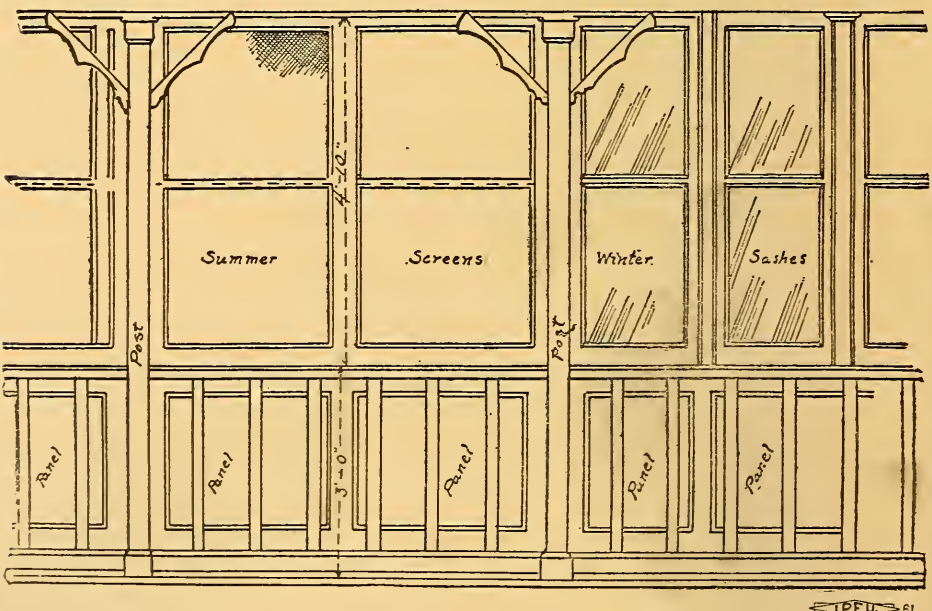
So on with other details. The time for waste is past or should be, and economy is now the slogan of every builder because with its adoption and exercise he can estimate lower by the use of used materials which, if sound, can be altered and painted to be as good, if not better, than those new and unseasoned. Good, clean old bricks are as good as those fresh from the kiln. There is, and always will be, in the minds of humans a preference for new things, but in the case of building materials it is not always justifiable. Apart from the objection which mechanics have against second-hand stock that it is hard and slow to work and detrimental to good tools, it will in many cases be found just as good as new, or again it may be successfully intermixed with new material by a judicial arranging and distribution of the pieces. The scheme is not a novel one, as in institutions and small municipalities in the country are limited in appropriations and funds which has long been a practice. Out of old accumulated stock alterations and improvements are done daily. Old locks, bolts, hinges. screws, knobs are made applicable and utilized for different purposes. Old broken large sheets of glass are cut down to fit smaller windows. A large transom sash and sash doors have intermediate sash bars inserted to use smaller glass sheets. Old. rotted doors are reinforced by cross-battens and so on continuously are buildings maintained in the upkeep by the use of good judgment by the skilled builder or superintendent. Let us all think and try to meet this problem of reducing the cost of materials so that they be made obtainable and thus put new life and energy into the present sluggish life of the building industry.

Porches and Piazzas

Methods of Enclosing a Porch.

Much the same rule will apply to the framing of porches and piazzas with their roofs; that is, the plate is nailed on first, then the beams, the floor is next laid and the posts and roof are then set up.

Porch and piazza floor beams should be laid parallel to the front of the house and pitched down and out about ½ inch in every 12 inches, in order that the joints of the flooring may be in the line of the water running off the house. This will give 3 inches pitch in a 6-foot



porch, enough to keep it always dry and prevent rot. Porch floor beams should either rest on brick piers or good posts, and have sufficient footing to prevent settlement.

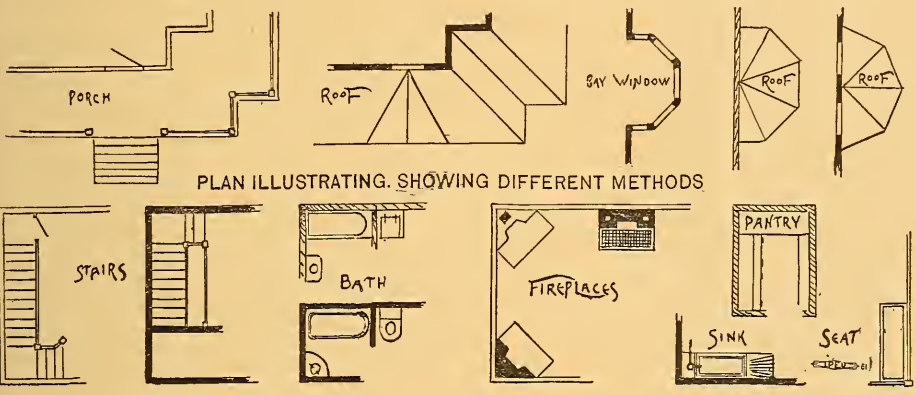
It is often a requirement to enclose porches, either with screens for summer or with sash for winter use. This may easily be done without disturbing existing work in the following way. The new work should be fastened to existing work with screws so as to be adjustable and movable in accordance with the elevation shown in the sketch.

Home Building

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

In taking up this subject I fully realize that it is the greatest subject before the world today, and especially the American people.

The carpenter always has been, and always will be, the real home builder, and no man that ever lived has done as much as the carpenter to build the world.



PLAN ILLUSTRATING SHOWING DIFFERENT METHODS

If you cannot find any strong or good points in my article see where there might have been some. Write them up so we can all read them and be benefited.

Now, the first thing in home building is plan, plan, plan, plan, is what we all do through life, in fact that's about as far as many of us get, is to plan what we are going to do, but of course, after the plans are well laid or made, there must be action if the ideal home is a reality.

Now, it is true one might plan their home in their head and build it direct without any real drawing, yet for all interested to fully understand it that would be almost an impossibility and a real drawing is therefore necessary and it matters not if its drawn by a real architect on drawing paper or by a child or woman on the school tablet, or a man on a shingle, it is necessary to have some knowledge of drawing and planing.

My plan, not only shows the different parts of the home, but also different methods of illustrating. Note that the bay window, something that we used to build hundreds, years ago, where we build one today, is half of an octagon split through the center of the sides, though the last roof shows it cut into at the corners not as common as the other way, yet some of the finest I ever saw was built that way, which you will see allows for four windows in the place of three, the more common way, but the beauty is not as much in the extra window, but in the manner of the ceiling if it is properly plastered.

The arrangement of the bath, fireplace, pantry, sink and seat are all very important matters in the well planned home, in fact, it is impossible to give every little detail too much attention, for many people never in their entire life own but one home, therefore, that one surely should be well arranged if it's to be one's home for life.

(To Be Continued.)

Economize in Time and Material

(By John Upton.)

When working on a small building over a water tank where the plate was 6 ft. high, I put the rafters on and a roof board over the plate before putting on the vertical siding. Then I cut the boards the right length and let them fit up against the roof board and I could

shift the rafters a little so as to make them come at the edge of the siding boards. The same idea was used for the ends.

In shingling I use a straight edge. I lay two courses at once, having a short piece of board as wide as the courses to lay on above the straight edge and shove along as I go.

For ceiling overhead, when working alone, I take a piece of board 18 in. long and 3 in. wide with a slot ripped out from the middle of one end as wide as the ceiling is thick. I use this to hold the stuff up by slipping it over the board to be put on and letting it rest on those already in place.

Whether ceiling on the sides or overhead, and in flooring where there can be several boards of a length, it is better to cut these first and you can cut two or three at a time.

If you have a concrete wall to put sills on, have bolts set in the wall, letting them project enough to go through one or two planks. If you have to repair large sills, planks may be used to good advantage, as the splices can be readily made and there is no waste as when using large timbers. Sometimes, when the entire building is to have new sills, you can use plank, either built up to the size of the old sills, or less.

The quickest way to get the length of your rafters is from the square. Measure across from the figure for the rise to that for the run, though if you are adding a bent onto an old barn, the better way is to get up and measure the old rafter.

Labor's Capitalized Value

The American Economist says there are 40,000,000 wage earners in the United States getting an average of $1,500 a year. This is far below the decent cost of living for a worker's average family of five, the cost of living having been recently estimated at $2,500 per family. But even at that, the capitalized value of all these workers far exceeds all the capital of capitalists, according to the financial paper.

This amounts to an aggregate annual wage of $60,000,000,000, says the writer in the American Economist, who then proceeds to say:

"Sixty billion dollars is 6 per cent of $1,000,000,000,000. That is labor's capital. It is four times our national wealth or what is known as capitalists' capital."

From this paper of the bosses, then, comes labor's hunch. Even at the low average wage of $1,500, labor is entitled to four times as much of the surplus or profits, over and above wages, as the capitalists are entitled to. Why should labor not insist on the capitalization of its wage being recognized and letting the capitalists have only one-fourth of the surplus, or profits, dividing three-fourths among the wage earners as dividends?—The New Majority.

Consistent Action

There are movements successful, and movements that fail,
Great battles are lost upon principles right,
Where Justice should triumph and Truth should prevail,
But greed and oppression succeed in the fight;
An unprepared action, an effort ill-timed,
Brings with it but sad disappointment and waste,
Though forces assemble with allies combined,
For error is ever the sequence of haste.

Men strive for a point without proper control,
Discretion a virtue that's oft-time forgot,
A bluff without forethought will scarce reach a goal,
Some unforseen pitfall may spoil the whole plot;
Too eager to win leads to rashness and loss,
A zeal without wisdom is zeal misapplied;
Coercion will not put a movement across,
Aggressiveness often is firmly defied.

A well defined movement with outcome in view,
A battle well planned is a battle half won,
Consider each force you must meet and subdue,
The enemy's strength ere the fight is begun;
Be certain of faith to maintain to the end,
Not valient at dawn to surrender at noon,
Without 'till good fortune your charge will attend.
For sweet grapes are sour grapes when gathered too soon.

In times of great stress when excitement runs high,
When commerce is drunken and business is wild,
When great speculations will dazzle the eye,
When fortunes immense by small efforts are piled,
When Nations wage wars and regard not the cost,
And labors requite, be the cost what it need,
Then movements unscrupulous seldom are lost,
Ill-advised and impulsive, they often succeed.

Inflated conditions e'er bear in their wake
A day of reaction when fevers relax,
When dangers are over, with nothing at stake,
And business takes note of exorbitant tax,
Then they must consider the end ere they move
Who erstwhile have won with impulses and waste,
A careless and unprepared action will prove
That error is ever the sequence of haste.

JAMES A. AMIS, Business Agent.
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—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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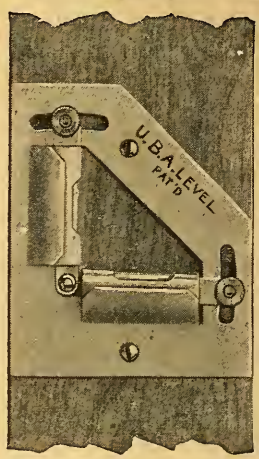

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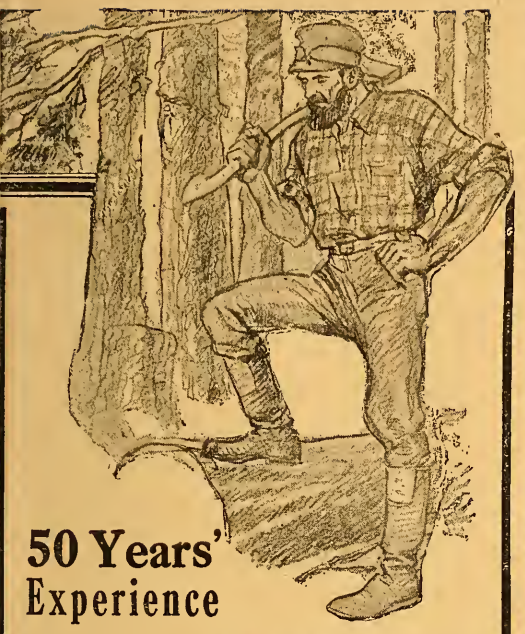

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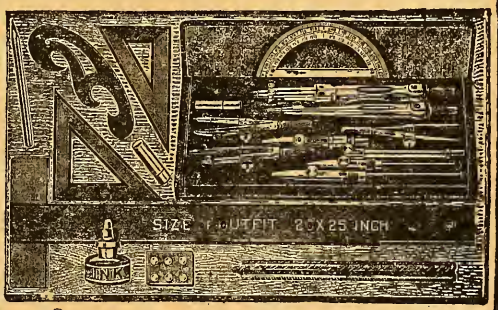

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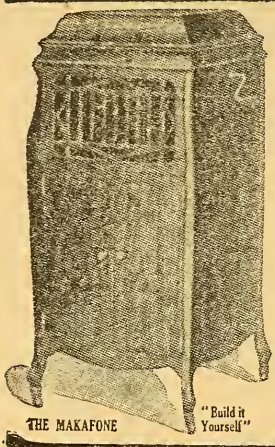

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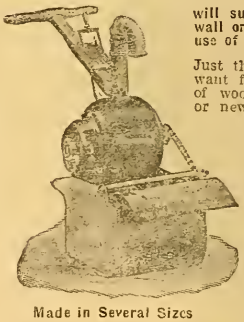

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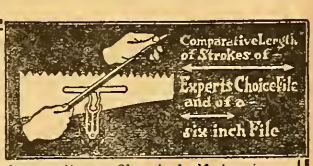

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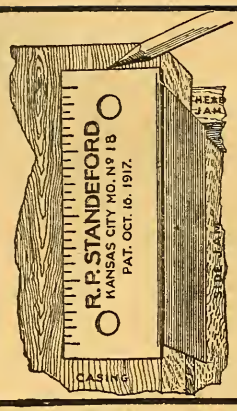

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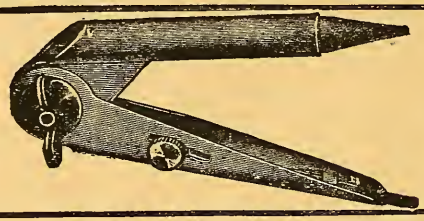

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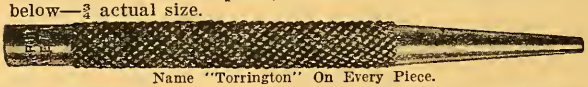

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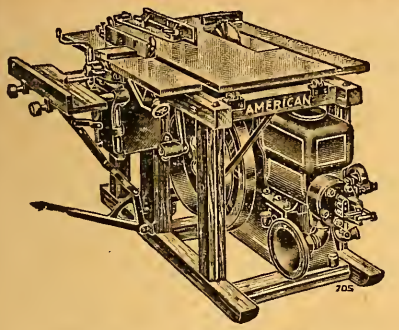

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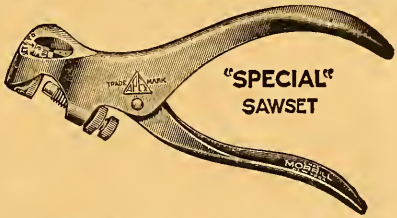

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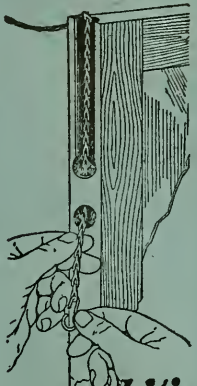
Comes in three finishes—A. C. D. (Coppered Steel), S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof) and Hot Galvanized.

Packed in strong cloth bag containing 100 feet of chain with 40 weight fixtures.



—and it's so easy to install.

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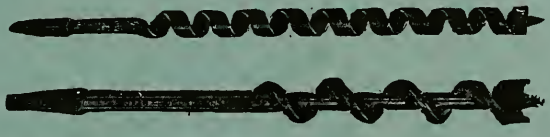

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LABOR SAVERS!

Make your work easier by using

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Atkins No. 51 and No. 53 are preferred by master carpenters and are regarded as

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Demand Atkins Silver Steel Saws—take no substitute. If your dealer cannot furnish you ATKINS—write us.

Send 25c for carpenters apron, pencil and Saw Sense.

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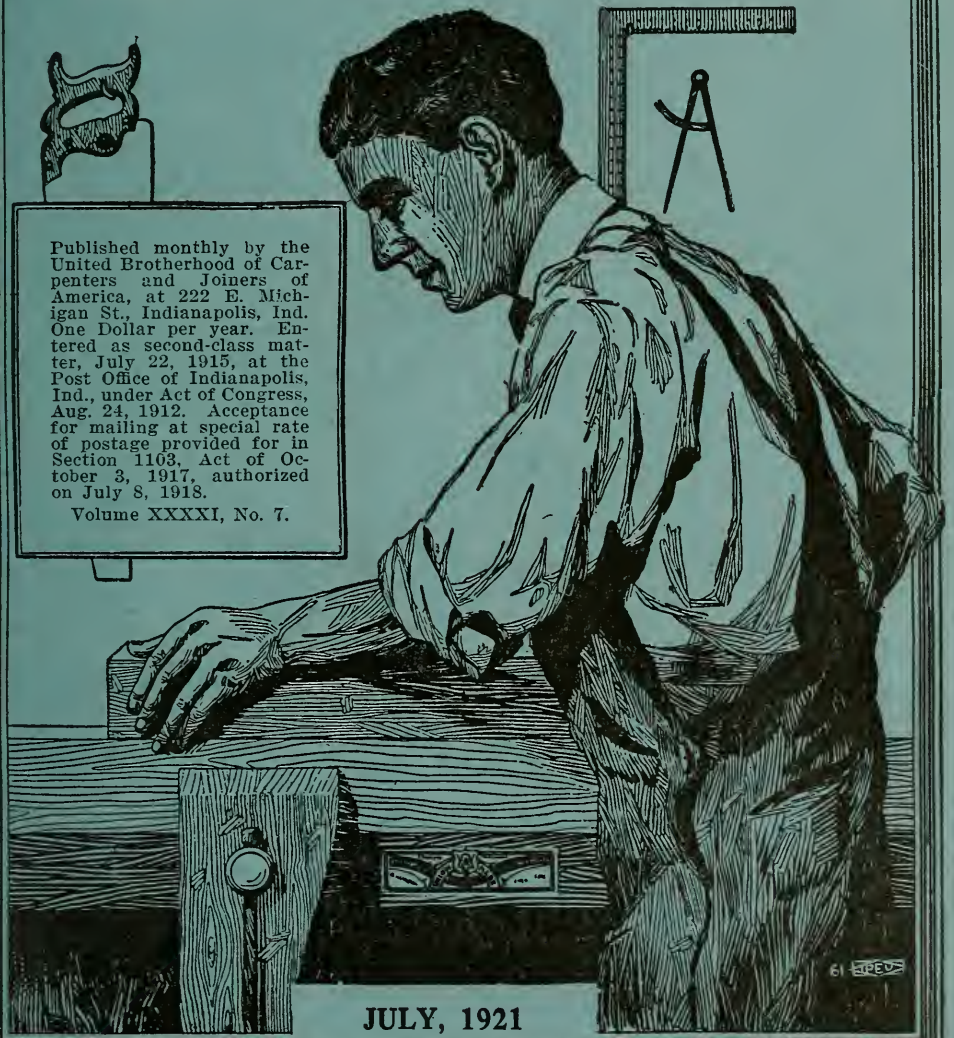
The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 7.

JULY, 1921

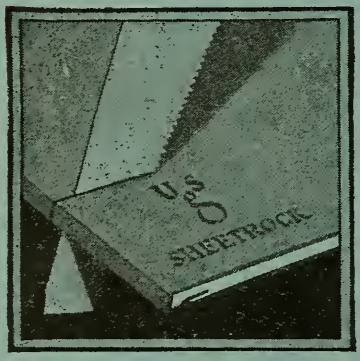
Sheetrock Is Your Chance to Get More Jobs

People who would never consent to use pulp wallboard even for remodeling, quickly become interested in Sheetrock. For this permanent wallboard, which is made from rock, is fireproof and can not warp, shrink or buckle.

Sheetrock is a carpenter's job all the way through. Due to the special U. S. G. process it can be sawed just like lumber. Quickly nailed to the joists or studding, it is ready immediately for decorating: paper, paint, panels.

We have worked out a plan which offers you a great opportunity to get contracts for erecting Sheetrock walls and ceilings. For information fill out and mail the attached coupon.

Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: 3/8 in. thick, 32 or 48 in. wide and 6 to 10 ft. long



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The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

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When you bid on a re-roofing job, you must take the old roof into consideration. If it has to be removed, you have to charge just that much more.

Barrett Everlastic Roofings save this item of cost. You can lay them right on top of the old roof.

That makes the cost of re-roofing with high-quality Everlastic actually lower than when inferior roofing, which must be laid directly on the boards, is used. You can do a better job for less money, without sacrificing a penny of your profits.

There's a lot of re-roofing being done this summer—much more than usual. It's good business to go after. And, when you use Barrett Everlastic Roofings, it's easy business to get.

There's a style of Everlastic for every kind of steep roof building.

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(Four Shingles in One)

The newest thing in roofing. Tough and durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting to a high degree. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles

Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; 8 x 12 3-4 inches. A finished roof of Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic
Slate-Surfaced Roofing

The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

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"Rubber" Roofing

One of our most popular roofings. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement in each roll.

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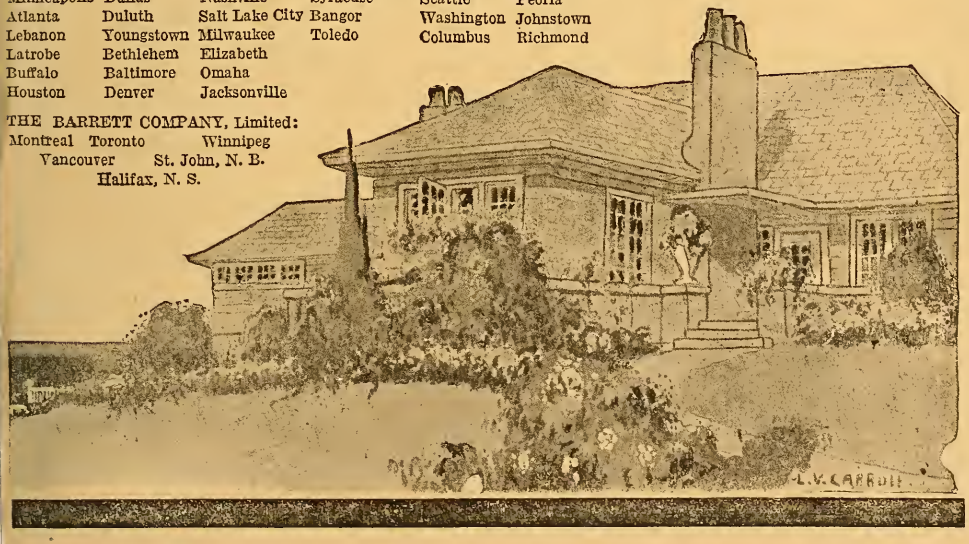

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 7

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1921

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Tomorrow

Today may be dark and forbidding; our hearts may be full of despair;
But Tomorrow the hope that was waning will prompt us to do and to dare.
Today we may feel that life's sorrows outweigh all the joy that we crave,
But Tomorrow will teach us the lesson that life is worth while to the brave.

Faint heart is forerunner of sadness—despondency robs us of health;
The man who is chock full of gladness is the man who makes most of life's wealth.
Today may be all that is mournful—our paths cannot always be bright;
But Tomorrow we'll somehow take courage, and trustingly enter the fight.

Tomorrow the sun will be brighter; Tomorrow the skies will be fair;
Tomorrow our hearts will be lighter; we'll cast aside sorrow and care.
Remember when heartsick and weary; the sunshine comes after the rain;
Tomorrow is time to be cheery; Tomorrow we take hope again.

—J. P. F. in "Uncle Jerry Says."

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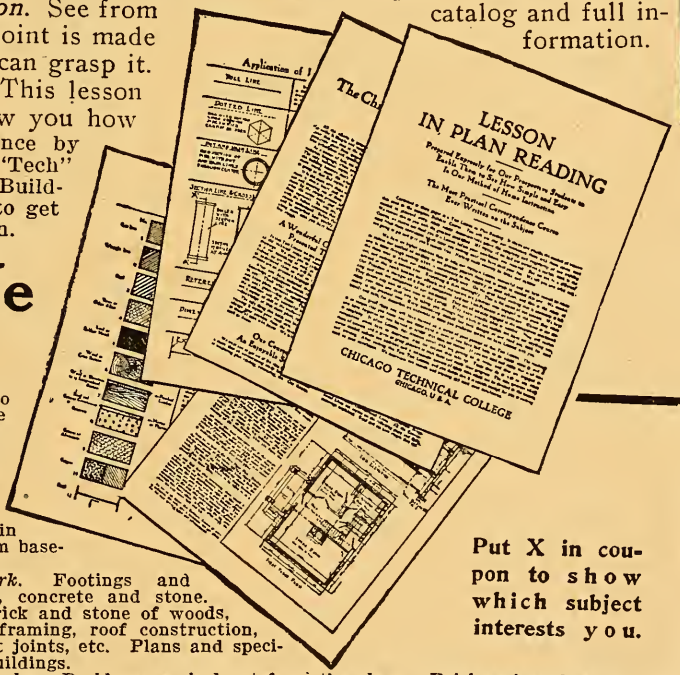

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The Carpenter who owns a complete set of Stanley Carpenters' Tools is equipped to do the finest kinds of work. There is no planing job, for instance, that one of the Stanley Planes cannot properly handle; no dark corner measurement that a Stanley Aluminum Zig Zag Rule cannot take.

When your hammer is made of carefully forged special steel with perfectly balanced handle of selected white hickory—it's a STANLEY.

Ask for a "Hurwood" STANLEY Screw Driver it's a handy one in the home; blade, shank and head one piece of steel.

A STANLEY Zig Zag Rule is useful for many purposes besides carpentry. Of an especially fine finish, with joints, tips and strike plates brass plated.

The head, shank and blade of STANLEY "Everlasting" Chisels are forged from one solid piece of tool steel; cutting edges ground sharp.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

is the only Canvas Roofing that does not require a white lead bedding, yet will lay flat. This means a clean and easy job for the man who lays it.

A special process of manufacture makes it a wear-proof and weather-proof covering for roofs and floors of piazzas, sleeping porches, sun parlors, etc.

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Your Reputation As A Carpenter

Every roof you lay with Ruberoid Unit-shingles adds to your reputation. These shingles, in both quality and looks, please the most particular of home owners.

Ruberoid Unit-shingles are of Ruberoid Quality through and through. Felt, saturant and coatings are the same that for thirty years have been used in making Ruberoid Roll-roofing.

Deeply embedded in the weather-coating is a layer of evenly crushed slate, either of a cool sage green or a deep Indian red color.

Ruberoid Unit-shingles are larger in size than ordinary shingles, 8" x 15". You lay them 5" to the weather. As a result you get a better looking roof.

Write us for information regarding Ruberoid Unit shingles.

The RUBEROID Co.
FORMERLY THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY
95 Madison Avenue, New York
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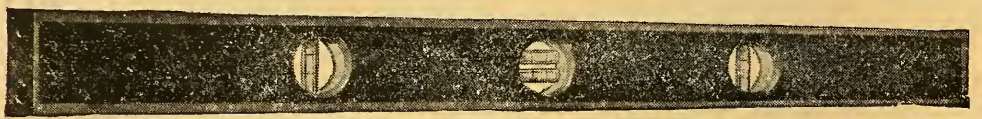
Give This Level Every Test
For Accuracy, Quick Action, Service



Try this—the Master workers walnut level. There never was a level more carefully made nor better adapted to guide the better kind of workman.

Accuracy is sealed in, fool proof, non-adjustable.

The spirit glasses are set solid; are marked with friction grip wire locaters and are protected with plate glass lenses—dust proof, dirt proof waterproof.

Just go to your dealer—ask to see this fine level, and give it every known test for quick action, easy reading and all around utility. You will soon see why good workmen have depended on Sand's accurate levels for more than a quarter of a century.

This master workers level of very old, air dried wood is made in 18", 20" and 24" length with 4 glasses.

Brass bound at $4.75. Plain at $2.25. Also made in 26", 28" and 30" length with 4 glasses.

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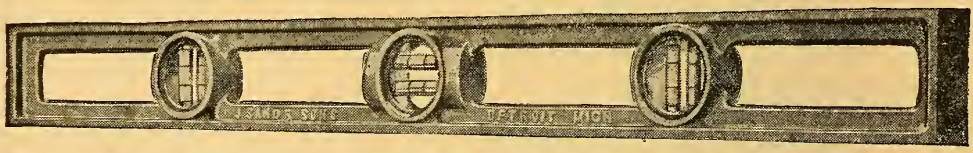
The Easiest To Use And To Read



This level, originated by Sand, can be read in any position, high or low—at arm's length—anywhere. There is no level so satisfactory for overhead work—for plumbing, ceilings, girders or shafting.

Yet, in spite of its lightness it stands up and holds its accuracy on the rough and ready jobs. It fairly speaks to you and always tells the truth.

These lightest and strongest of all levels are made in substantial milled frame of 99% pure aluminum and can be supplied as follows:

30 Inch—4 Plumbs & 2 Levels.....$9.00
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All levels postpaid at above prices.

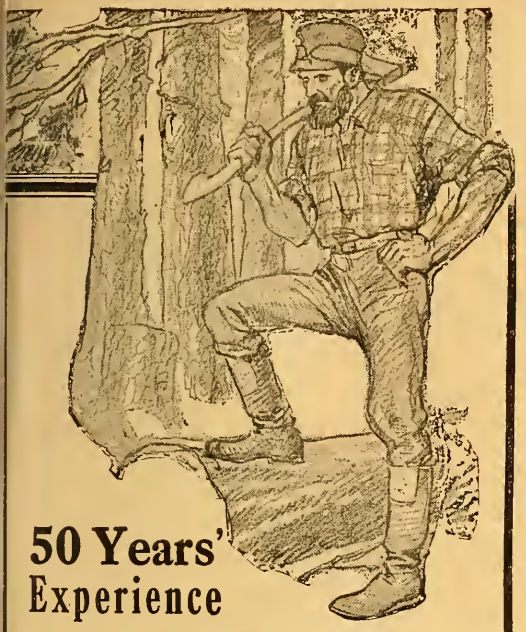
There is no substitute for Sand's levels. They include all the improvements and features developed by two generations of level makers. You can tell the difference every time if you put a Sand's level beside any other.

Write for illustrated list of Sand's Pine and Walnut Levels, plain or brass bound. They are made in every desirable style from light inexpensive level for amateurs to the master workers level shown. The aluminum levels too are made as small as 6 inches with grooved or V bottoms for plumbers, machinists and specialty workers.

Get these levels from your dealer—if he will not supply we will send any of them postpaid on receipt of prices above.

J. SAND & SONS 4853 Rivard Street DETROIT, MICH.

LEVELS



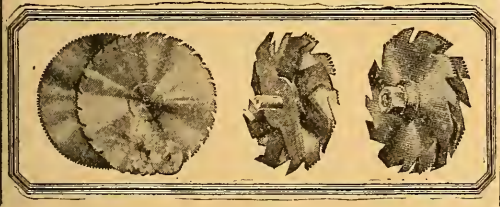
50 Years' Experience

in making better Saws enables us to meet Today's Demand for Lower Prices

Hundreds of woodworking plants have found that Huther Brothers Patent Dado Heads enable them to save vast amounts in the time ordinarily required for intricate grooving.

The saw consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut. The outside cutters may be used separately or in combination.

The Huther Brothers Dado Head was developed after a thorough study of the needs for a saw of this kind, and as a result can be depended upon to perform creditably at all times. The experience of other woodworking plants can be made yours if you will write for complete catalogue of Huther Dado Heads, or order one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.



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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

A plane you'll be proud to own

The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane satisfies the craftsman's desire for fine tools. It cuts clean and true with no tendency to chatter. The Auto-Set feature makes it possible to remove the blade for whetting and replace it in exactly the same position without re-adjustment — an exclusive Sargent feature.

Sargent planes are made in a variety of styles and sizes, all fully warranted. Send for the Sargent book of Planes which gives full particulars of the Auto-Set and other Sargent Planes.

Sargent Framing Squares

Sargent steel framing squares give the lengths and cuts of hip, valley, jack and common rafters without figuring on the part of the carpenter. The Sargent Steel Square Booklet contains complete descriptions of all Sargent Steel Squares. Send for a copy.

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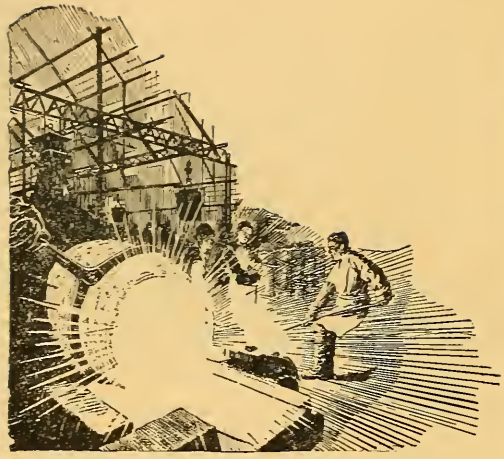

Where Disston Quality Is Born

There is something more than a proper mixture of metal put into the crucible when Disston steel is made.

It is an unseen, intangible ingredient—yet as big and real as the tremendous plant in which Disston Saws and Tools are made. The long experience of men whose fathers were Disston steel workers, whose grandfathers worked out the secrets of fine Disston steel generations ago—this is what has made the present quality of Disston steel.

Under the greatest test of all, hard service over a long period of years, the quality born in Disston steel is revealed. The greatest praise of Disston Saws and Tools comes from men who have used them longest, men who write of these tools with a friendliness, and even affection, seldom given to inanimate objects—and there could be no higher tribute.

Send for booklet on the selection, care, and use of Disston Saws, Tools, and Files.

DISSTON

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Philadelphia, U. S. A.

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And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Back Saws
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Tools for Repairing Saws
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Webs—Turning and Felloe

This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

TUBERCULOSIS VS. THE LABORING MAN

(By Frank Duffy.)

GENERAL Secretary Duffy was invited by the Marion County Tuberculosis Association to speak at a meeting of that body on the night of June 2, 1921, at the Chamber of Commerce Building, Indianapolis, Ind., on the subject "Tuberculosis vs. the Laboring Man." He said in part:

"I have with me the invitation of your Secretary to speak at this meeting. Reluctantly I am here. This place reminds me of Dante's Inferno. It is hot and uncomfortable. I would rather be down on the street or out in the park enjoying the fresh air. Then, besides, I am not a welcome visitor to the Chamber of Commerce. Why, I don't know, nor do I care. I am a citizen, a tax payer and a voter. I will exercise my rights at the proper time. The Chamber of Commerce is not for all the people. It is, however, for some of the people. In twenty years I have not been a dozen times in the Chamber of Commerce.

"Tuberculosis is everybody's disease, but especially the working man's. Organized Labor has been fighting it for years—almost half a century. There is no use in wasting time discussing it. It is here. That cannot be denied. How are we to eradicate it, prevent it, cure it? Physicians, specialists and experts tell us it is curable and preventable. They came to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1905 at Pittsburgh, Pa., and told us so. We wanted to know how it could be cured and how it could be prevented. We were told we must have plenty of fresh air at all times, day and night. We must have good wholesome food, warm clothing, well ventilated homes, well ventilated workshops, factories, mills and mines and that we should work reasonable hours, all of which we have been fighting for during many years. In fact the question of health is one of the biggest subjects we have been dealing with, one Convention after another, and now we have under consideration the question of health insurance.

"I notice you are just waking up while we have been dealing with this question of tuberculosis — the white plague—the curse of the American people, for half a century. The statement of physicians, specialists and experts is substantiated by the records of Boards of Health showing that men working in the stone industry, mining industry, iron industry, wood-working industry etc., suffer most from this dread disease. At the top of the list we find the marble cutters, tile layers, stone-cutters, plasterers, cigar makers, compositors, printers, pressmen, etc., and at the foot of the list bankers, brokers, professional men and the well to do.

"Might I ask how can the wage worker get lots of fresh air when he works from sunrise to sunset—ten and twelve hours per day? He cannot. When he returns from work he is worn out — fagged out. He has no ambition to do anything except to throw himself on some old lounge and rest the old human machine so that he may be able to continue his machine-like work the following day. Organized Labor is fighting for a shorter work day so as to give this man a chance to get out in the fresh air. How can he get good, wholesome food if he is paid a poor wage? The same can be said of clothing.

How can he live in a well ventilated home when he is compelled through force of circumstances and poor wages to live in a hovel in the swamps. Take the case of the carpenters. They build the churches, schools, colleges, universities; they build the palaces of the millionaires and live in hovels themselves. The organization I represent is fighting for better homes for our members.

"We would like to have well ventilated work shops, factories, mills and mines —nothing would please us better, but here we are met by the opposition of employers. The banker, the broker, the professional man, etc., they can have all these things while the workingman cannot. The banker works three hours a day and then finds fault with the mine worker who proposes to work six hours per day.

"We heard tonight the subject discussed 'Why the Business Man Should Be Interested in the Prevention of Tuberculosis.' I thought there was a word missing somewhere and that it should have read 'Why the Business Man Should Not Be Interested in the Prevention of Tuberculosis.' You know a mule is of more importance now than

a human being, a mule is property and must be taken care of, whereas a human being is not.

Sixteen years ago I warned the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of the ravages of two diseases in our midst—pneumonia and consumption.

"Writing under the caption 'Captains of Death,' I said:

" 'It is not my intention or desire to dissect, as it were, the different diseases that we poor mortals are subject to, but to call attention to the fact that two diseases in particular, pneumonia and consumption, are playing havoc with our members. From the records of vital statistics at our office it is plainly evident that these diseases are on the increase. It therefore, becomes my duty to notify the rank and file of our membership of the ravages these 'Captains of Death' are making in our midst.

" 'When a slight cold bothers you, or your lungs are affected in any manner, call in a doctor right away; never mind the expense. Remember that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

" 'Take care of your health above all things. See to it that you receive sufficient nourishment to sustain your system in its daily toil, and live a good, regular life. If you do this, you will reach a good, old age, more than three score and ten, the alloted span of life.' "

"I think the best thing this association can do is to join the American Federation of Labor. I wish to say, however, we are willing to co-operate with you or any other body to do away with this dread disease."

THE RIGHT OF COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(By Joseph O. Carson.)

MAN by nature is a social unit, he seeks his kind and he seeks the society of those of his own belief whether it be in the church, the lodge, his work or his home environments. Away back in pre-historic times man worked individually instead of establishing communities and laying away his foodstuffs. He was nomadic in nature and traveled to the place where the wild fruits grew and also traveled to the place where the game abounded. He soon learned that this was wrong; that men stronger than he took away certain of his rights, would if possible, kill him, and enslave his wife and children, so then he began to organize into tribes; the weak organizing with the strong and waging common warfare against those who attempted to usurp their rights to which they thought they were entitled to. In time man also learned that it was much easier and more certain to raise his grain and fatten his meat than to depend on nature doing it for him. This was the first organized society we know of. In time even this system was found unsatisfactory because the strong organized against the weak, made them pay tribute for the right to cultivate certain lands, for the right to exist and those men by such means and methods again brought to man's mind the necessity of organizing for the purpose of protecting his rights; and by evolution from the time "when the mind of man runneth into the contrary" man has learned that an organization of his own craft from which he makes a livelihood, educates his children, establishes a home for himself, that an organization of his own craft is the one possible solution for the advancement of his own interests in the industrial world as it is organized today.

Since organization of his own craft meant association with its members it naturally followed that in order to have peace, plenty and prosperity that he should with his associates have the right to collectively bargain for his wages, hours and conditions of service.

Collective bargaining is the Damascus Sword which must be firmly held and judicially used by the trade unions if they expect success. The corporations composed of thousands of stock holders bargain through their executive officers collectively with their men, so why should the men be denied the same reciprocal right to bargain through their executive officers collectively with the corporation. The State, through its legislature, bargains collectively with the people by setting license fees to be paid by certain industries; the license fees to b e paid by certain callings. The State further established industrial commissions and the industrial commission on petition hears the complaints of public service corporations as to the necessity

of raising the rates to the consumers as to the commodity they furnish, and the petition for an increase in wages to the corporation is universally granted. These incidents I have related are all pertinent to the right of collective bargaining and men of the trades ask no more and should not be denied one iota less of this right. In all walks of life, in all organized movements there is usually a policy adopted and a committee or a spokesman to present the policy, that is all labor asks for. The right to present their policy and the right to speak for the men, as to the conditions, wages and hours they will work and this does not necessarily mean the "closed shop," which in the first instance is a misnomer because usually the closed shop means a place where the right of collective bargaining is denied the men and open to the individual workman to accept such terms as a corporation designs to offer.

This collective bargaining simply means the right of making an agreement where the minds of both parties meet through discussions which finally culminate in a peaceful agreement whereby the mechanic knows in advance what his wages will be for a year, whereby the contractor knows in advance what the labor is going to cost him for the year and whereby the owner knows what the structure is going to cost him when completed and this is all simply an orderly arrangement of the affairs of the owner, contractor and laborer.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AS I KNOW THEM

(By Ajax.)

THE United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has in the opinion of the writer, been singularly blessed with a set of General Officers that have developed a business and a diplomatic ability that places them in the very front ranks of the labor leaders of the American labor movement.

I have had many opportunities to meet and to discuss with them many of the vital issues that confront the labor movement, and I have also had the pleasure at various times of meeting and listening to all the real leaders of the movement, as they have discussed the problems that are before them, and with all that experience of labor leaders, I cannot help but express the conviction that the Brotherhood of Carpenters has for its General Officers men who have all the qualities that compound great leadership.

In making comparison the writer does not wish to be understood as detracting one iota from the splendid leadership that has been displayed by the well known leaders of the American labor movement, but rather to impress the thought upon the readers of the Carpenters' Journal, that the great success which the Brotherhood has attained, has been the result of a superb leadership that has not failed to use and develop every resource that has led up to the success and solidarity their organization is now enjoying.

I presume that the membership of the United Brotherhood understands that their General Officers are compelled to meet the trained legal and business men who are conducting some of the largest building and engineering enterprises in the world. If the General Officers were not trained diplomats they would be at a great disadvantage in the mental combats that frequently occur in various parts of the country, thus the wonderful power and influence of the Carpenters' Brotherhood has been largely built up by close study and application of its General Officers. To be even a clever leader in the labor movement in these days demands some of the qualities of a student, but to be great leaders they must, in addition to being close students, be men of mighty comprehensive capacity, to enable them to see the end from the beginning of a problem with all its ramifications, and with undaunted courage to put in action their conclusions while the sluggish slow thinker is trying to devise a plan.

History, or destiny, has seemingly demanded that for the successful government of nations, and of great organizations, the old Spartan adage "the older men for council, and the younger men for war" must be the course pursued in the selection of leaders if a nation, or a

great organization, is to be triumphant in accomplishment of the greatest good to those they represent, hence history clearly shows that when that old adage has been disregarded, nations and great organizations, have crumbled when the young radical spirit has been placed in leadership, and one has not to look very far back in history to verify that old adage, as any student of history knows that the leaders of the first American revolution, were men who had reached an age when mature judgment is expected, namely, between the ages of 45 and 65. It will be observed by the student that in the unfortunate struggle between the North and South, that both governments were led by men of mature judgment who had passed the middle standard of life, which is generally defined as being over 40 years. So long as the people, engaged in the first French revolution, listened to the advise of the great Mirabeau, and of Thomas Payne, they were solidifying the foundations for a successful republican form of government, but when the young immature radical leadership took possession of the revolution, then the whole civilized world was shocked by the bloody carnage of that time, but when the second French revolution took place, following the German invasion of France in 1870, the French progressive thought was lead by the great Gambetta, who had for his chief support the mighty Clemenceau, whom we know in these days as the "Tiger of France."

The downfall and crushing of Germany's great power is due to the disregard of the old Spartan adage "by the young Emperor" in driving from the leadership of the German nation the mighty Bismarck, with his wonderful mastery of European diplomacy and his vast experience of men and nations. The young Emperor by that ill-advised act drew down upon the German nation the awful teaching of destiny uttered in the language of passing events. Germany has been weighed in the balance of nations and found wanting, because a young Emperor thought he could defiantly dispense with the elder trained judgment of the German nation.

I quote these events in history, to impress upon the minds of the members of the United Brotherhood, that they have chosen for their General Officers and leaders, men of good judgment who are mature thinkers, that very few labor leaders have attained, or displayed, and these qualities coupled with an undaunted energy, have brought the Brotherhood up to its present remarkable standard, making it the power which it is today in the American labor movement.

In preparing this article my desire has been to present to the readers of the Carpenters' Journal a word picture of the General Officers, and in doing so I have taken the liberty of stating my impressions of them, even if I have had to infer comparison, that I might simplify, as far as possible, to the lay members who may not have had the opportunity of meeting and understanding, by personal contact, their characteristics as they impress others while they are constructing and directing the policy of the Brotherhood. Their success proves conclusively that it is not absolutely essention that great leaders should have graduated from one of the Universities of our country, but it is essential, in addition to a good common school education received in the days of youth, or acquired by study and application later in life, that a successful leader in the great labor movement of America must be a close and observant student of human nature and of economics, and these necessary qualities, I think, the General Officers of the United Brotherhood have clearly demonstrated to the labor world.

General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, I have been informed, came from Saginaw, Mich., where he joined the United Brotherhood, and at once took an active part in the work of the organization in that city and state. His deep interest in the welfare of his Local and of the United Brotherhood, soon attracted the attention of the membership. He was elected Business Agent and at once commenced to display that wonderful energy that has since distinguished him as a General Officer, with the result that his Local grew in membership and through his influence the United Brotherhood became more powerful and solidified under his leadership. As soon as he became the General President of the Brotherhood he was at once recognized as a thinker along original lines, and a complete master of himself with a directing power in the business of his organization that showed a knowledge of details that is so essential to success, and in his contact with other leaders of the American labor movement those fine

qualities were soon observed, and he was taken as a man of brains and stamina, on account of which he was soon elected and chosen to fill difficult positions in the different movements where judicial judgment was required, where those who have the mentality to follow the training of his masterful energy see in him the coming giant, solving the problems and mastering the difficulties that will confront the labor movement in the near future.

One day I entered the office of General President Hutcheson, just after the delivery of the morning mail, and I saw scores of unopened letters laying there awaiting his attention, he was seated at his desk almost hidden by stacks of documents, which I observed, he was carefully reading and studying, each one in its turn, and dictating to his stenographer his answer and an interested inquiry, on my part, as to the nature of those stacks of papers and documents, elicited from him the answer that they were appeals, complaints and inquiries, and information wanted by members and Locals from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from wherever the United Brotherhood has been established. General President Hutcheson is, I should judge, about 48 years old, but looks younger and is smooth shaven and nearly always in good spirits. He has a very striking personality, being tall of stature, standing at least 6 ft. 2 in. in height, with a well developed body, denoting physical strength. His figure is symetrical with a well poised head upon a broad pair of shoulders. He has a broad, high forehead and features that are large, but regular, indicating decision and determination, but when illuminated with a smile they assume a mirthful appearance that indicates a sunny, happy disposition, and his full eyes sparkle with fun as he enjoys the making and taking of a joke which makes him popular among his friends. He is in the opinion of the writer the ablest Presiding Officer of a Convention among all Officers of the American labor movement and his control of a Convention is remarkable.

General President Hutcheson is a quick thinker, and in argument is logical and direct; wonderful resourceful in suggesting plans to meet an impending difficulty that invariably proves practical, which has made him a leader of the highest type. He is attentive and kindly with the members of his organization and to those whom the business of his office brings him in contact, but he is a determined hater of shams and duplicity. As a public speaker he is impressive and forceful and has the courage of his convictions, and like his Scotch ancestry, will fight to the last ditch when he feels he is right, as splendidly illustrated in his determined fight for the union shop against all the influence that was brought to bear upon him to abandon same, which the President of the American Federation of Labor, on June 17, 1917, unwittingly, I believe, at that time, in conference with Secretary of War Baker gave away the fundamental principle of the American Labor Movement, the union shop, when he agreed with Secretary of War Baker to the formation of a Board by the Government to determine the wages, hours and "conditions" that should be followed in the construction of work that the War Department would control. President Hutcheson, as soon as he saw what interpretation the United States War Department and the Emergency Shipping Board placed upon the word "conditions" refused to agree to sacrifice the life giving principles of the American Labor Movement (the union shop) and refused to believe that President Gompers had relinquished that principle, but the War Department, to convince President Hutcheson that their interpretation was correct, got into communication with President Gompers on June 20, 1917, and President Gompers admitted that the word "conditions" did not apply to the "union shop." President Hutcheson recognizing that the United Brotherhood had strong convictions as an organization as to the value of the union shop in the building up of the organization could not recognize the relinquishment of the chief foundation stone in the organized labor movement (the union shop), and he therefore showed, by his refusal to become a party to such an arrangement, the splendid power of his leadership that the labor movement of the near future will recognize, and when the true history of that situation is written the great American Labor Movement will applaud Hutcheson for his leadership and manly courage and fortitude in standing alone, and resisting the great wrong that laid the foundation for the present movement for the open shop, and the writer be-

lieves that if the General Presidents of the other building trades who were, or ought to have been, as deeply interested in the maintenance of the union shop as General President Hutcheson, had had the moral courage to stand behind him for the right to demand from the various boards that were brought into being by the United States Government, to forward the work in which all the building trades were interested, should be done under union shop rules, where these rules existed prior to the Government placing the work to be done in that particular locality, the building trades would now be free from that powerful influence that is being brought into action for the open shop, because of the impetus given to the haters of the labor movement who now claim the Government established the open shop with the consent of the labor leaders of the building trades with the exception of President Hutcheson.

The First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove, I should assume, is a man 48 years old, and is somewhat tall of stature, being, I should judge, between 5 ft. 10 to 11 in. with a well built frame, but not portly, which indicates a man of quick movements. His head is well developed and his forehead is broad and of medium height, which added to his fine head of hair, which has a tinge of grey, gives him a very pleasing appearance. His features are firm and pleasing to look upon, and his mouth has a firm look that bespeaks complete mastery of himself, and his actions. His manner of receiving those who have to do business with him is very kindly but cautious, which shows a thoughtful control of himself. He seems to have, in a marked degree, the happy faculty of deciphering men's intentions before they express them in words, which is a sign that he is a born diplomat, and has a great knowledge of human nature, and when one is in conversation with him, and he does not like the theme of the subject under discussion, his face expresses in no uncertain manner a bitter satirical demeanor that indicates the play of his mind, and the ready use he has of sarcasm in denouncing what he does not like tells plainly the make-up of the man.

When First General Vice-President Cosgrove went to Indianapolis to assume the duties of a General Officer of the United Brotherhood he was well trained by at least fifteen years of service in the front ranks of the labor movement of his native state, and at the time he accepted the office of General Vice-President he was the President of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council, which at that time was an influential body of the labor movement in that state, and as a consequence of his able leadership of the building trades of his native state, when Governor Fort, of New Jersey, was instructed by the passage of a resolution through both houses of the Legislature to appoint a Compensation Commission of six to draft a bill to be presented to the next session of the Legislature, giving working men compensation for injuries received while following their occupation, Governor Fort appointed Mr. Cosgrove as a member of that commission to represent the labor movement of his state, and he had the singular honor of helping to prepare a compensation bill that went through both houses of the Legislature without a single amendment made to it, which was signed by the Governor and became a law, and it was the first Compensation Law to be declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. Vice-President Cosgrove had the further honor of being continued as a member of that commission by Governor Wilson, now ex-President Wilson of the United States.

When an agitation was started in General Vice-President Cosgrove's native state for the appointment of a labor man as Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey, he was selected by the labor movement of that state for that office, and Governor Wilson stated that if a vacancy for that office occurred while he was Governor, he would appoint Mr. Cosgrove as Commissioner of Labor for the state of New Jersey. The great number of labor laws that were placed upon the statue books of New Jersey while he was a labor leader in his state, speaks volumes in praise of his efforts for labor. General Vice-President Cosgrove is a thoroughly good platform speaker and has the power of concentrating his thoughts into language that expresses his ideas of a subject in the briefest manner, which makes him quite attractive as a speaker. His clerical work at the General Office is quite exacting and he, like General President Hutcheson, has always a big stack of papers and documents in front of him,

which are largely composed of By-Laws of the Locals, District Councils and State Councils from all over the country, which have to receive his consent before they can become Laws in the locality from which they are sent. He also has to direct the use and the advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood, and in performing those duties they bring into play that splendid power of diplomacy which he possesses to protect the Brotherhood from fraud, and the cunning devices of those who would use the Union Label without conforming to the laws and rules governing its use, hence the use of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood is fast becoming an important factor in the organizing work of that organization, which is largely due to the push and energy of First General Vice-President Cosgrove.

Second General Vice-President George H. Lakey is, I should judge, verging near 50 years of age, but he has such a young looking appearance that few would take him to be so far advanced in years. He is of medium height with a well knit powerful body, and upon which is set a well developed head, and he is really a good looking fellow. Prior to Second General Vice-President Lakey becoming a General Officer of the United Brotherhood, he had had considerable experience in the labor movement at Chicago, where he acted as Business Agent of the District Council for some time, and while acting in that capacity did some good work for his organization and later on was selected as one of the General Organizers of the United Brotherhood, and thus obtained a wider experience of the members and the work of the Brotherhood which has been very helpful to him in performing the duties of Second General Vice-President. When one talks with him one observes that he has a very pleasing manner and a frankness of disposition that attracts the attention of his listeners. He is a good platform speaker and makes a good impression upon his hearers. His duties at the General Office are to assist the General President in the performance of his duties, so under the guidance of General President Hutcheson he largely directs the movements of the General Representatives and is thereby receiving a training in the handling of the problems of the organization. The nature of his office as assistant to the General President requires him to travel considerably, and in doing so he has to confront some of the knotty questions that beset the Brotherhood which causes him to use the best generalship that he possesses to settle. His travels have taken him as far as Panama, in order to settle the disputes necessary to further the work of our organization. That kind of special work has given him an insight and an understanding of the labor movement that contributes towards good leadership.

General Treasurer Thomas Neale is a man I should think, about 48 to 50 years old, tall of stature, standing, I should presume, about 6 ft. in his shoes, with a frame that indicates, to the observer, great strength in his youthful days, but the continuous desk work of his official position has mellowed down somewhat the muscular development and gives him the appearance of an office sage. He has a very pleasing and good looking face, and a smile of welcome as one converses with him that makes one feel at home, and his actions and conduct while talking impresses one that he is entirely free from mannerisms, which so badly afflict some of the General Officers of other organizations, and some of the labor leaders who are not General Officers, or to state my impression of General Treasurer Neale in plain terms, he is not self-conscious, which is a splendid quality for anyone to make apparent, in the business relations of his office.

General Treasurer Neale came from Chicago to assume the duties of his office. I do not know to what extent his activities were devoted to the building up of the labor movement in Chicago, prior to becoming General Treasurer, but I presume locally he was quite active in the work of the United Brotherhood, as he had the honor of being chosen as a delegate to the General Convention that elected him as General Treasurer, and at that Convention he won a host of friends by his happy, jovial manner. General Treasurer Neale is careful and firm but kindly in all his dealings with others and listens attentively to those who have business relations with him. The duties of the office of General Treasurer makes it necessary for him to handle and pay out and to keep a strict account of all the moneys and securities of the Brotherhood, and notwithstanding that many millions of dollars belonging to the organization

have passed through his hands since he became General Treasurer, his accounts have always been found correct. He has to examine, and approve, or disapprove, all the claims sent to the General Office for death and disability donations, by the various Locals in the Brotherhood throughout the country, and in the examination of this great number of claims it is necessary for him to exercise the most diligent care, to prevent claims being paid to the relatives of those deceased members who were not entitled to the donations claimed, by reason of the claims not being in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood, and frequently in the exercise of his duties because of his sincerity in their performance, he often incurs the displeasure of some over-zealous members who do not understand the laws governing donations, because he will not approve of claims that are not strictly in harmony with the Constitution and Laws.

General Secretary Frank Duffy, I should imagine, is a man near to 60 years of age, but with a young looking face, form and movements of a much younger man. He is fairly good looking and appears to great advantage in a group picture. He has white silvery hair that covers a well developed head and a broad forehead and features that are regular, except when he is disgusted or holds in contempt some proposition or person, then his lower lip assumes a curve that tells more plainly than words his disapproval of a subject, and his contempt for a person whom he considers unworthy of his confidence or trust. General Secretary Duffy is of medium height with a well built frame and must have been a man of great strength in his youthful days.

He is a splendid speaker and I should say that he is the orator of the General Officers of the United Brotherhood. His ability as a defensive speaker is above the average but his attacking power as a speaker is masterly and superb, and he has the happy faculty which the late Peter McGuire was a master of in his early days as a "speaker," namely of correlating his facts in such a form as to denote care and preparation and which carries conviction when delivered from the platform. General Secretary Duffy has had a longer experience in point of years of service in the labor movement than any other one of the General Officers. Before he was chosen as a General Officer of the Brotherhood he lived in the district of New York City, and took a very active part in the development of the United Brotherhood in that vicinity, and acted as Business Agent for some time, and was appointed by the late P. J. McGuire as a General Organizer, and was chosen by his Local as a delegate to several Conventions of the Brotherhood and was elected by the Scranton Convention as a member of the General Executive Board, and appointed some time later on, by the then General President Huber, as Secretary of the United Brotherhood, when P. J. McGuire resigned, and the masterly manner in which he proceeded to unravel the tangled up affairs of the organization at that time proved conclusively to the membership that the then President Huber, had made no mistake in appointing Frank Duffy as General Secretary of the organization, and the succeeding Conventions, and the referendum votes of the entire membership have continued to re-elect him as General Secretary up to this time, in recognition of his able and pains-taking fulfillment of the duties of his office. He has been continuously elected for some years by the General Conventions of the Brotherhood, as one of their National Delegates to the American Federation of Labor of which he is now, and has been for the past few years, a member of the Executive Council.

When an editor for the Carpenters' Monthly Journal was needed, General Secretary Duffy was selected as the editor and the high literary standing which that Journal has attained shows clearly the keen literary and poetic taste and ability of the editor, and as a further recognition of his literary ability as an editor, and a writer, when the General Convention of the United Brotherhood determined to issue a history of the organization, that Convention selected him as the author. He has for many years burned the midnight oil, in the deep study of poetry, and as a consequence of that persistent study he has developed a poetic taste, which has led him to commit to manuscript his conceptions of poetic writers of various nations, and as a result he has often been invited by college literary societies to deliver lectures upon poets and poetry of the several nations. General Secretary Duffy has within the past few years studied and allied himself with the countrywide

movement for the development of vocational training in the schools, and he is now looked upon as an authority upon that subject. He is often invited to address literary and managerial bodies, as to the best means of educating students in manual training, with a primary thought of producing the best mechanical ability for the craft of a carpenter.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

(By Victor A. Olander.)

EQUALITY before the law is an essential element of justice. It is denied to labor. During the past quarter of a century there has developed in our courts a practice of restricting working people in the exercise of their personal rights by means of arbitrary proclamations issued by judges at the behest of employers. In these injunction cases labor is always the defendant. The position of complainant is reserved exclusively for the employer. It is impossible for working people to secure similar injunctions against employers. Neither can one employer secure such injunctions against another employer. This process as affecting personal relations and personal rights is reserved for use against working people during strikes. In all other cases the injunction judge refuses to interfere in questions of personal relations and personal rights and limits his activities to the domain of property and property rights. If one business man by the exercise of his rights of free speech and free press interferes with the success of another business man, the injunction judge will take no action. But the same judge will, without even the formality of a hearing, unhesitatingly issue an order restraining thousands of working people from exercising personal rights specifically guaranteed by the Constitution, when in the opinion of the employer involved, stated to the judge in the form of an affidavit, the business of the employer is in any way affected.

Such action by the courts has never been sanctioned by any legislature. It is a clear and unwarranted usurpation of power. Until it is ended there can be no equality before the law, except on the basis that these kinds of injunctions do not represent law and are, therefore, illegal. That is undoubtedly true, but the usurpation of power on the part of injunction judges has now become so general that it is rapidly taking the form of established law through court decisions, and can only be remedied by an act of the legislature. Congress has restricted the power of the federal judges in this respect. Similar action must be taken by the states to limit the powers of state judges.

When this is done, the employing class of our country will have some right to declaim against the philosophy of class dictatorship, which they now claim to fear, but which in reality they are actually practicing in partnership with injunction judges. It is the most vital problem now confronting the people of America. The injunction process as used against working people on strike—never used in any other case—has for its purpose the weakening and final destruction of the trade union movement, and the setting up of an industrial dictatorship by the great corporate interests of the country. To accomplish this end, the reactionary employers, after having secured the aid of the courts, now demand the assistance of the legislature, and aided by notoriety seeking politicians, are endeavoring to secure the enactment of anti-strike and compulsory arbitration laws, in an effort to fasten the American workman to his job, and thus to re-introduce a form of serfdom very similar to that which existed during the feudal ages in Europe. The injunction judge has paved the way for this by declaring in attempted justification of his illegal usurpation of power, that "labor is property" and is, therefore, a proper subject of injunction. Labor is an attribute of life, inseparable from man. It cannot be property unless man himself is property. It cannot be bartered or sold except as man is bartered or sold. In the interest of human freedom, our courts and our legislatures must be made to understand the difference between human labor—which is man exercising his life functions—and the products of human labor. Human labor is human life, and cannot be property unless the man is a slave. The product or result of labor becomes property, but not labor itself. The sole purpose of slavery was

to compel some men by force of law to labor for the service of others. The object of anti-strike and compulsory arbitration laws is also to compel some men, by force of law, to labor for the service of others. In each case the principle is the same, and equality before the law is denied to one group of men in the interest of another.

After having obtained incorporation privileges under the law, specifically designed to furnish the protection of limited liability for themselves, the employers are now insisting that trade unions be compelled to incorporate under laws designed to increase the liability of such organizations. Incorporations is to mean one thing for the employer and another thing for the working people. Again equality before the law is to be made a mocking byword without meaning or reality.

It is a notorious fact that a very great proportion of American industry is now being conducted in such an inefficient manner as to prevent the development of the high degree of skill and trade knowledge necessary to the continued progressive life of the industry. Having so conducted their industries that the working people have been robbed of practically all opportunity to obtain wide trade knowledge and skill, they accuse the workers of inefficient and insufficient production. The control of these industries is exercised exclusively by employers. The system, or perhaps more properly speaking, the lack of system, which prevents the development of trade skill among the workers, is an invention of the same employers who are now, through the medium of the public press, blaming the working people for the inefficient and insufficient production, which is a direct result of the loss of skill. For many years American industry has relied upon Europe for the development of skilled workers. It is true, however, that there are exceptions to this rule, but in every case it will be found that these exceptions are industries in which trade unions have secured a foothold, and in which Organized Labor has forced the establishment of a proper apprenticeship system. The public school is being called upon to assist the shop and factory in an effort to bring about a revival of skill. There is no doubt that the school will do its part. Action must be taken, however, to compel employers to do their share by so conducting the industries that it will be possible for industrial skill to grow and develop. Production is neither efficient nor economical unless the process develops increased knowledge and skill for the purposes of additional and continued production.

Labor insists upon equality before the law. Labor demands freedom and the rights of full citizenship. Labor insists upon an opportunity to acquire industrial skill and trade knowledge that will enable every worker to find joy in his daily occupation and relief from the deadening, soul-destroying monotony of unskilled work under which so many of our people now suffer.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE AND BEYOND

(By Albert Sonnichsen, Secretary of the Co-operative League of America.)

THERE are close to four thousand co-operative stores in this country, where two years ago there were only about five hundred, and more are being established at the rate of at least a hundred a month. A great deal of newspaper publicity has been given them, in articles discussing the high cost of living. Even many labor papers write about them as though that was all there was to them—a means to reducing the high cost of living. Through a co-operative store you can get a 10c loaf of bread for 9c.

A well managed co-operative store, with a society of loyal members behind it, undoubtedly will reduce prices by from 8 to 12 per cent. But that is a very small matter, compared to what by those of their friends who mean well. They also know that neither private charity or benevolent legislation can cure poverty; despite all the benevolent reformers can do they see that the rich grow richer and the poor relatively poorer.

We, as trade unionists, do not desire to be misunderstood in relation to the many theories and plans advanced for our benefit in both the political and economic field regarding any apathy towards them that we might be charged with, because, as natural students, we have examined them very closely and

deeply, and despite the fact that the great majority have not been convinced, yet there has been some that have been converted and become quite enthusiastic on some of the theories advanced, and we desire to say right here of that minority that they were very sincere and consistent in their advocation of the same.

We have had the methods of the old Utopian schools offered to us as well as the Owenite Plan of the "thirties," and also the more modern ideas of Socialism, Industrialism and Syndicalism which has been given more study and thought than any others, but none of these worked out to be considered a concrete proposition whereby the majority was willing to embrace any of them for a complete and successful cure of the present economic ills under individualism, and as some call it, The Service State.

We are quite well posted on the progressive steps of history in the evolution from chattel slavery to wage slavery, and we know also, by pursuing economic history, of the thousands of years of sacrifice and torture wherein we have discovered all through these years of suffering, we have always found the bully ruling clear down to the present day of modern capitalism, and in all these thousands of years we have failed to find one iota of any action taken from the top to give to the people, the workers, any measure of liberty or freedom. We have found it quite to the contrary—that all the real liberty and freedom we have secured up to the present date has come from the bottom, through oceans of blood and tears of the workers and achieved collectively through their industrial organizations. Then why wonder that the trade unionists and those of their opinions, are dilatory in letting go of those great living institutions which were part of their very life and existence, and that has done so much for them.

We know that down in the heart and soul of every human being that works for a living that he is not free as long as he is compelled to work for another, and he is also very cognizant of the fact that poverty is but the sign of man's enslavement, and to remove poverty the state of enslavement must be eliminated. We further realize that whether we are compelled to work for private parties or for the State, we are still in the same bondage, though under the present system we have the liberty sometimes to choose our boss. Even if we were under the system of State Socialism we would be working for a Bureaucracy that might become as oppressive as the present individualism or capitalistic state, because then we would be transferring the power from the small coterie that is controlling our lives and destinies today, to another small coterie of centralized bureaucrats that might naturally tend to keep the workers in bondage to a tyranny that would be no less galling because it is impersonal.

Through experience and study we have come to realize that notwithstanding the liberal franchise and the fact that we place a cross on a ballot every four or five years does not give us the full measure of freedom by any means; the real full measure of freedom cannot be achieved until we have complete industrial freedom, which in our opinion can only be secured by complete organization in the industrial field. With the knowledge that we have of the political and economic history of the past and our living experience of the present, and applying this knowledge to aid us in contemplating the future, and without being egotistic, we believe that we can safely prophesy that the goal or destiny of the trade union movement will eventually bring us real industrial and political freedom wherein the trade unions will be organized so completely and be educated so thoroughly as to their real duty to themselves, and to the State, that they will become in absolute and full control of production and management as a partner with the State, with one maintaining the equilibrium of the other for the benefit and advancement of all. Such a system would be based on service and emulation.

There are mountains of work ahead of us in the rebuilding of our organizations and in the education of its members and the people, to pave the way for the great change that is sure to come, and which we know can only be achieved by complete democracy and the everlasting spirit of brotherhood manifested at all times in all the units that form this great labor movement, and all working together for the same end and goal. We have no fixed goal as yet, but it is our belief that we have now reached the cross-roads whereby we must establish one, founded on the eternal principles of justice, right and truth for all mankind.

HOME STUDY

(By John Upton.)

THERE are many of us who have some spare time when we might well be studying something that will be of use to us in our work. but perhaps one trouble is that though we may realize the need of study we do not know how to go about it, even though we know that we ought to study.

Study is a sort of an art, it is not merely reading, nor is it always a long poring over books which simply bore us and tire us. but from which we get little benefit. We sometimes call one a great reader, when really that is all he is, a reader or skimmer of a lot of books, none of which he remembers and which would not benefit him if he did retain them.

One might as well be a great eater as such a great reader. The mere acquiring of knowledge is not study. To learn a lot of unconnected facts is of no particular value. Webster says that study is the setting of the mind upon a subject. He does not say anything about books. But of course, books are help and a great help in these modern times.

For study to be of real value there must be some object in view. Facts which are learned should be of some practical use, even though it is only to help us to learn more of the same subject. A few pertinent facts well learned and put to work are worth a hundred which merely give us pleasure.

To find a new word and look it up in the dictionary and later make use of it may be worth more than a lot of words read over, but not understood.

Suppose we see someone marking a timber with a square for some certain cuts not known to us, and suppose we find out about the way this is done so as to later apply it to our own work, this is worth something to us, but it will not help us much to read through a dozen books on the steel square and not be able to apply any of the rules given.

So I think that for study to be of value it must be mastry of the subject, or at least must lead to that. Books are not to be read through and laid aside, they are to be consulted as one needs the knowledge in them.

There must be a purpose in study, or one will wander about and not reach any definite goal. Make up your mind what branch or subject you are to study and stick to it, except as some other branch may help you with the one you are following.

To study efficiently one must be interested. Without this it is drudgery. It is the teacher's work to awaken interest in the pupils, but when one is his own teacher this is different, but interest may be created by good attention. Any fact or statement that is vividly impressed upon one stays with him, and if one cannot give close attention to his studying, he cannot make much progress, better stop for a time and start anew.

But perhaps the most important point of all in studying is repetition. I presume that you are really in earnest about this matter of studying and mastering some subject or you would not have read this far. Well, let me repeat that the secret of learning a thing is to repeat it till you do know it, not merely the words printed in the book, but the idea or meat of the subject. If it is some part of arithmetic that you are striving to master, first learn how to work the problems, then work them, not just those you find in the book, but make others, if you do not meet them in your daily work, imagine them, and solve them.

Another essential point is to be sure that you understand the main facts and principles of a subject before you pass by it. Do not assume or take things for granted, prove them to be this or that, or something else. Sift every idea to see if it is right, use the dictionary and the other books at your command. Then have a regular time for study and be regular with this work. This will help to rouse an interest, and last remember that reading is not necessarily study. One may read a lot of rules and not apply any of them to any purpose or even make any real effort to remember them in case of future need. Or one may read that a certain process will give certain results, but unless he is really studying the subject as he might he is not mastering it.

THE HOME LIFE

(By Flora Sheldon Upton.)

WE read much about every activity of the home, yet we do not get much on the atmosphere of home life or the art of bringing up our children in the way that they should go. Perhaps we think that our fathers overdid this matter and it is better to let the young folks go their own ways.

But we see almost every day the bad effects of too much freedom for growing boys and girls, too many of them missing from home and not coming back or even writing home again.

Someone has said that a father should be a priest in the home, and to some extent, at least, this is true, when matters go wrong, we look to him for help, and if he does not do his part he is in trouble, so it would seem reasonable that he should have at least a considerable voice in the management of the home affairs, and as he generally provides most of the income and can look ahead and see if this is likely to be more or less in the near future, he should have something to say about the family expenditures, and also about other matters.

In some homes we might find conditions which would give us an idea that the house, the rugs and carpets and furniture were the most important things, and that the people were merely there to take care of these and the parents chief duty was to see that the children did not damage these or litter up the yard or tramp down the grass on the lawn.

But we should remember that the boy or girl is worth more than the fine rugs and expensive furniture, and that no room in the house or any other house is too good for the children.

As the parents should look more carefully after the welfare of their children, so should the church, for we have been too prone to think that this was not the place for things which would be of interest to the boys and girls, but as enriched home and social or family life offers a first-class substitute for the saloon, so moving pictures in schools and churches will be of value both in a social and an educational sense. If the schools and churches were more widely used as social centers to supplement the proper home life there would be less need of schools for correction or of prisons in the near future.

Winter and summer sports and athletics should receive more attention from the church and from the parents in the homes. The church should supply the leadership for these movements which tend to a larger community and home life.

Boys leave home and form bad companionships because they cannot have good companions at home. Girls run away because they want excitement. They like lurid movies, motor rides, they like dances and are drawn to questionable places, from want of better ones that attract.

Parents are a good deal to blame. We need modern mothers and old-fashioned fathers, mothers to keep up with the girls and be companions for them, and fathers who are centers of the home circle, and we need brothers who will take their sisters out without feeling that it is a hardship.

Girls between 12 and 14 usually run away because they want to be movie queens, and those older because there is some man interested. If parents would keep their children out of the lists of missing, they should remember, to make homes worth living in and to try to understand their children, and keep their own lives as clean as they would have the girls and boys lives, but yet let them know that there are two sides of life, one worth living and the other different.

The Union Label aspires to educate in unity the masses through the unfaltering devotion of its Label Leagues. It is a power for good to the rising generation, for their interests, their rights, and their liberties go with its tenets. It stands for the well-being and progress of all. It aspires to unity and federation. It gives energy and inpetus to work, for it is ennobling, full of the highest conceptions of duty.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1921

Labor and the Public Schools

In quite an interesting article, under the caption, "Labor and the Public Schools," the editor of "Schools and People" shows that quite a gap exists between the schools, on the one hand, and the people, especially of the working class, on the other hand.

This is a question of vital interest, especially so to organized labor, as no group in this country has so great an interest in the public schools as they. It was at the earnest insistance of labor that the schools were first opened and made free of access to the children of rich and poor alike, and consequently no group has as comprehensive and practical a program of education as the labor group.

Labor conventions have from time to time insisted on the support of a constructive educational program. It is the children of the workers who fill the schools and the taxes which support the schools are derived, in the last analysis, from the workers.

"But for some reason," says the editor, "the labor group has practically no voice in or control over the administration of educational affairs. Boards of Education are almost without exception made up of bankers, lawyers, merchants and other representatives of the business element. Even in industrial centers that are well organized by labor it is a significant fact that seldom is a single representative of labor to be found on the Board of Education."

That this assertion is a fact and one to be deplored cannot be denied and the effect of this situation upon the teachers is easily seen. He says: "No body of workers is more honest or conscientious or devoted to duty—as they have the light to see their duty. But teachers have been taught to believe that they are members of a learned profession. And they seem to take this little joke quite seriously. And they have been taught to believe that it is undignified and degrading to have anything to do with labor. But it is a tragic thing when we must say that the teachers in our public schools are ignorant of the simplest facts of economics and industrial life—untaught in the things most vital for boys and girls to know when they go out from school into the battle of life for themselves. And teachers are timid and afraid of losing their jobs.

"The effect of this breach between the people and their schools is disastrous also upon the pupils in our schools. Instead of urging the boys and girls to fit themselves for some actual activity in the industrial world into which they must go, the young folks are fired with false illusions of future greatness of statesmanship, of literature, of merchandising, or what not. But the great majority of these young folks will be wage-workers, bound to their jobs for life. We teach high ideals of fidelity and honesty and industry and truthfulness in the public school. But when the young fellow goes

out to try his hand in the game of competitive business he finds in his disillusionment that the game is played with a rule he has not learned. And as wage-workers the young folks find out that they have learned a lot of nice mottoes in school that incite fidelity, efficiency and productivity, but somehow they have failed to learn anything that would protect them in their rights as workers."

Labor must see to it that labor members are placed on all Boards of Education. Labor must insist on a higher type of Normal Training Schools for teachers. Labor must convince the teachers that organization is necessary as a means of protection to the workers. Labor must cultivate an ever increasing common ground of co-operation and contact between the people and the schools. In other words, labor should make up its mind to furnish such causes as may be adequate and sufficient to produce the result desired.

* * *

Trade Union Incorporation Is a Snare

"We will not submit to this snare of incorporating trade unions for labor's despoilment."

So declares the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"We frequently hear the proposition urged for the incorporation of trade unions, the evident purpose of many advocates being honorable and sympathetic, notwithstanding how unwise and injurious the results would unquestionably be to labor. Others, again, who advocate and insist upon the incorporation of the trade unions know full well the purpose they have in view and the schemes they could then hatch to harass organized labor still more with suits at law, regardless of the flimsiness of the cause, or the pretext for civil suits.

They would not only divert our attention from the effort at economic improvement to a defense against every species of civil suits brought by our opponents against any officer of organized labor, but they would make every effort "under the forms of the law" mulct our unions in damages for supposed injurious results from trade union action. We would be forced to defend suits without regard to the merit or lack of merit in the complaint in order to prevent our organization from being mulcted in damages; and this, after all, is the ultimate desire and purpose of our opponents for trade union incorporation, for necessity would require the expenditure of large sums of money in attorneys' fees and other costs and expenditures incident to litigation.

"The most important point apparently urged by our opponents in advocacy of trade union incorporation is, as they claim, that employers have tangible property and in any violation of terms of agreement or breach of contract they are responsible, and in cases of breach of contract on their part they can be held in damages and payment enforced, while labor organizations not having tangible property, they say, are unincorporated bodies, and violation of contract by them would not afford the same facilities for bringing them within the jurisdiction of the courts in a suit for damages for breaches of contract, and that therefore the unions should be incorporated to bring about equality of responsibbility. The chief merit in this claim is that it has no foundation in fact or in practice.

"Of course, employers entering into contractural relations with business men and committing a breach thereof are liable to damages. This also applies where employers enter into contractural relations with workmen for labor for a specific period; but in spite of the innumerable violations of contract entered into by employers and organized workmen, we challenge the advocates of compulsory incorporation to point out a single instance in which employers have been, or how they could have been, mulcted in damages for violation of the terms of an agreement with labor in its collective capacity. This is referred to, not as justification of or an encouragement to an organized labor breach of contract. On the contrary, it is the constant aim of our movement to instil into the minds of all our fellow workers to bring about working agreements with employers, and to a faithful adherence to the spirit and letter of their terms, but this is cited to prove the fallacy of the pretense urged by our opponents for trade union incorporation. We will not submit to this new snare for labor's despoilment."

* * *

Compulsory Arbitration Endangers Liberty

Voluntary arbitration of industrial disputes is founded upon the rights of the parties to the questions at issue to have the decisive voice in reaching an agree-

ment. Mutual consent in all the details of arranging the terms of settlement is essential to a harmonious conclusion.

Differences which cannot be adjusted by the parties themselves are referred, by nomination of all contenders, to a person who has no direct interest in the matter. The understanding, actual or implied, of both parties in issue is that the decision rendered by the nominee of both shall be accepted as final and made as effective as though it were the mutual decision.

This form of arbitration is founded upon the acceptance of both parties to an issue of the principle that gives each the right of full control over the issues each is contending for. It is a logical relationship, founded upon reason, insuring the peaceful conduct of industry, and establishing a proper relationship between workers and their employers.

Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes destroys the principles of bargaining, for both employers and workers, which the voluntary system accepts and, in measure, guarantees. By the compulsory method, neither employers nor workers have any right in the selection of the arbitrator. His interest in the question in dispute is a mere matter of chance. His opinions as to the rights of the contenders may or may not be prejudicial to either. In any event, he is a fixed quantity, and to his judgment must be left the conditions of labor for the period determined upon.

There is, however, a greater question involved than the mere character of the judge or his opinions. Back of his decision stands the force of the state.

Through compulsory arbitration by law, the workers as workers and the employers as employers are restrained in the exercise of their individual rights in wage negotiations. By this act the state takes control of a purely personal relation.

Acceptance of this principle, in itself, endangers liberty. Generally applied to all personal relations, it will destroy liberty and breed tyranny. Slavery is the natural offspring of tyranny.

Aside from endangering the liberty of all the people, the results achieved by voluntary arbitration of industrial questions prove the compulsory method is wholly unnecessary. Statictics of the division of conciliation of the United States Department of Labor establish this fact. In 1920, there were nearly 700,000 workers involved in cases that were voluntarily adjusted.

These statistics embrace only those disputed in which the Department actually took part in. There were thousands of others in which the negotiations were carried on by workers and employers through trade agreements.

Advocates of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes are toying with a dangerous gun. They are shooting at the workers, but the target they hit is liberty.

* * *

Steel Trust Is Master

The United States Steel Corporation has complete domination of the iron and steel market, says the Federal Trade Commission in a statement which shows that the trust owns and controls over 75 per cent of the ore deposits in the Lake Superior district, wherein is located the greater part of the iron ore deposits in this country. The second largest deposit of iron ore is in Alabama, likewise owned and controlled by the trust.

The trust owns and controls the transportation systems, both rail and water, which carry iron ore from mines to manufacturing plants and owns and controls coal mines and limestone quarries necessary in the manufacture of steel. It controls 145 plants and manufactures and sells 47 per cent of the crude steel in the form of ingots, 45 per cent of rails, sheets and structural fabrics and 60 per cent of other steel products.

The Federal Trade Commission says that the steel trust "owns and controls the ultimate iron ore supply in the United States" and that because of its "power and influence through the percentage of the steel manufacturing business done by it and supported by it, its consequent potential power to embarrass or destroy its competitors by unduly lowering its price schedules is tantamount to the naming by the steel corporation of prices that are to be charged by all the steel manufacturers in the United States."

* * *

John Golden Dead

John Golden was to the textile union labor movement of America what John Mitchell was to the mine workers—a leader who worked his way up from the ranks. He was born in Lancashire, England, in 1863, where, as a boy, he began work in the cotton mills. Blacklisted, he said, because of his activity in the

Mule Spinners' Union, he came to the United States in 1894, and settled at Fall River, Mass., where he obtained employment at his trade.

In 1902, when Golden was Treasurer of the National Mule Spinners' Organization of the United States and Canada, the convention of the United Textile Workers, in session at Lowell, Mass., elected him president to succeed James Kansey, and each year for nineteen successive years, Golden had been returned as head of the union labor body with its 175,000 to 200,000 members.

During the textle strike of 1904 at Fall River, when 28,000 workers were out, Golden made an impassioned speech before the convention of the American Federation of Labor in San Fransisco as a result of which, it is recorded. the Federation for the first time in its history, levied an assessment on all its members for the support of the idle men and women textile operatives of Fall River. This precedent has since been followed by the A. F. of L. in giving financial support to other affiliated striking trades.

In 1912 Golden was in charge of the textile strike involving 30,000 workers of Lowell and Lawrence, Mass., Paterson, N. J., and other mill centers. His conservatism was shown, it was said, on several occasions when he helped to avert walkouts. During the Manchester (N. H.) strike of 1918 he appealed for federal mediation and the result was a compromise which took all the operatives back to work.

Golden was one of the commissioners of the American union labor movement who, led by Samuel Gompers, went to Great Britain and Italy in 1918 and by speech and pen, sought to convince their overseas fellowcraft that the workers of the United States were solidly back of their government and the allies in winning the war.

* * *

Pratt Courses

It is announced that courses of instruction for the study of steel square problems, roof framing and stair building will be conducted by Pratt Institute beginning September 22nd. Circulars of information will be mailed all members of the United Brotherhood upon request, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In connection with this announcement it will no doubt interest our many readers to know that the department of woodworking in this institute is conducted by Mr. R. M. Van Gaasbeek, who has for many years been a valued contributor of Craft Problems to our official Journal, among which is a series on "Stairbuilding" which is now running.

* * *

Material Men Blamed

Dealers in building material in Boston are blamed for present conditions in this industry by Matthew T. DeFrietas, building contractor there.

He says wages are not high when it is considered that these workers are idle many weeks in the year because of cold and rainy weather.

Quoting prices on lumber in Boston and in Florida he shows that framing material costs from $55 to $60 per thousand feet in this city, and $25 per thousand in St. Petersburg, Florida. Cypress, he said, can be bought for $80 in Florida, while Boston dealers charged as high as $350 last summer.

* * *

Deaths in Industry Greater Than in War

Deaths in industry exceed those in war, and this condition will continue as long as workers accept the employers' theory that life is cheap, says President Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union, writing in the official magazine of that organization.

"The number of American soldiers killed in battle is placed at 50,151, and during the same period the number of American workers killed in their line of duty was 126,664," says the trade unionist.

"On the battle front men laid their lives on the altar of patriotism and gladly sacrificed themselves for an ideal. In the mines and mills, on the railroads, wherever industry turns the wheels of progress, men, women and little children lay their lives on the altar of necessity, and die in striving for the wage that means shelter, food and clothing for themselves and those dependent on them.

"The mutilations of modern warfare are not to be compared with the mutilations of high-speed industrial endeavor. For every man blown to pieces by gun fire we find two or more have been blown to pieces in our mines and quarries by premature blasts or the deadly mine gas.

"Human life is said by some to be cheap. It will be held cheap by the employer just as long as the workers accept his valuation of it.

Official Information

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

BONDING OF FINANCIAL OFFICERS

Our General Treasurer, in compliance with Section 15, Paragraph K, of our General Constitution has mailed to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils, applications for bonds covering their financial officers. You should see that this is attended to at once by your officers.

The minimum premium of any single bond up to $500 is $2.50, and 50c for every additional $100, so that the minimum cost on bonds of Financial Secretaries and Treasurer would be $2.50 each or a total of $5.

Any organization desiring to bond its financial officers in a sum in excess of $1,000 should notify the General Treasurer, as the rules of the Surety Company call for an individual application in these cases and application will be forwarded forthwith.

The receipt of the premium paid on the bond is all that is necessary for your union to hold as a record of the transaction. A blanket bond is issued by the Surety Company which is registered and which we hold at this office and the individual bonds are covered thereby and it is immaterial what member holds the bonded position as your Organization would be protected against any loss by dishonesty or embezzlement on the part of the officer holding the bonded position at time of shortage.

As soon as a discrepancy is found by the Trustees or Auditors in the accounts of a bonded officer General Treasurer Neale should be notified without delay, so he can arrange to protect your organization under the terms of the bond. By delaying this notification or making individual efforts at settlement without the consent of the bonding company would most likely jeopardize your claim.

Every organization should know, through its Auditing Committee, the exact state of its accounts and books upon the execution of a bond or a renewal, in order that there will be no confusion upon this point to stand in way of a settlement when claim for shortage is made upon the bonding company.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed herewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal—boost his Union Label, card or button.

Lookout for This Man

We are advised that a man signing his name as E. L. Bradley and carrying a Due Book in our organization from a Local Union in the State of Washington, is offering a pay check and a time slip, together with a letter from his employer, (usually from some Oklahoma city), and is asking Financial Secretaries and Business Agents to either cash the check for him or assist him to get it cashed. His book is usually three or four months in arrears and he lays great stress on the fact that he needs the money to send to his Local to square up and get his tools sent to where he works. Any one coming across him should have him held pending an inquiry and immediately notify J. I. Day, Financial Secretary, L. U. 1110, East Chicago, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered in May

Haynesville, La.	St. Clair, Mich.
Central City, Ky.	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Franklin, Ky.	Bockchits, Okla.

Total, 6 Local Unions.

DEATH ROLL

DOYLE, OLIVER, of L. U. No. 1763, Baltimore, Md.

Jewish Churchmen Defend Right of Workers to Organize Fundamental

Labor's right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing was approved at a conference of American rabbis held in Washington, D. C. The conference reaffirmed the position on this subject by the central conference of American rabbis in Rochester, last June.

The widespread propaganda now being made against collective bargaining impelled these Jewish churchmen to reiterate their position.

"The conference holds," it was stated, "that the overthrow of the labor union would mean a collapse of the whole structure of industrial peace and order which rests upon the labor unions as one of its chief foundations. Moreover, the displacement of the labor union would inevitably result in the strengthening of the hands of such extremists within the labor group as already decry the practice of collective bargaining through union organization as a method too conservative and ineffectual for the attainment of industrial justice. Victory for these radical elements in the ranks of labor would jeopardize the fundamental institutions of our republic.

"The conference's belief, therefore, in the fundamental truth of the Rochester declaration on collective bargaining remains unchanged. Without the union, all labor would still be the victim of the long day, the insufficient wage and kindred injustices.

"Under the present organization of society, labor's only safeguard against a retrogression to former inhuman standards is the union."

Convention Call Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The Thirty-seventh Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will convene in the Convention Hall, Royal Alexander Hotel, City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Monday morning, Aug. 22nd, and continuing in session, from day to day, until the business of the Convention has been completed. Representation will be on the same basis as heretofore.

The Royal Alexander Hotel will be the official headquarters during the Convention.

Casual Comment

There is only one way to get anything and that is to go after it with all that is in you, and that is what we mean when we say we are still after that 500,000.

* * *

Postmaster General Hays says that the Post Office will not consider labor a commodity. That is important, when the biggest employers of the country are trying to make of labor the cheapest possible commodity, while keeping up prices on their own products.

* * *

The railroads have been laying off thousands of their shop employes upon the pretense of economy, but in reality, it is feared, to break the union.

* * *

If private management can't behave itself even during its first year of trial under a law which gave it everything it wanted, and after half a century of constant, consistent evasion of the law and persistence in graft, when and how shall we put an end to it?

* * *

The longer open price associations and other groups of people try to hold up artificial values, the more difficult will be the road back to normal, especially with respect to lack of work.

* * *

Strike insurance as an adjunct to the open shop drive is now being written by a number of mutual companies fathered by large concerns employing labor.

* * *

Who is putting up all this money? That is the question. Of course, the most of it is being put up by the commercial, financial and industrial combines which inaugurated the open shop movement. It would be interesting to know the influences that are back of the scheme.

* * *

Secretary of Labor Davis announces that he is considering a recommendation which would authorize the Labor Department to use its good offices in the adjustment of labor disputes.

* * *

This would be a poor time to make a radical change in policy. Any "teeth" which congress might put in the law would probably be used to bite the workers.

When the worker objects to a reduction in wages or the farmer complains because the price of his products has fallen, they are assured that certain "natural" laws are operating in a perfectly natural way, and if they are patient, they will all eventually reach "normalcy."

* * *

There is something fundamentally wrong with an economic system that produces such results, and no amount of patter about "normalcy" or "natural" laws can blind the producer to that fact.

* * *

The organization of the workers prove that unions can be established by all wage workers. But the first steps have got to be taken by those who labor—now is the time to get busy on that 500,000.

* * *

The sales tax law proposed is simplicity itself. It is simply a proposition to let the seller pay only 1 per cent on every dollar, and the poor will be forced to pay as high as 10 per cent on different articles after they have gone through the different processes of turnovers.

* * *

At the Billy Sunday revival, held in Cincinnati some time ago, an attempt was made to distribute circulars not bearing the Union Label. Mr. Sunday's representative informed those handling the circulars that all printed matter distributed in the tabernacle must bear the Union Label. The circulars were then printed in a union shop. In view of the general openshop campaign going on in that city it was a stinging blow to the local captains of industry.

* * *

Long hours of labor and longer profits for the employer—that is the program of the "American Plan."

* * *

Many resolutions made about the first of the present year have failed, utterly failed, to work out. Among these we might mention the "resolution" to bust all the labor unions of this country.

* * *

When an employer will attempt to abrogate or annul his contract with a labor organization, what might be expected of

him in his dealings with the individual worker? And the bigger and greater the employer or corporation, the less hesitation in said annulment.

* * *

The time has arrived when our future actions will be judged according to the value of ourselves and the sincerity to the movement of which we are a part.

* * *

"Who speaks for the unorganized?" asks an exchange. The boss, of course.

* * *

Open shoppers and union busters still have a lot of "unfinished business" on hand.

* * *

With all of the industrial disturbances in the land, the Union Label looks better than ever.

* * *

Speaking of high rentals here and there, a few niches are still vacant in the Hall of Fame.

* * *

If ever the injunction was justified in industrial affairs, it should prevent the public use of the term "American Plan," by the anti-American peace shattering aggregation led by the open shop dreamers.

* * *

Profit sharing would be all right if the worker was permitted to get a real share. But that would not harmonize with the program of the national Chamber of Commerce, et al.

* * *

While the lumber men join the chorus of "less production," along comes the United States Forest Service with the statement that California mills cut approximately 8 per cent more lumber last year than in 1918. But this class of misrepresentation is becoming too common for even passing notice.

* * *

While the Union Label is a great educator it is at times a great agitator or aggravator — in the case of the union buster, for instance.

* * *

The Federated Press boasts of a "scoop" in being the first information bureau to announce the arrival in Russia of William D. Haywood, who left the country for his own and his country's good and welfare. It certainly was a scoop to keep track even for a short time of the movements of the erratic "Big Bill!"

Retailers affiliated with the national Chamber of Commerce are beginning to realize that the wholesale reduction of working forces and wages throughout the country is not helping their business to any appreciable extent. And the worse is yet to come.

* * *

The purchasing power of money must be greater before you can expect to purchase more labor with it, and this will never be accomplished by the methods many employers are now trying to use; namely, the closing down of industry and forcing labor to come to terms that will enable capital to enjoy the benefits of the present high prices and to derive that enjoyment at the expense of the producing masses.

* * *

Some time has passed since Judge Gary announced that there was no further need for labor unions. Yet the unions continue to grow and grow and grow. Those labor unions are stubborn organizations at times. With the great steel king the wish is farther to the thought—but a long, long way from the truth.

* * *

England is deeply worried because she has a million and three-quarters unemployed, and another million working on half time. Here we have five million entirely out of work, but it doesn't seem to worry us. In fact, many of our "better minds" view the situation hopefully. Idle men looking for jobs help to put down the wages.

* * *

It is reported by the press that Chicago is going to investigate graft charges in the building trades. The only thing that will prevent a sweeping investigation is the danger of involving some higher ups along with the labor leaders.

* * *

In New York, after they had convicted Brindell a recess was declared. If an honest effort is made, they are going to involve some of the high-toned criminals who have been making cat's paws out of some labor leader.

* * *

The Union Label organizes the purchasing power upon lines of fair conditions of labor, as against those conditions that destroy the health and morality of the producer and endanger the well-being of the purchaser.

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What You Should Know About Architectural Drawing.

How to Use Steel Square S cessfully.

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EVERY day in your work you get up-against new problem sometimes it is only some old 'sticker' coming in a new Just the same though it takes a lot of time to figure them **Don't do it.** Here's everything worked out for you. Every p lem big or little that you will meet in a day's work. Hundred new ideas and better ways of doing things. Hundreds of ways other fellows are making money. Hundreds of ways **you can** n **more out of** the same work you are doing now.

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American Technical Society, Dept. G-36

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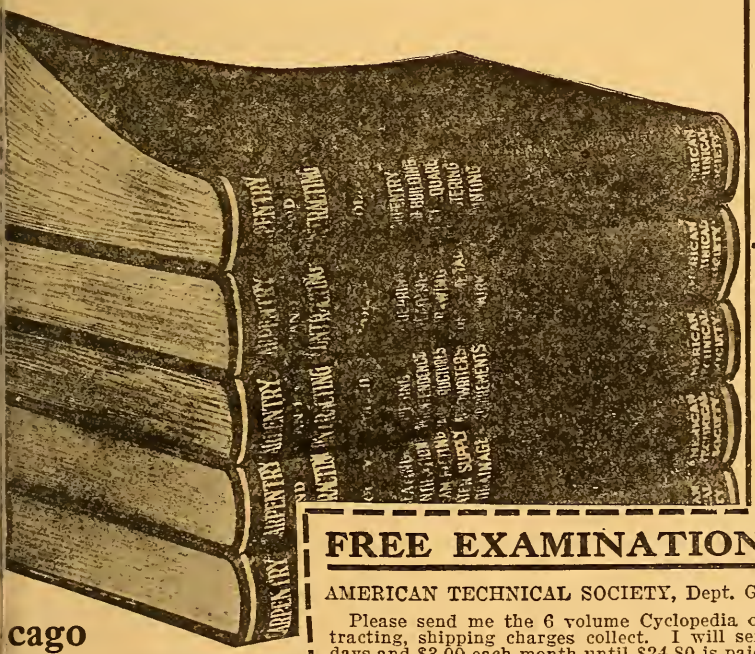

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Business Men Are Warned By Clergyman

Business men are attempting to function in every field but their own, declared Rev. Chas. D. Wiliams, Episcopal bishop of Michigan, in a sermon in New York City. The clergyman declared that all efforts of American business men to run the government and to fight for the non-union shop will inevitably plunge the country into revolution.

"The United States today," he said, "is in control of an invisible government. We are in a reign of commercial conscience and the rule of the American business man. I respect the American business man in the field in which he belongs, but I will not concede or admit his leadership in economics, politics, sociology, and particularly in education and religion.

"America's soldier dead cry out for the realization of the vision for which they fell, while we are threatened with a regime of reaction."

That the business men of this country fail to grasp this is certain, the clergyman declared. He said he was amazed, when the war ended, when he attended a meeting of business men and heard the sentiment cheered that now that the war was over it was time to give up the high ideals and dreams "which were simply used to sustain the energies of the masses throughout the struggle and get down to business propositions."

"The attempt of the business world to establish the non-union shop is a movement simply to crush labor," said Bishop Williams.

"But this attempt," he contiued, "is as futile as sitting on the crater of a volcano. It will simply turn into a sudden revolution, because they attempt to stifle the equality of opportunity.

"Conservatism and reaction are prevalent in our country today. Business men are seeing red. They commenced seeing red with their drive on radicalism. They branded every one who had a progressive thought as a parlor bolshevist and persons have been secretly arrested by paid spies on manufactured information and often deported without cause."

Bishop Williams said he investigated several such case himself in Detroit and found that the supposed radicals were but simple, ignorant foreigners unaware of what was being done to them.

He said press associations have distorted the facts, and that industrial leaders are trying to stem the tide of industrial evolution, but their chances of success would be greater if they attempt to suppress a tidal wave.

Infants Live Longer If Dad's Wage Is High

The children's bureau again declares that a baby's living chances are increased in proportion to the wages received by the father. This statement is made in the bureau's report on infant mortality in New Bedford, Mass. It is stated that unskilled and semi-skilled occupations predominate in the cotton industry of that city, and at the time the survey was made, wages were low. A low income was accompanied, as in other industrial cities studied by the bureau, by poor home sanitation, congestion, lack of adequate medical care, and a mother who was overworked, either in the factory or at home.

Over half of the New Bedford babies lived in the river section, where the worst living conditions in the city were to be found. There, families of from 15 to 18, including lodgers, were in many cases crowded together in five-room tenements.

Practically all the mothers working in New Bedford cotton mills were in families where the father earned less than the amount necessary to maintain a decent standard of living. Almost half of all the mothers were gainfully employed, chiefly in the cotton mills, during the year before the baby was born, and two-fifths during the year following the baby's birth. Most of these mothers worked during both periods.

The harmful results of depriving a young baby of its mother's care and nursing is shown in the fact that among the babies whose mothers left them to go out to work when the baby was less than four months old, the mortality was nearly twice the average rate.

The low income group showed a high mortality rate, while the group having incomes sufficient to insure proper care and surroundings for the mothers and babies had a low mortality rate.

In the low wage group 20 babies out of every hundred born alive, died before the end of the first year. In the highest wage group only six out of every hundred babies died.

Get ready for Labor Day

Show Your Colors

Illustrated hereon is the

OFFICIAL BADGE

of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This badge combines all the features desired for use in parades, funerals, and to be worn (without ribbon) indoors. Parade side is red, white and blue, with name, number and location of Local Union embossed in Gold. Funeral or memorial side is black with Silver stamped wording.

All metal parts
are Gold plated.

Badges trimmed with Gold lace

The prices are:

6 and over	$1.35 each
12 and over	1.08 each
25 and over	.99 each
50 and over	.96 each
100 and over	.94 each
250 and over	.86 each

Officers' titles in middle bar without extra charge.

Please see that orders for Badges be placed without delay in order to insure delivery in time for Labor Day. Send order with proper amount to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building,
222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

What Constitutes Being Really a Poor Man

A man is poor:

If he is without friends.

If he has low-flying ideals.

If he has a guilty conscience.

If he has lost his self-respect.

If his morals are questionable.

If he has lost his grip upon himself.

If he lacks education and refinement.

If he is selfish, uncharitable or cruel.

If he has forfeited his health for wealth.

If his mind and soul have been neglected.

If he has traded away his character for his money.

If his wife and family do not love and respect him.

If he has a disagreeable disposition that makes enemies or repels people.

If making money has crowded out the cultivation of his esthetic faculties.—New Success Magazine.

Individual Bargaining

Individual bargaining has "been weighted and found wanting."

For centuries employers dealt with workers as individuals, while organizations of laborers were declared conspiracies and treated as such by the State.

During all this period down to but a comparatively few years ago, the power of these employers to apply their individual bargaining theory was unchallenged.

Who is responsible for the change? Why have 5,000,000 wage earners rejected the "free and independent" status favored by employers?

At one time these employers had individual bargaining in their plants. They alone set wages and hours. They dictated working conditions. They were as complete masters of their employes as Garyism is of the steel trusts mills.

If this was an ideal condition, what changed it?

Could a few "agitators" or labor "leaders" overthrow a system supported by the State and every other power at the command of the master?

Or did the system collapse because it rested on greed?

The history of production and distribution in every country convicts the individual bargaining employer. He had a free hand in dealing with "free and independent" workers and these employes were driven into unions like wild horses on the prairies, who are forced to form a circle with heads in and heels out to protect themselves from the wolves.

When wage earners had no voice in working conditions they were ground down as are the steel trust's 11 and 13-hour serfs in 1921.

If individual bargaining means justice to the workers, why must it be protected by spies, gunmen and the injunction judge?

Why does it succumb to trade unionism when workers are permitted free choice?

Workers unite because of necessity.

They unite when they find that fairy tales, broken promises, injustice and deceit are poor substitutes for economic need.

The employer who talks of individual bargaining has had his day in court. He had individual bargaining and his employes were compelled to organize.

He feudalized his employes once, now he wants to feudalize them again.

Does he imagine that workers forget when he talks of the "glories" of individual bargaining?

"A burnt child dreads the fire."

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

"What Is the Secret of Success?" Asked the Sphinx

"Push," said the Button.

"Never be lead," said the Pencil.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Chimney.

—Exchange.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the Union Label.

Governor Allen and the Unions

The Governor of Kansas, who is mainly responsible for the establishment of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, has taken the offensive against the labor unions of the country in recent addresses in New York and Boston. When Governor Allen attacks "industrial slacking," as represented in the policy of imitation of output advocated by some labor leaders and practiced by some of their followers, he is on solid ground. This practice is one of the main counts against labor unionism. Fortunately, not all unions espouse it now; and there are signs that the importance of finding a basis for guaranteeing production standards is being recognized by the more far-sighted official of the American Federation of Labor.

When Governor Allen, on the other hand, attempts to show that the labor movement is the affair of a few astute and unscrupulous leaders who deceive credulous workers into paying them exorbitant salaries out of slender wages the case is different. The American labor movement is too solid and vital to be explained on the basis of the machinations of a few scheming leaders. The average American workingman is too hardheaded to go on paying money for an organization which secures for him no results. Finally, when Governor Allen declares strikes "un-American" the Governor ceases completely to be convincing. So many things are being declared "un-American" that the phrase is losing all meaning and force. It has no significance when applied to strikes, a form of protest familiar wherever the modern industrial system has grown up and where no adequate means of arbitration exist.

Governor Allen would be more consistent and effective if he pointed out the record of Organized Labor in connection with the Court of Industrial Relations in his own state. According to the report for the first year, twenty-six cases were brought, of which twenty-five were submitted by labor groups. Of these, twenty-three were from Organized Labor. The decisions of the court are said to have been respected by both sides in all cases, despite some sharp labor union opposition to the industrial court idea. Such use and observance of the law by labor unions in actual practice go far to controvert the paper case which the Governor makes out against them.

—New York Evening Post.

Strike Involved Many

When the carpenters working on the new University Hospital building at Ann Arbor, Mich., refused to accept a 20 per cent cut in wages, and walked out, they threw 60 other laborers employed in pouring cement and stripping forms, out of work. There were 63 carpenters employed on the job. They were getting $1 an hour. The bricklayers and some of the stone setters are still at work.

The Voice of the Pen

O! the orator's voice is a mighty power
As it echoes from shore to shore;
And the poet's pen has more sway o'er men
Than the murderous cannon's roar.
What burst the chain far o'er the main,
And brightens the captive's den?
'Tis the fearless voice and the pen of power—
Hurrah for the Voice and Pen!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Voice and Pen!

The tyrant knaves who deny our rights,
And the cowards who blanch with fear,
Exclaim with glee, "No arms have ye—
Nor cannon, nor sword, nor spear!
Your hills are ours! with our forts and tow'rs
We are masters of mount and glen"—
Tyrants, beware! for the arms we bear
Are the Voice and the fearless Pen!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Voice and Pen!

Though your horseman stand with bridles in hand,
And your sentinels walk around—
Though your matches flare in the midnight air,
And your brazen trumpets sound;
O! the orator's tongue shall be heard among
Those listening warrior men,
And they'll quickly say, "Why should we slay
Our friends of the Voice and Pen?"
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Voice and Pen!

When the Lord created the earth and sea,
The stars and the glorious sun,
The Godhead spoke, and the universe woke,
And the mighty work was done!
Let a word be flung from the orator's tongue,
Or a drop from the fearless pen,
And the chains accurst asunder burst,
That fetter'd the minds of men!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Voice and Pen!

O! these are the swords with which we fight,
The arms in which we trust;
Which no tryant hand will dare to brand,
Which time cannot dim or rust.
When these we bore, we triumph'd before,
With these we'll triumph again—
And the sword will say: "No power can stay
The Voice and the fearless Pen!
Hurrah!
Hurrah for the Voice and Pen!

Denis Florence MacCarthy.

Pass It On

If you have a good umbrell',
Pass it on.
'Tisn't yours, you know full well;
Pass it on.
If you know just where you got it,
From your recollection blot it;
Some day the owner's sure to spot it;
Pass it on.

—Chicago Tribune.

Ever Feel This Way About It?

A bank wrote one of its customers requesting money or additional collateral security on outstanding loans and he wrote a characteristic letter. It is of no concern who wrote the letter or where the bank was located. The interest lies wholly in the situation described in the reply, which is couched as follows:

"For the folowing reasons I am unable to comply with your request:

"I have been held up, held down, sand-bagged, walked on, sat on, flattened out and squeezed. First, by the United States government for federal war tax, the excess profit tax, the Liberty Loan Bonds, thrift, capital stock tax, merchant's license and auto tax, and by every society and organization that the inventive mind of man can invent, to extract what I may or may not possess.

"From the Society of John the Baptist, the G. A. R., the Woman's Relief, the Navy League, the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the Purple, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Dorcas Society, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief, the Belgian Relief and every hospital in town. Then, on top of it all comes the Associated Charities.

"The Government has so governed my business that I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, suspected, examined and re-examined, informed, required and commanded, so I don't know who I am, where I am, or why I am here. All I know is that I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race; and because I will not sell all that I have and go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I have been cussed, discussed, boycotted, talk to, talked about, held up, hung up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the reason I am clinging to life is to see what the H—l is coming next."

Killed in Industry

The battle of the Marne was only a skirmish compared to the every-day hazards of peace, according to members of the Health and Accident Underwriters' Association, at their meeting in Chicago.

It was stated that 105,000 persons are accidentally killed every year. During the war 31,000 Americans were killed in battle, whereas here at home, with no battle going on, 126,000 Americans died of accidents during the same period.

Can't You Spare a Nod of Greeting?

Slack up, brother, what's your hurry,
That so recklessly you scurry,
With your elbows jabbing sideways and your glance fixed straight ahead?
Is a minute's time so precious
That you needs must be ungracious
And go trampling on your fellow like a hungry quadruped?

Can't you spare a nod of greeting,
Pass the time of day on meeting,
Swap a joke or laugh a little when a brother drifts along?
Is the dollar so enticing,
Is "success" so all-sufficing
That you can't devote a second to a brother in the throng?

Do you know your destination?
It's a quiet little station
Where ambition never troubles and the dollar jingles not.
Where there is no bootless striving,
Sordid scheming or contriving,
And the richest man's possession is a little grassy plot.

Why be over-keen for speeding
On a trail so surely leading
To that lonely little village where we all must come at last?
Slack up, brother, what's your hurry,
That so recklessly you scurry?
You may head a slow procession ere another year is past.

—Exchange.

So Live

So live
That in the after-years,
Friends will remember you with tears,
And long for your return.

So live
That those now little lads and lasses,
Will look for you when some tall stranger passes,
And for your smile will yearn.

So live
That ancient, wrinkled crones,
Who now beside the smoky stones,
And age's vigil keep,
Hearing, that day, soft footfalls in the grass,
Will dream they hear you pass—
And smile in their long sleep.

—Richard Warner Borst in "The Public."

The Union Label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trade and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The Union Label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always, namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops, and good workmanship.

Foreign Labor Notes

International congress of transport workers in Geneva voted to support striking British miners.

* * *

The embroidery industry of the island of Madeira employs more than 40,000 women.

* * *

The average wage of the New England millworker under the new wage scale will be $21 a week.

* * *

In Denmark idle workers are allowed on an average of from $10 to $12 per week by the Government.

* * *

Australia has more females than males employed in the various industrial plants.

* * *

British weekly coal output has exceeded 5,000,000 tons for the first time in two years.

* * *

There are now almost 100,000 more persons engaged in British coal mining than in 1913.

* * *

Nearly 100,000 people are employed in the cotton trade in Great Britain.

* * *

Short time is soon to go into force in the British Government dockyards and other Government establishments.

* * *

A special dispatch from Stockholm reports that the saw mills workmen in Sweden, numbering 24,000, intend to stop work.

* * *

It is estimated that there are 80,000 unemployed in South Wales.

* * *

A London carriage manufacturer employs more than 300 one-armed men.

* * *

Nearly 5,000,000 unemployed in Germany are receiving aid from the Government.

* * *

Following a strike of 300 female workers of the Yuen Fong Silk Filiature, Shanghai, China, an increase in wages for a 12-hour day of from 20c to 30c was granted by the management and the strike ended. Wage payments in Chines plants in Shanghai are based on the Mexican dollar valuation.

Must Face Immigration

"Unless there is a place where the immigrant fits into our industrial system as a producer, he will not only become a burden but will upset our industrial equilibrium," says the Milwaukee Journal.

"Our old policies will not meet the immigration situation created by the war. However much America would like to remain the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, it must consider whether its endowment is large enough for an unlimited asylum. Unless the United States can absorb this multitude into its political and industrial life it is assuming a burden it cannot carry and it is injuring, not helping, the immigrant.

"We know now that Americanization of the immigrant is absolutely necessary for our existence as a nation and we know that Americanization is more difficult than we supposed. Hence the admission of the millions knocking at our doors now might create a situation serious indeed in its possibilities."

Resources of America

Resources and financial position of the United States as laid before the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, held recently at Atlantic City:

"With but 5 per cent of the earth's population, we have 24 per cent of its agricultural production.

"We have 40 per cent of the mineral production, and we manufacture 35 per cent of its goods.

"Our natural wealth is above $225,000,000,000, while that of our nearest competitor, England, is but $80,000,000,00.

"With this, it is impossible for things to go wrong.

"Our trade balance today is $5,000,000,000.

"We have repurchased our foreign-placed securities to the value of about $8,000,000,000. We have loaned our allies $9,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000.

"Half of the gold in the world is in the United States, and the deposists in the banks of this country are billions more than the totals in all the other banks of the world."

The Union Label makes woman the strongest as well as the gentlest of God's creatures.

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNION MADE
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNION MADE
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Correspondence

An Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want to thank you for considering my article worthy, in refutation of the scurulous advertisement and article of the Chamber of Commerce against the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor, by the open shop schemers of Philadelphia. They themselves became so abashed by the adverse critics of their overt cynicalism that they begged the Industrial Relations Committee, in charge of the "Philadelphia Plan" meeting in the Weidner Building, Philadelphia, a few weeks hense, not to mention or allow the "open shop scheme" to be discussed on the floor of the meeting during the entire week, stating that there was too much T. N. T. in it.

GEORGE B. METCALFE.
1816 Wallace St., Philadelphia.

Bust "Open Shop" With the Union Label

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Two events of recent occurrence indicate very clearly that the organized labor movement has a gigantic fight on its hands if it is to successfully combat the plans made by its enemies for its disruption. The first is the attitude of "Big Business" toward the report of the Interchurch World Movement on the situation in the steel industry, and the other the overwhelming vote of the members of the National Chamber of Commerce against collective bargaining.

The answer to the first proposition, of course, is through organization of the workers in the steel industry, and in the light of past experience this is no child's play, but a real man-sized job. Eventually this can and will be done, for the seed of organization planted in the last strike is bound to bear fruit in abundance if proper care and encouragement are given it.

As to making the National Chamber of Commerce "sit up and take notice," the problem should be more simple; but it has complexities which will need the individual support of the organized workers and sympathizers before it can be successfully carried out.

There are approximately 4,500,000 organized workers in the United States whose individual daily wage is at least $4, an aggregate of $18,000,000 per day and for a working year of 300 days, we find that there passes through the hands of the toilers who are organized the enormous sum of $5,400,000,000 received in wages.

The major membership of the National Chamber of Commerce are retail merchants or employers of a minor character in the various cities of the country and can easily be made to see the foolishness of their hostility to a fair deal to the workers by a little economic pressure by those they seek to deny the rights of every other citizen.

Practically all of the members of the Chamber of Commerce in any city are dependent upon the workers of the city to maintain their business, and this being true, the first step to be taken in defense against them is to withdraw or withhold our patronage until certain conditions are met.

There is no law that can imprison any union man or woman for refusal to buy non-union goods, nor can any injunction be issued denying them the right to buy Union Labeled goods from clerks who are members of a trade union. The same is true of meat markets, barber shops, restaurants, etc., where a union shop card is displayed.

The forty International Unions in affiliation with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, all have Union Labels, shop cards and working buttons to exploit. Some one of these labels can be found on practically all articles used in the home in every day life, so that at least 50 per cent of the more than five billion dollars which passes through the hands of trades unionists each year in the form of wages goes right back into the channels of trade.

It is our job, therefore, to see to it that none of this money, earned under union conditions, established by the trade union, goes back into trade channels except for goods made and sold

by trade unionists, and at all times and under all circumstances refuse to purchase the commodities made or offered for sale by our enemies, the "open shoppers."

This centralization of purchasing power by the workers will result in many beneficial effects, principal among them being the strengthening and upbuilding of the unions, whose members make and distribute so many of the daily necessities of the people, because the power of purchase usually dictates the character of the article to be sold.

It will give aid and encouragement to the employer who has practiced real industrial democracy by entering into trade agreements with his employes, whereby they have an equal voice with him in determining the conditions under which they labor. By a consistent and persistent use of this power of purchase, the products of the labor of immature children, of the sweat shop and of contract convict labor will be virtually driven from the market, to be replaced by articles made by matured adult labor, living under American standards.

To paraphrase a gentleman of the past generation who said, "Let me control transportation, and I care not who makes your laws," let the organized workers realize what two and one-half billions of dollars of purchasing power means to them, and they can practically dictate their own working conditions.

Those members of the National Chamber of Commerce who seek to deny the workers any right to say collectively under what conditions they shall labor, are invariably of the type that carry their hearts in their bank books, and undoubtedly the only way to have red blood circulate through that vital organ is to tear a few pages out of their bank books and continue this treatment until the patients become normal.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING.

Objects To Paying Excess Postage

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Dear Sir: The writer desires to call your attention to the abuse of mailing letters by Locals of the Brotherhood and other bodies in the labor union ranks.

We receive many letters, appeals for aid, tickets, coupons, etc., on which there is always postage due of 2c or more. In a year this amounts to quite an item, and I do not think it fair that one Local should be required to pay the postage of another. Could you publish these facts in "The Carpenter" requesting Locals to pay postage on their own mail in future?

Yours in the work,

I. S. STIVERS, R. S.

L. U. No. 1973. Riverhead, L. I., N. Y.

Conditions in Panama

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Associated Press has given wide publicity to the statements of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, which would indicate that life in the Panama Canal Zone is one continual round of pleasure and he intends to make drastic changes just as soon as he, either in person or by committee, can visit the Isthmus.

This is written you by the Publicity Committee of the Panama Metal Trades Council, with the request that you publish, for the purpose of placing the true facts in the case before all workingmen in the United States, insofar as we are able to reach them.

The conditions down here have never been anything more than just about passable, as is proved by the annual labor turnover of 35 per cent for employes in mechanical trades and 40 per cent for the clerical force, and if the Secretary of War succeeds in carrying out his plans the conditions here will be utterly impossible; any anyone accepting employment may find himself a couple thousand miles from home and expected to go to work under unfair conditions.

Recently the force has been reduced approximately 30 per cent and men with families have been compelled to remain idle on the Isthmus, with no prospect of other work to do, anywhere from one to four weeks before transportation to the United States was available, and if the present marine strike continues over any considerable period men laid off will be compelled to remain here indefinitely, with no means of earning a dollar to help sustain themselves.

We, the Publicity Committee of the Panama Metal Trades Council, therefore, consider it our duty to have the entire working public of the United States notified that those accepting employment in any occupation with the Panama Canal, until such time as conditions are once more settled, will be doing so at very

great risk of placing themselves and their families in a very precarious situation, and also jeopardizing our chances of maintaining present conditions.

Fraternally,
W. C. HUSHING,
H. W. OTIC,
J. WYNNE.
Publicity Committee.

Information Wanted

Sigurd Rested, carpenter, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., last seen in Spokane, Wash. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, kindly address G. H. Nordbye, 425 New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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A 21 Per Cent Graft In The Cost Of Living

Secretary of Labor Davis has just completed an investigation which shows that middlemen are now levying a toll of 21 per cent on the value of all foods and most necessities used in this country. At the same time, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says there is no legitimate reason why a pound loaf of bread should now cost more than five cents. The federal trade commission reports to President Harding that high freight rates and repeated resale of food and fuel add further burdens upon the consumer. The trade commission found, for example, that one car of coal was resold 12 times between the mine and the wholesaler, each time at a higher price so as to make a profit for the middleman.

The moral of these figures is pretty plain to the consumer who pays the bills. Co-operation is the sole hope of the consumer in cutting the cost of living. Direct trading between producers of food and fuel and clothing and co-operative consumers will eliminate not only this 21 per cent graft, but in addition the so-called "reasonable" profits of competing retailers. Data for a direct trading roster is now being compiled by the All-American co-operative commission in order to enable co-operative societies and labor organizations to purchase their supplies directly from producers.

Service the Measure of Success

It isn't the cut of the clothes you wear,
Nor the stuff out of which they are made,
Though chosen with taste and fastidious care,
And it isn't the price that you paid;
It isn't the size of your pile in the bank,
Nor the number of acres you own,
It isn't a question of prestige or rank,
Nor of sinew and muscle and bone;
It isn't the servants that come at your call,
It isn't the things you possess,
Whether many or little—or nothing at all,
It's service that measures success.

It isn't a question of name, or of length
Of an ancestral pedigree,
Nor a question of mental vigor and strength,
Nor a question of social degree;
It isn't a question of city or town,
Nor a question of doctrine or creed,
It isn't a question of fame or renown,
Nor a question of valorous deed;
But he who makes somebody happy each day,
And he who gives heed to distress,
Will find satisfaction the richest of pay,
For it's service that measures success.
—Boy's Life.

Keep On Doing

There is lots of joy in living if you strike the proper gait;
If you always come up smiling in the face of every fate,
If you're keeping step and whistling some lively little tune,
You'll be living gay and happy as a suuny day in June.
Keep a level head, don't worry, help your brothers on the way;
Let the sunshine of good humor shine upon you ev'ry day;
Speak a cheerful word at all times, never "knock" your fellow man,
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can.
There is lots of joy in living if you live your life aright,
Lots of sunshine and of roses, keep your eyes turned to the light,
Look behind the clouds of trouble; there's a silver lining there,
And you'll find it if you're only living life upon the square.
Scatter good cheer like the thistle scatters seed before the wind,
And the petty woes and troubles soon will be left far behind.
Be a "Booster" every minute, help along your fellow man,
And you'll surely be rewarded, just keep doing all you can. —Exchange.

Craft Problems

Stairbuilding Problems

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

To develop the height of angle post No. 2, draw two parallel lines on a board as shown in Fig. 5, a distance apart equal to the width (2¼ in.) of the post to be used. Treads 3, 4 and 5 enter this post as shown in Fig. 6 and the level of tread 6 is required in locating the height of the hand rail over string F. Step off as shown in Fig. 5 on the side of the post, steps 3, 4, 5 and 6. To locate the position of string D on side E, measure the string on a plumb line and notice that the top edge is a certain distance above the level of tread 3 and the bottom edge of the string a certain distance below the level of tread 3 at the point where the string enter the post. Transfer these measurements to the layout, Fig. 5, measuring above and below the level of tread 3 on the side of the post and apply the pitch board as shown and

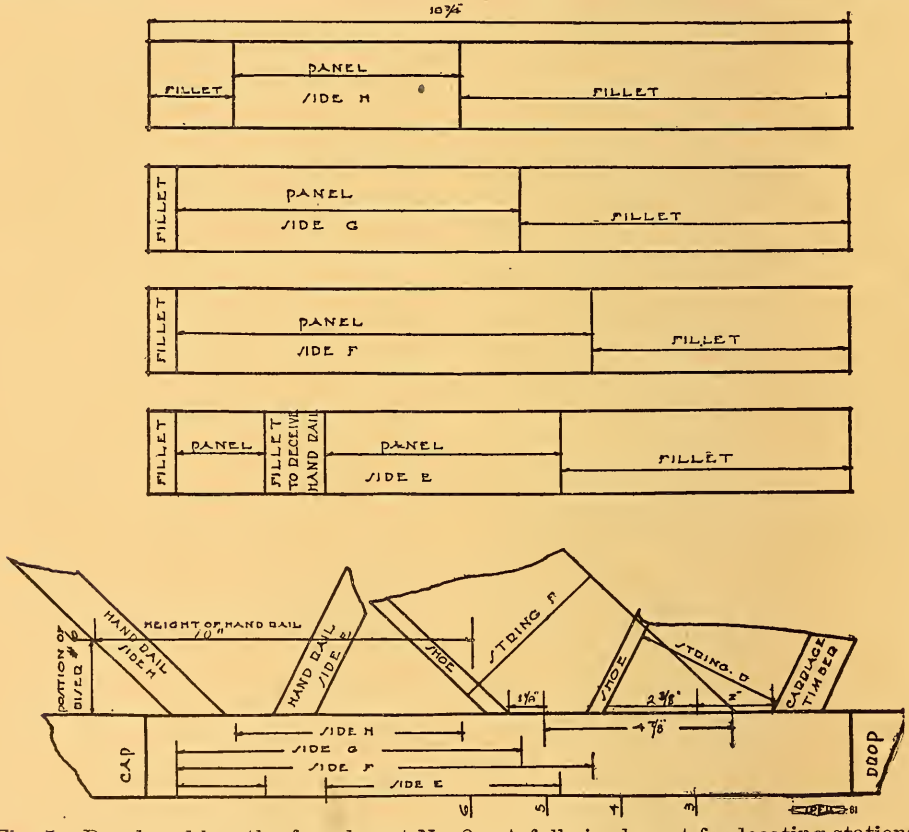

Fig. 5—Developed length of anglepost No. 2. A full size layout for locating stations where strings D and F and the handrails over them intersect the face of the post.

line in the top and bottom edge of string D. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the string a distance apart equal to the thickness (⅜ in.) of the shoe to be used.

Run in a line parellel to the bottom edge of the bottom edge of the string a

distance apart equal to the thickness (1¼ in) of the carriage timber to be used. Make allowance for lath and plaster and the handrail for the post to project about 1 or 2 in. below the plaster and square a line across the layout, giving the bottom end of the post that will receive the drop on side E is the same distance above string D as the handrail on side D. Post No. 1 is above string D, Fig. 2, because the handrail must be parallel to the rake of the string. Measure the distance on the side of newel thickness of the handrail (1 in.) to be used.

The next step will be to find the position of string F and the height of the handrail on side H. To locate the position of string F on side H, measure the string on a plumb line and notice that the top edge is a certain distance above the level of tread 5 and the bottom edge of the string is a certain distance below the level of tread 5 at the point where the string enters the post. Transfer these measurements to the layout, Fig.

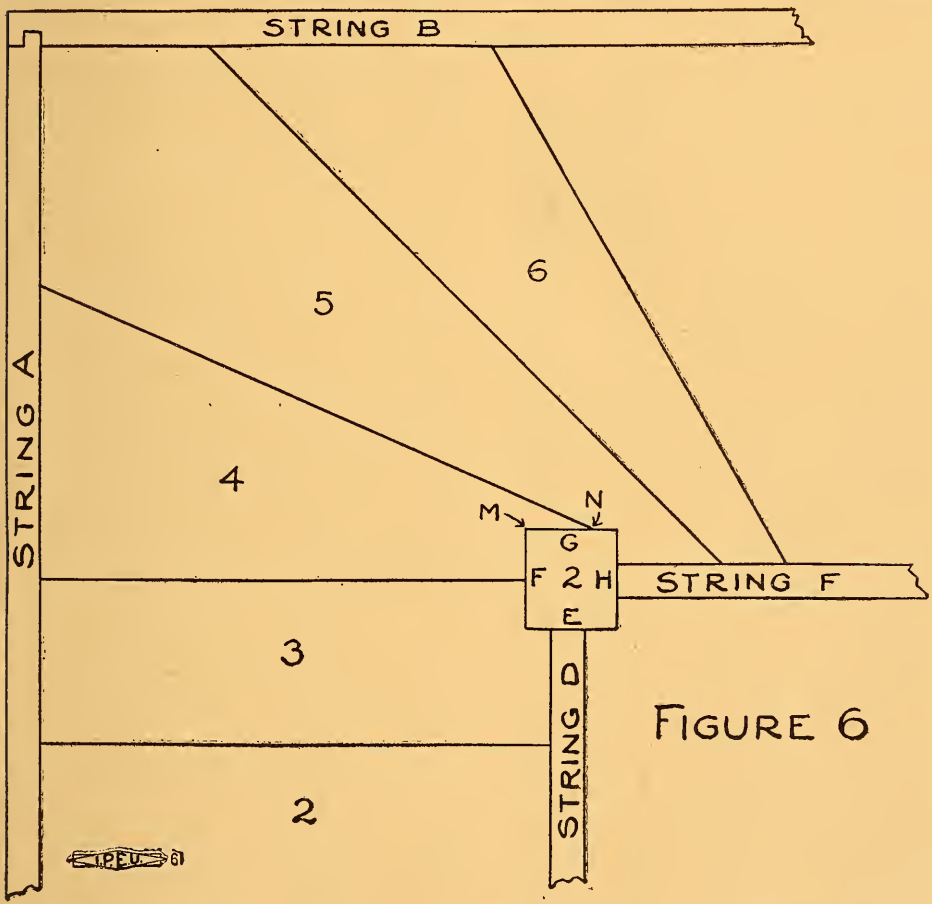

Fig. 6—A portion of the plan shown in Fig. 1. A full size layout showing shape of winders and intersection of risers and strings with post No. 2.

No. 1, Fig. 2, from the top of the string to the top of the handrail (8⅞ in.) and transfer this distance on the side of post No. 2, Fig. 5, to its corresponding position and apply the pitch board and line in the top edge of the handrail. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the handrail a distance apart equal to the 5, measuring above and below the level of tread 5 on the side of the post and apply a bevel set to the pitch of string F, noticing that the pitch of string F is not the same as string D, and line in the top and bottom edge of string F. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the string, a distance apart equal to the

thickness (⅜ in.) of the shoe to be used.

Side H of the post determines the height because the handrail over string F finishes that side. Refering to the 6, from the face of the post to riser 6, on the inside line of string F. Measure out on the layout, Fig. 5, from the face of the post on the level of tread 6 and

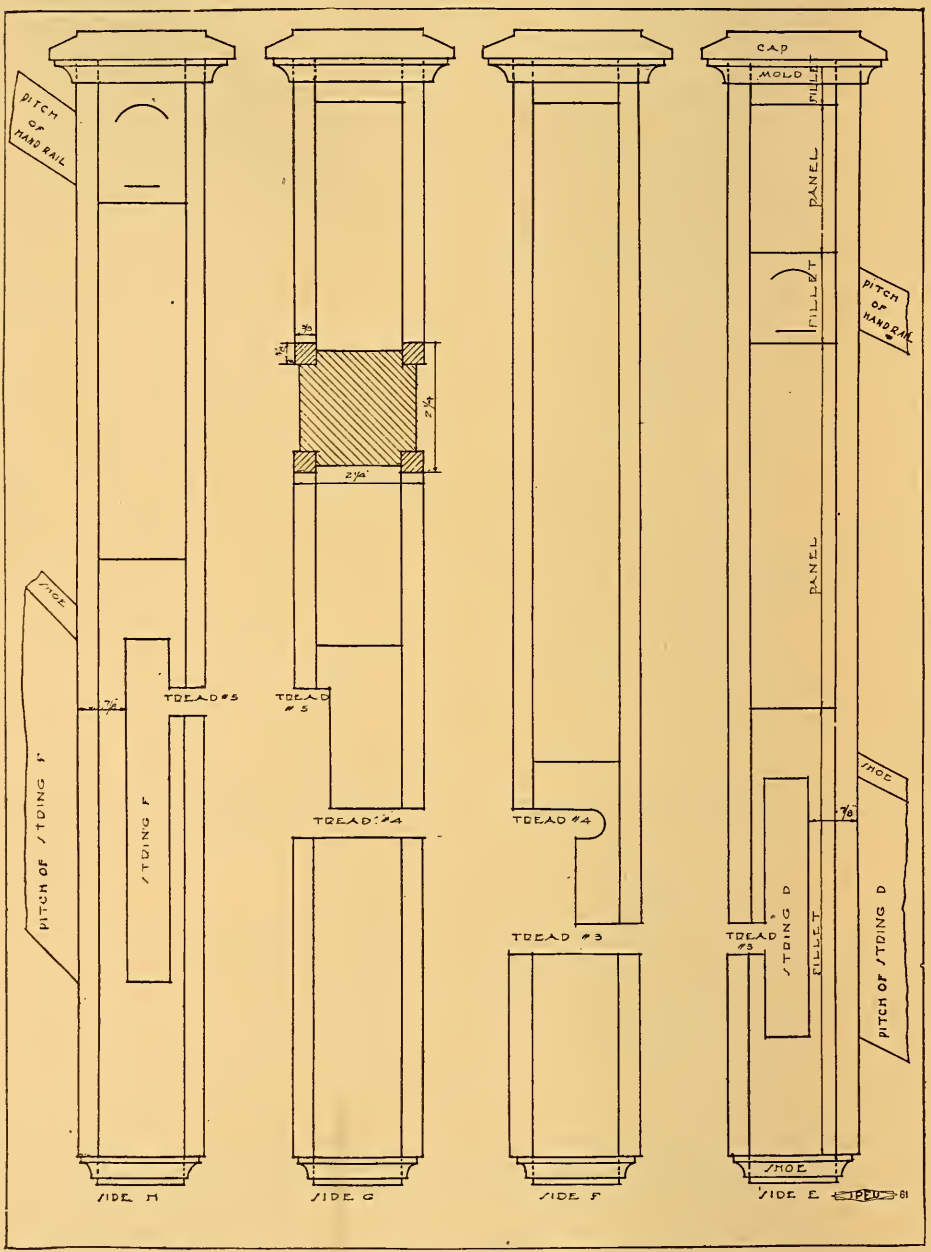

Fig. 7—The finished post, with the layout Fig. 5, transfered to the respective sides of the post, ready for housing.

plan, Fig. 6, the nearest riser line to the face of the post is riser 6, this same point must be located on the layout. Measure the distance on the plan, Fig. produce a line parellel to the side of the post. The height of the handrail should be 2 ft. 6 in. above this point or 19 in. in this problem and from this point thus

obtained apply the bevel set to the pitch of the string and project the top of the handrail down until it intersects the face of the post. Lay in a line parallel to the top edge a distance apart equal to the thickness (1 in.) of the handrail to be used.

Having determined where the handrail and strings intersect the face of the post, the paneling can very readily be laid out. The bottom of the post has already been determined which allows for the post to project below the lath and plaster so as to receive the drop. The top rail should show above the top of the handrail the same width as the stiles of the panels after the cap mold has been mitered around. Measure above the top of the handrail on the face of the post a distance equal to the width of the top rail (⅜ in.) of the cap molds and square a line across the layout. This gives the exact height of post 2, 18¾ in., the cap being fastened on the top, the cap molding breaking the joint. Begin laying out for the fillets on side E. Measure ¾ in. above the shoe and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post to receive string D. Measure ¼ in. above and below the handrail and glue in a fillet to receive the handrail over string D. On sides E, F and G square a line across at the level of the top of the handrail and glue in a fillet from this line to the top of the post to receive the cap molding and to form top rail of the panel line to the top of the post. Side F receives tread 4. Measure ¾ in. above the level of tread 4 and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post. Side G receives tread 5. Measure ¾ in. above the level of tread 5 and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post. Side H receives string F. Measure ¾ in. above the shoe and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post to receive string F. Measure ¼ in. below the handrail and glue in a fillet from this to receive the handrail over string F. Glue in fillets as described and shown in Fig. 5, dress off and sandpaper flush with the face of the post. Layout on the sides of the post for housing as shown in Fig. 7.

Transfer the position of tread 3, Fig. 5, from the layout to its corresponding position on the post, (Side E, Fig. 7), and begin laying out for the housing from this point. The face of string D in reference to the face of the post is determined by the finish or trim of the string, the center of the shoe being the center of the handrail and the center of the handrail is the center of the post. In this problem the face of the string is ⅞ in. from the outside face of the post. The exact height of the string is taken from the layout, measuring above and below the level of tread 3 as previously described. Continue tread 3 across side F rising up on the center line of side F the height of the riser and layout tread 4. Continue tread 4 across side G, rising up on side G the same distance from side F as shown on the plan M and N, Fig. 6, measuring from the face of side F to the intersection of the riser and side G, the height of the riser and layout tread 5. Continue tread 5 across side H and transfer the position of string F from the layout, Fig. 5, to its corresponding position on the post, measuring above and below the level of tread 5 as previously described. The face of string F is the same distance from the corner of side E as the distance of string D is from side F previously laid out. Lay in lines for the thickness of the strings, treads and risers from the face lines and house out the required depth, except sides F and G, house the width of the riser completely out, so that they can be inserted from the back. Owing to the acute angle at which tread 5 intersects the post on side G instead of housing out for the nosing, leave the post square and make a butt joint of the tread against side G.

To develop the height of angle post No. 3, draw two parallel lines on a board as shown in Fig. 8, a distance apart equal to the width (2¼ in.) of the post to be used. Treads 11, 12 and 13 enter the post as shown in Fig. 9.

Step off as shown in Fig. 8, on the side of the post, steps 11, 12 and 13. To locate the position of string F on side I, measure string F on a plumb line and notice that the top edge of the string is a certain distance above the level of tread 11 (3⅞ in.) and that the bottom edge of the string is a certain distance below the level of tread 11 (2⅛ in.), at the point where the string enters the post. Transfer these measurements to the layout, Fig. 8, measuring above and below the level of tread 11 on the side of the post and apply a bevel set to the pitch of string F, noticing that the pitch of string F is not the same as string E, and line in the top and bottom edge of

string F. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the string a distance apart equal to the thickness (⅜ in.) of the shoe to be used. Run in a line parallel to the bottom edge of the string, a distance apart equal to the thickness (1¼ in.) of the carriage timber to be used. Make allowance for lath and plaster and for the post to project about 1 or 2 in. below the plaster and square a line across the layout, giving the bottom end of the post that will receive the drop. The handrail on side I is the same distance above string F as the handrail on side H, post No. 2, Fig. 5, is above string F, because the handrail must be parallel to the rake of the string. Measure this distance on the side of post No. 2, Fig. 5, from the top of the string to the top of the handrail (8⅞ in.) and transfer this distance on the side of post No. 3, Fig. 8, to its corresponding position and apply the bevel set to the pitch of string F and line in the top edge of the handrail. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the handrail a distance apart equal to the thickness (1 in.) of the handrail t obe used.

The next step will be to find the position of string E and the height of the handrail on side L. To locate the position of string E on side H, measure string E on a plumb line and notice that the top edge of the string is a certain distance above the level of tread 13 (1¾ in.) and the bottom edge of the string is a certain distance below the level of tread 13 (2⅝ in.), at the point where the string enters the post. Transfer these measurements to the layout,

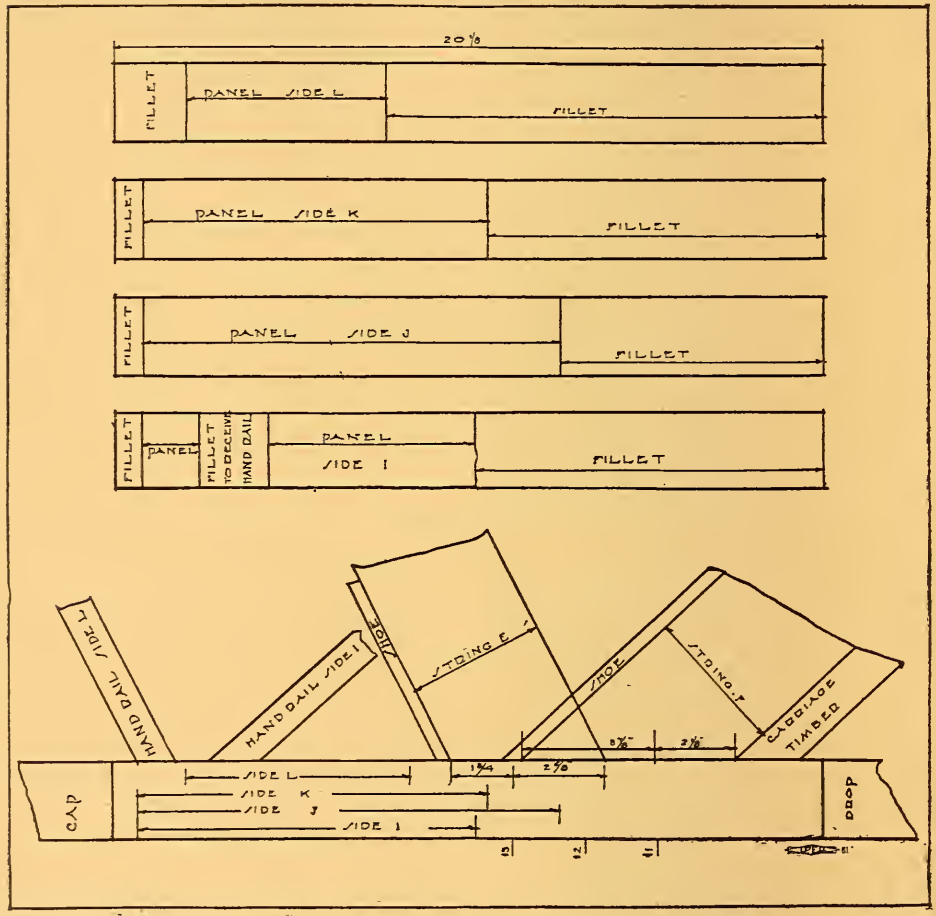

Fig. 8—Developed length of angle post No. 3. A full size layout locating the stations where strings E and F and the handrails over them intersect the face of the post.

Fig. 8, measuring above and below the level of tread 13 on the side of the post and apply the pitch board used in laying out string D (rise 2 in., run 4 in.), and line in the top and bottom edge of string E. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the string, a distance apart equal to the thickness (⅜ in.) of the shoe to be used. The handrail on side L is the same distance above string E as the handrail over string D, because strings D and E are the same pitch. Measure this distance on the side of newel No. 1, Fig. 2, from the top of the string to the top of the handrail (8⅞ in.) and transfer this distance on the side of post 3, Fig. 8, to its corresponding position and apply the pitch board, and line in the top edge of the handrail. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the handrail, a distance apart equal to the thickness (in.) of the handrail to be used.

Having determined where the handrail and strings intersect the face of the post, the paneling can very readily be laid out. The bottom of the post has already been determined which allows for the post to project below the lath and plaster so as to receive the drop. The top rail should show above the top of the handrail, the same width as the stiles of the panels after the cap mold has been mitered around. Measure above the handrail over string E, on the face of the post a distance equal to the width of the top rail (⅜ in.) plus the width of the cap molding (⅜ in.) and square a line across the layout, Fig. 8. This gives the exact height of post 3, 1 ft. 8⅛ in., the cap being fastened on the top, the cap molding breaking the joint. Begin laying out for the fillets on side I. Measure ¾ in. above the shoe and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post to receive string F. Measure ¼ in. below the handrail and glue in a fillet

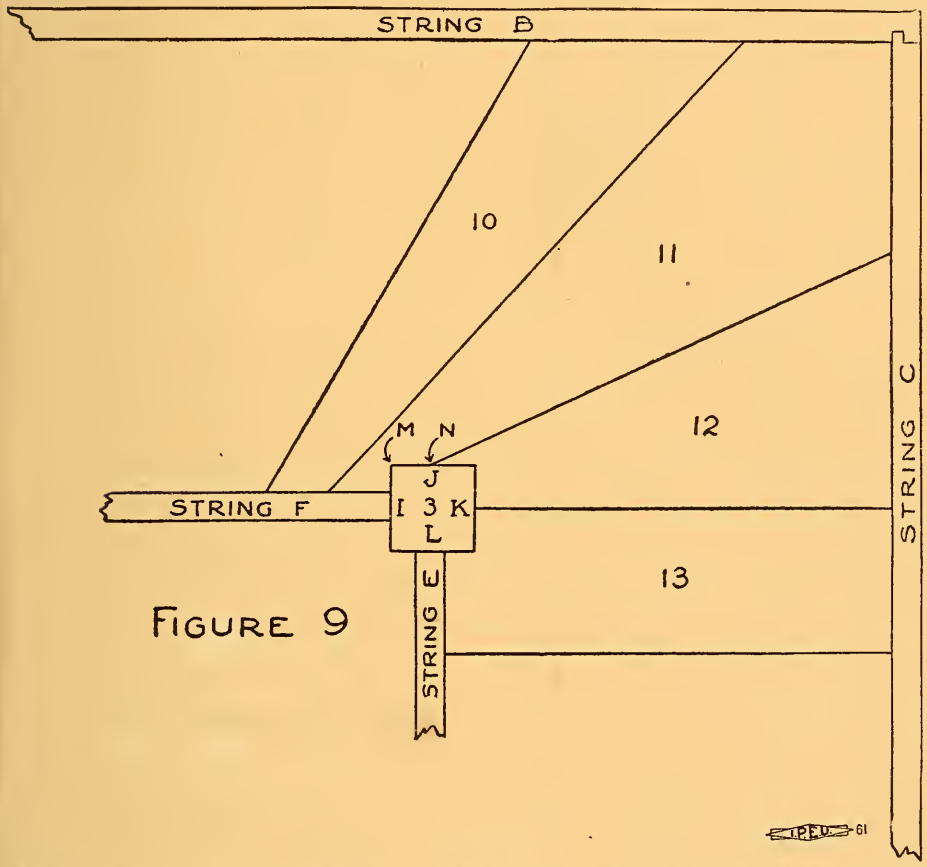

Fig. 9—A portion of the plan shown in Fig. 1. A full size layout showing shape of winders and intersection of risers and strings with post No. 3.

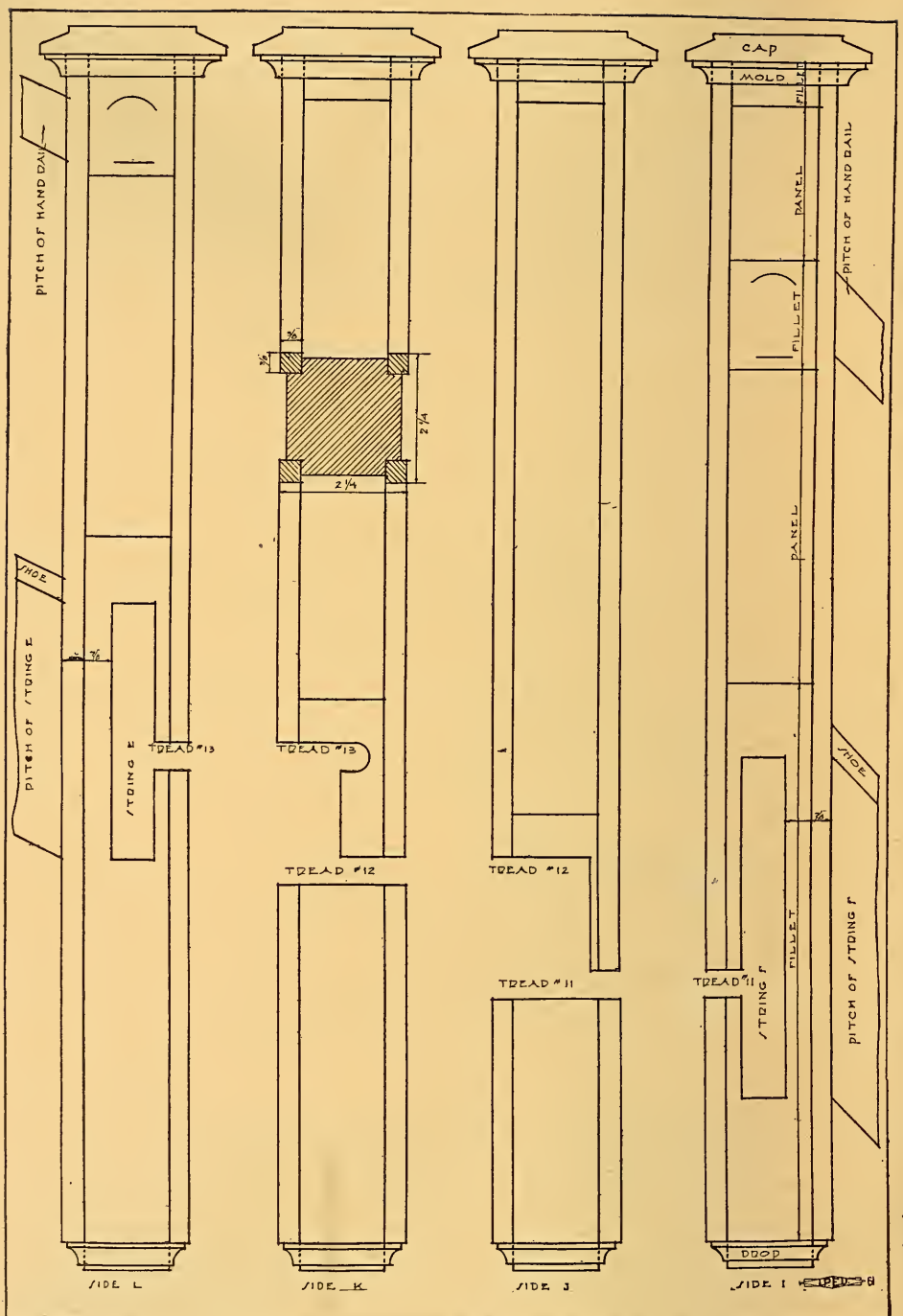

Fig. 10—The finished post, with the layout, Fig. 8, transfered to the respective sides of the post ready for housing.

to receive the handrail over string F. On sides I, J and K square a line across at the level of the top of the handrail and glue in a fillet ¾ in. wide to receive the cap molding and to form the top rail of the panel. Side J receives tread 12.

Measure ¾ in. above the level of tread 12 and glue in a fillet from thim line to the bottom of the post, side K receives tread 13. Measure ¾ in. above the level of tread 13 and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post. Side L receives string E. Measure ¾ in. above the shoe and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post to receive string L. Measure ¼ in. below the handrail and glue in a fillet from this line to the top of the post to receive the handrail over string E. Glue in fillets as described and shown in Fig. 8, dress off and sandpaper flush with the face of the post. Layout on the side of the post for housing as shown in Fig. 10.

Transfer the position of tread 11 from the layout, Fig. 8, to its corresponding position on the post, side I, Fig. 10, and begin laying out for the housing from this point. The face of string F in reference to the face of the post is determined by the finish or trim of the string, the center of the shoe being the center of the handrail and the center of the handrail is the center of the post. In this problem the face of the string is ⅞ in. from the outside face of the post. The exact height of the string is taken from the layout, measuring above and below the level of tread 11 as previously described. Continue tread 11 across side J, rising up on side J, the same distance from side I as shown on the layout, M and N, Fig. 8, measuring from the face side I to the intersection of the riser and side J, the height of the riser and layout tread 12. Continue tread 12 across side K, rising up on the center line of side K, the height of the riser and layout tread 13. Continue tread 13 tread 13 across side L, and transfer the position of string E from the layout, Fig. 8, to its corresponding position on the post, measuring above and below the level of tread 13 as previously described. The face of string E in reference to the face of the post is determined by the finish or trim of the string, the center of the shoe being the center of the handrail and the center of the post. In this problem the face of the string is ⅞ in. from the outside face of the post. Lay in lines for the thickness of the strings, treads and risers from the face lines and house out the required depth, except sides J and K, house the width of the risers completely out so that they can be inserted from the back. Owing to the acute angle at which tread 11 intersects the post on side J, instead of housing out for the nosing, leave the post square and make a butt joint of the tread against side J.

(To Be Continued.)

Some Common Problems

(By John Upton.)

There are some problems which occur quite frequently and though we may be able to get through them after a fashion, yet we cannot say that we really understand them, so perhaps a few thoughts may be welcomed by your readers.

You probably understand how to square the foundation or sills of a building by measuringing by measuring 6 ft. on one side, 8 on the other, and then measuring across between these two points to see if the distance is 10 ft. Did you know that this simple process is based on a principle of geometry, a principle which dates way back to the time of ancient Greece, even to the building of the Pyramids, and yet it is in daily use all over the world today.

It reads like this: The square of the hypothenuse of a right-angle triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. Let us have a few definations. A triangle is a plain figure bounded by three sides, and so of course, has three corners or angles, and if one of these be square we have a right-angled triangle. The hypothenuse is the long side, the side opposite the right angle (the books say "the 10 ft. pole" when you square the corner of the sills and use 6 and 8 ft. for the other side of the triangle).

The square of a number is merely the result obtained by multiplying the number by itself. The square of 10 is 100. The square of 6 is 36. The square of 36 and 64 are 100. (The square of 8 is 64.)

You see, the square of the long side is equal to the squares of both the others. The main reason for using the figures 6, 8, 10 is that every one uses a 10 ft. pole to measure with.

If you were working on a small corner like a porch or where you could not use these, 3, 4, 5 might be used, or on a large building by having a tape to measure with, you could use two or three times these numbers, or one can use other numbers as 12, 12, 17. These are not quite exact, as 12 times 12 are 144; 144 plus 144 are 288, while 17 times 17 are 289, but it is clear enough for all

practical purposes. You can allow three-one-hundredths of a foot when you use this.

This principle of the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is used in finding the length of rafters for we always have the rise and run to make a right angle and the rafters make the third or long side, which is the hypothenuse of the triangle and the length of the rafter squared or multiplied by itself is always equal to the sum of the squares of the rise and run.

Take for example a building 30 ft. wide with a third pitch roof. One-half the width is 15 fe. The rise is 10 ft.; 15 times 15 equals 225; 10 times 10 equals 100; 250 plus 100 equals 325; 18 times 18 is 324. So the rafters will be a small fraction over 18 ft.

By looking back to where we found that the distance across between the two points each 12 ft. from a square corner was almost 17 ft. we may see that for each 12 ft. in the width of the building or 17 in. for each foot in the half width, not the full width, as I just said. To make it plainer: The length of the rafters in a square pitch roof will be 17 in. for each foot of run. You can get it by adding 5 in. to each foot.

When a hip rafter is at an angle of 45 degrees as it usually is, and always is when the building is square, and the four hips meet at the center, the run is this same scant 17 in. for each foot run of common rafter; or given a building 24 ft. wide, with a square pitch roof, the common rafter is 16, 97 ft. The run of the hip rafter is the same no matter what the pitch.

Building a Large Barn

In helping to build a large barn in place of one recently burned, I noticed some new methods, which I pass on for the benefit of others.

The main barn was 40 ft. wide and 110 ft. long. The stable part was a tee 36 ft. wide, 90 ft. long, heavy timber frame construction. The end bents of the main barn had the two corner posts, the two purlin posts, and a short post in the middle up to the beam and also above the beam, so there were five posts up to the roof. This made four spaces for girts, which were then less than 10 ft. long.

I have seen barns where the purlin posts were set in one-third the width and a beam put across their tops to support the plates. One builder puts the middle post in full length from sill to peak, and mortises the beams into it. He claims it makes a stiffer frame and one that will not bulge out, but I cannot see it that way. Another point I noticed was the concrete walls which ran across the barn floor to support timbers on which floor sleepers or joists were laid. This made a good solid support for the floor which was made of a layer of inch boards and one of 2 in. planks.

I noticed a place where I thought a stick had been used for a "deadman" to fasten the tackle for the raising, and so concluded that the end bent had been set up first. This is the usual custom, but I have heard of a better way. This is to put the bents together so that the middle ones can be raised first. These are much lighter than the end ones, so will go up easier, and one can use the end ones with the others lying on them as a "deadman." Then after the middle bents are up the tackle can be hitched to these to raise the end ones.

In boarding up the gable ends the upper girts had a board put on their face and then the upper boards were put on so as to lap down over the lower ones as is often done, but in this case part of them were cut on the bottom so that they came up on a curved line a few boards, then across a ways, then another curve, then straight across. This was partly for looks and partly to use shorter lumber. One should always let these top boards come down over the others unless the gable is boarded up the entire height at one operation.

The cornice was of the open type, that is, the lower ends of the rafters were curves cut out of pine on a band saw and this part was covered with matched lumber for roof boards, as was also the end cornice. This part consisted of a dressed 2x4 put up similar to a rafter, at some 16 in. from the siding with a 1x2 strip on the outside, set an inch higher to cover the roof boards. The boards to cover this projection were mostly short ones which would otherwise be wasted.

A few of them were run back to the second rafter, but the most were only 17 in. long and one man could readily put them in place, while it takes two men to put on the ordinary barn cornice.

The rafters were of 2x6 timber spaced 2 ft. on centers, and as the roof boards were of even 2 ft. length, the fastest way to put them on was to take six or

eight of the same length and put them on one above the other, then move along and put on another section up to the same height, regardless of the width of the boards. This way seemed to be much quicker than to put a row of boards the whole length at a time. The boards at the peak were left off so that the hay track could be put in from the roof, which is always the best way, as it saves all building of stageing and taking it down again.

In the stable part the floor beams run across and the purlin posts set on them with short posts under the beams. As there was some 17 ft. between these short posts and there will be a considerable weight of hay above the floor, trusses were put on each beam to strengthen them. These were made from 6x8 timber and as they rested down on the beams and the overlays were 6 in. thick, they did not come above the floor enough to be much in the way.

Another way to strengthen these beams is to put a piece of 8x8 across under them and on top of the short posts, but this lessens the head room below for teams or carriers.

One way to save space in the height of the barn is to cut gains or notches in the beams for the joists or overlays, or spike a 2x4 on the side of the beams to support the joists. Still another way is to let these joists run across the barn, the outer ends resting on girsts and the rest supported by girders under the beams, these girders being bolted to the beams and supported by posts in the stanchions.

In laying a large floor where four or five men are working it is well to let each man stay in his place, as in shingling. The man at the end can lay five or six boards, each one shorter than the last. The next can follow each one, and so on till the last man cuts one at the other side On a barn floor it works well

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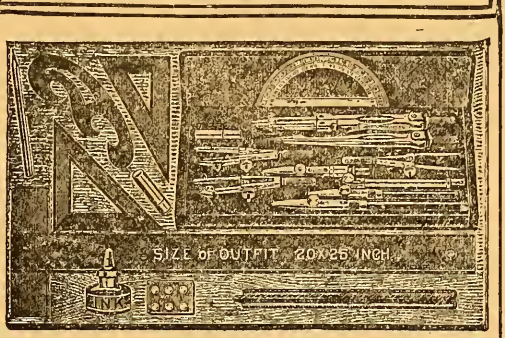

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for one gang to begin at each end of the barn and meet in the middle.

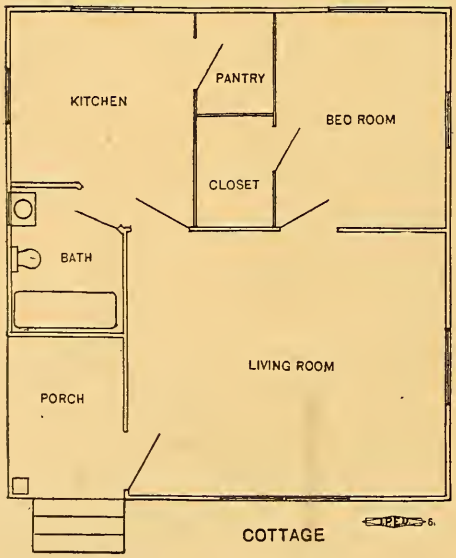
Swing doors are generally built in place, that is, in the openings which they are to fill, but rolling doors are generally built lying flat on plank or saw horses and the rollers put on before they are put up, but I noticed one man building a pair of them by putting the rollers in the track and then building the doors right in place, the same as swing doors.

Home Building

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

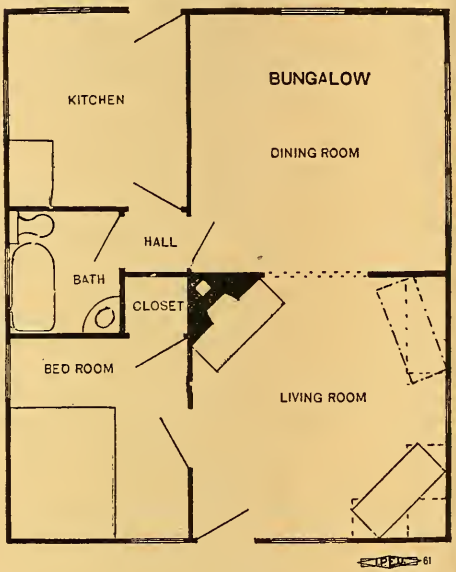
What kind of a home to build? That of course, is the question and cannot well be decided until given deep consideration, it depends much on the entire circumstances of all interested.

I have illustrated a cottage that has a neat, complete, modern and up-to-date living room, kitchen, pantry, bed room closet, bath and porch, which can be very reasonably built and made an ideal home for the young carpenter or any one else just starting in life, or for an old carpenter that has saved up a little and wants to start in business he can build a little business room in front and some rooms can be built in the rear, or in the rear of second floor if desired, by simply



changing the porch to a court and the front windows to a door.

But doubtless many will say, "Oh, I don't want a cottage, I want a bungalow," just because some man at one time perhaps, out in California built a little home with a large extending roof and finished it rough on the outside and called it a bungalow. About all the difference I could ever see between a cottage and a bungalow was $500, and for me I would rather save the money, for



I like a neat, little cottage fully as well if not generally better. However, I have nothing against a bungalow, My bungalow planned here can be built very reasonable, I have not even suggested the porches, they can be added as desired, both front and back, but I want to call particular attention to the living room, many build a window so you have to set the piano in a particular place if you have one, while here, I have arranged for those that like a change they can set it corner ways, sideways, or any other way. As the owner from time may desire a nice dining room with arch between, an ideal room to spend a night at home alone in, or with a house full of company, a handy bed room to sleep in or lay the wraps and the best of all, a place in the bed room to put a bed, and a nice handy closet.

Some may say that is so simple and complete I do not see why every one does not build like that, but I suppose most will say "I do not like that at all," for the funny things about homes, they are much like folks, no two of them alike. I do not expect you to like these plans, yet I am in hopes to present some ideas that may work out to your advantage, for I very well know that any

one can easily send and get thousands of plans of homes that have been built in various parts of the country, and yet in all of them not find the one that they want to build. During all of my years of building homes I never built but one from a print, and that one was slightly changed. Individual homes have to be arrangned to suit the individual that lives in them.

But my idea of a home is that in the early days the main object of a home was a shelter, and today that still holds good. A good roof is the best and most important part of the home, I care not how ideal it is, how well the rooms are arranged or how many rooms you have in your home, if the roof lets it rain into any of the rooms it not only spoils that room, but almost completely spoils the entire house. Therefore, I have always considered the roof too important to anly cover a little cottage or bungalow. A good roof is deserving of covering at least two floors, and I have always favored a two-story house, not only it is better, but it's much cheaper for one roof to cover two floors. Again the cottage or bungalow may be an ideal home to start to live in, but as the family grows you soon outgrow the little cottage and a few upstairs bed rooms comes in good use. True, if one has ground enough, you can build a big home all on the first floor, but it is well to realize how easy it is to get up in the air before you cover too much valuable ground.

(To Be Continued.)

To Enter the Building Material Business

The San Francisco Building Trades Council voted unanimously to enter the building material business, and authorized President P. H. McCarthy to proceed with organization plans. The enterprise is to be financed by the various unions affiliated with the Council. Shortage of building materials is declared by the Council to be the cause of unemployment in building trades.

Some Figures on Building

The F. W. Dodge Company's survey of building activities and building prospects is of particular interest in its features relating to those sections where the housing shortage is most pressing. It shows that in thickly settled New England the total contracts amarded during the first three months of this year amount to $28,574,000, an increase of about $6,000,000, as compared with the first three months of 1919, and contracts for March increased 84 per cent over their February total. In New York and northern New Jersey contracts for March increased 40 per cent over those for February and the total contracts for three months amounted to $72,622,000 as compared with $49,208,000 during the first three months of 1919. In the group of states including Missouri, March contracts showed an increase of 49 per cent over those of February and the total for three months, $116,937,000, is a substantial increase over two years ago. Of the March contracts 27 per cent were for residential structures.

In twenty-five states of the West and Northwest, building contracts for March totaled $164,194,000, a 63 per cent increase over 1919. For three months in 1921 contracts numbered 12,180, involving $376,631,000, and for three months in 1919 contracts numbered 10,724, involving $274,562,000. Of the total contracts awarded in March in these states $60,693,000 is devoted to dwellings. Projected work of which information was gained during March apparently looked to the execution of 10,184 contracts, involving a gross expenditure of $398,071,000. In fact, in every group of states for which figures were given the projected work not yet contracted for ran into great volume and made one of the most impressive features of the comprehensive showing.

We may suspect that the indicated amount of building for the residential purposes is hardly more than enough to keep up with current new demands in housing. The scale on which constructive operations for all purposes are conducted is, however, one of the most satisfactory indexes of general business conditions. Accumulated needs in school accommodations are being supplied throughout the country. A significant proportion of all investments in new structures is devoted to new industrial and other business buildings. The survey as a whole shows that we have recently made rapid advances toward normalcy in finance and trading as well as in public affairs.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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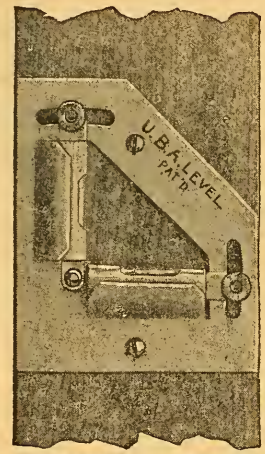

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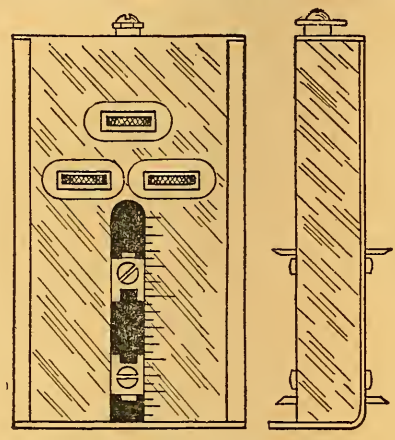

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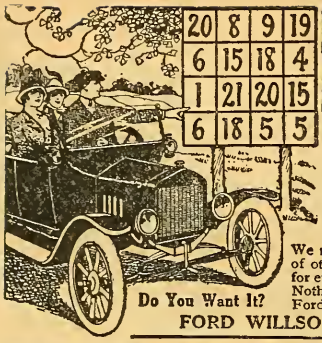

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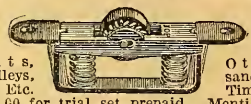

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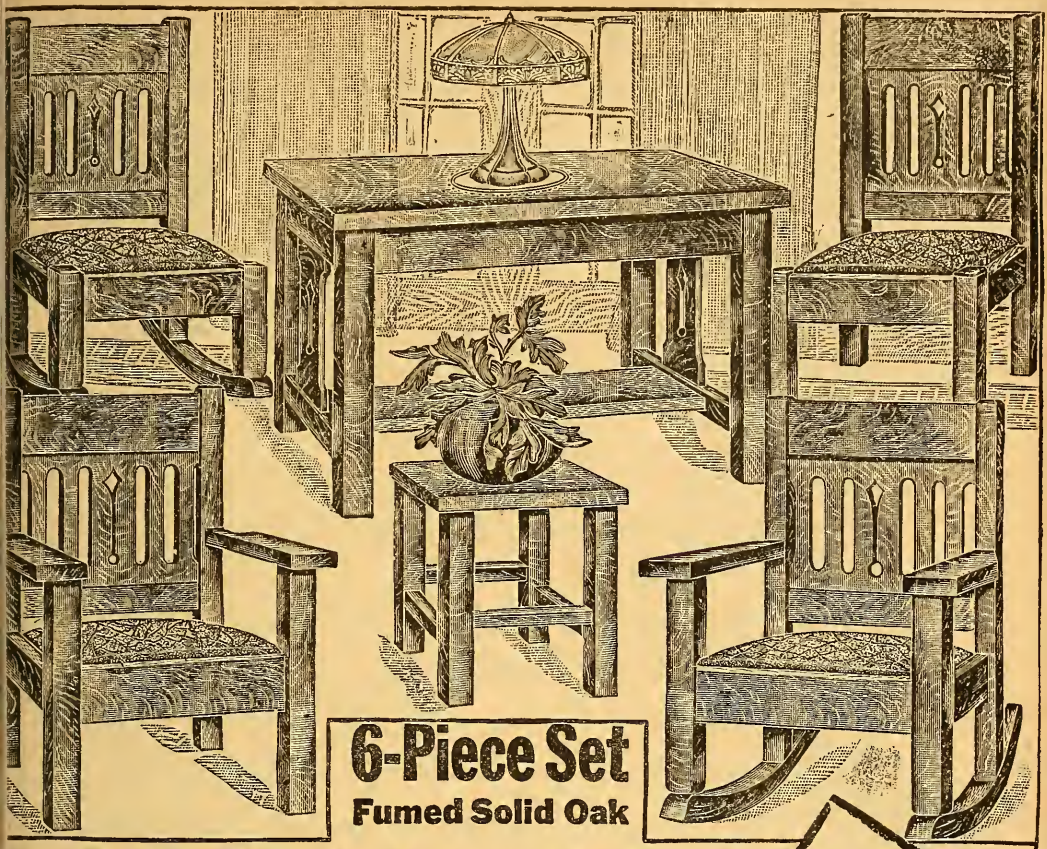

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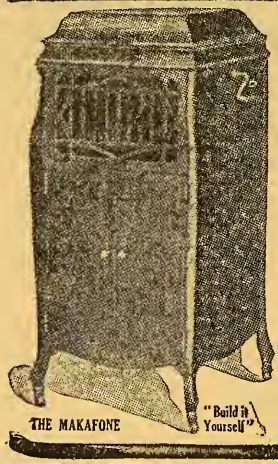

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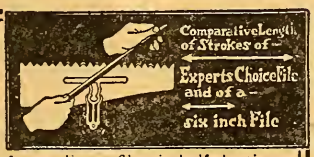

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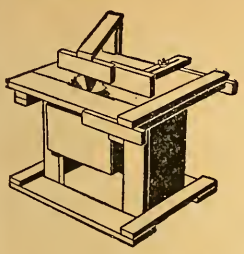

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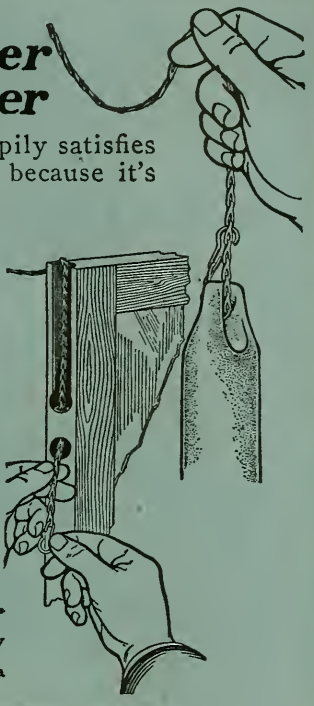

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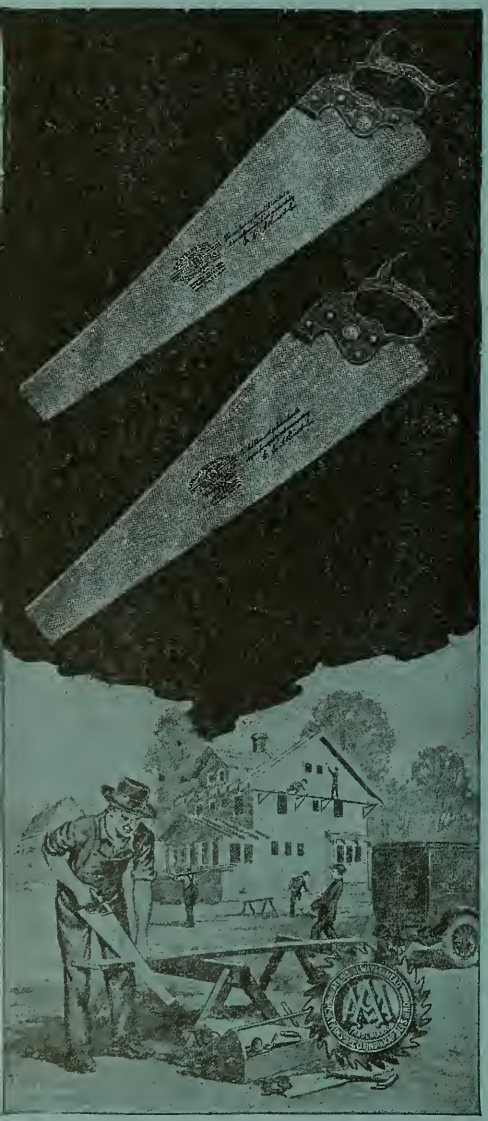

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Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 8.

AUGUST, 1921

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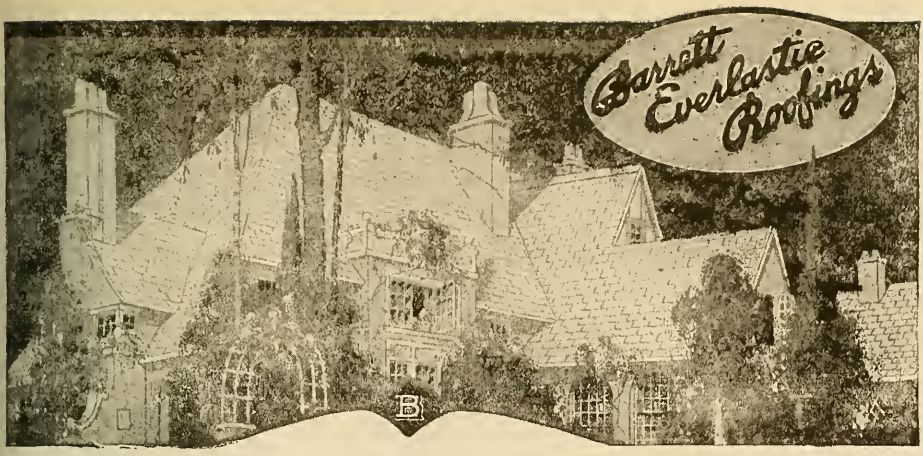

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THE CARPENTER

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XXXXI—No. 8 | INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1921 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

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It wants the ready masters that can spring
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To start the deed with all the dreamer's thrill—
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And with the rose a thousand wilding things
Break through the sod; the air is filled with wings,
The vales are deep with dewy sweetness; men
Put on the cloak of glowing hope again.
Begin today! Tomorrow's new beginning
Adds happier chances, and so onward winning
Each day some new endeavor we shall start
The march of dreams within the human heart.
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The burning joy that enters with a shout,
The leaping love, the life that is reborn
To meet the amaranthine of the born!

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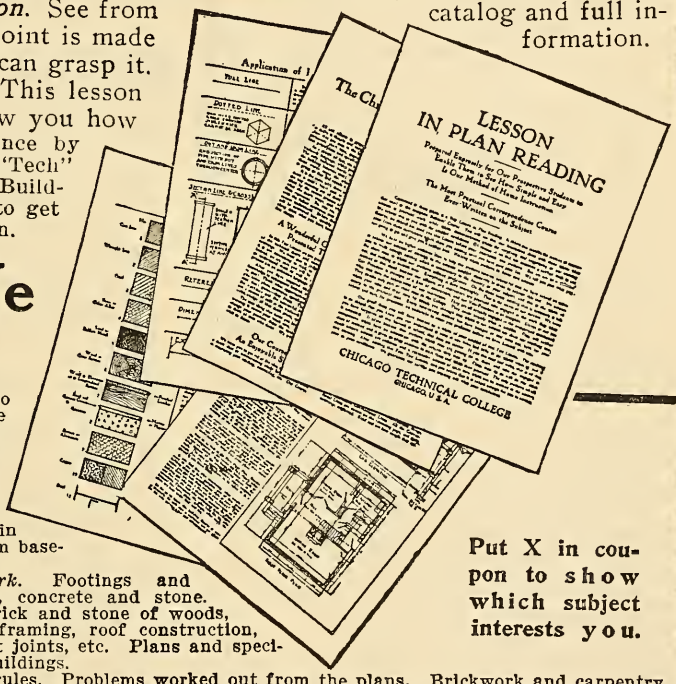

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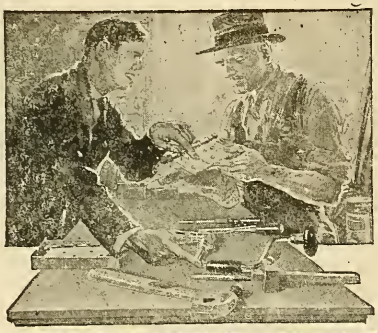

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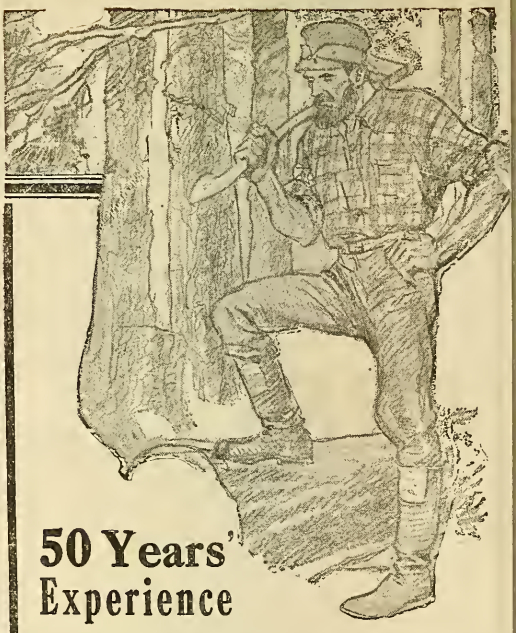

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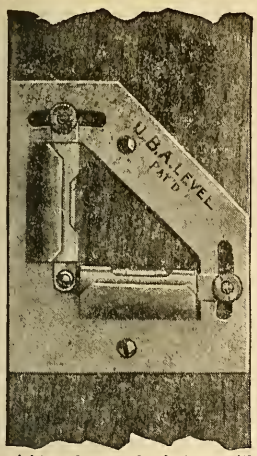

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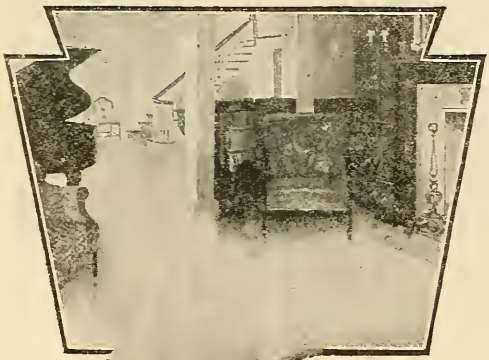

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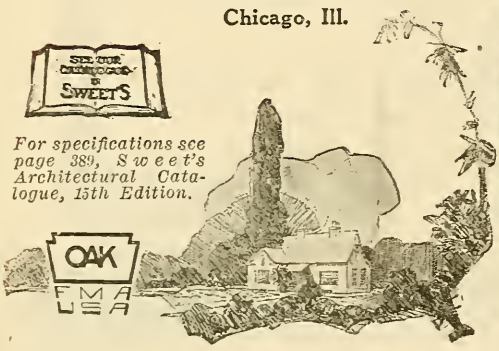

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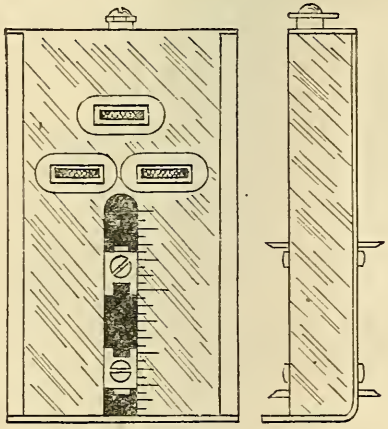

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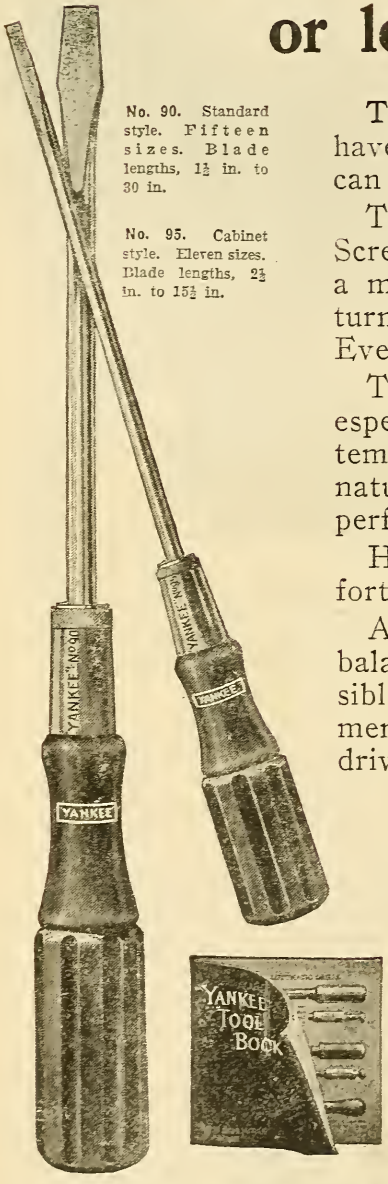

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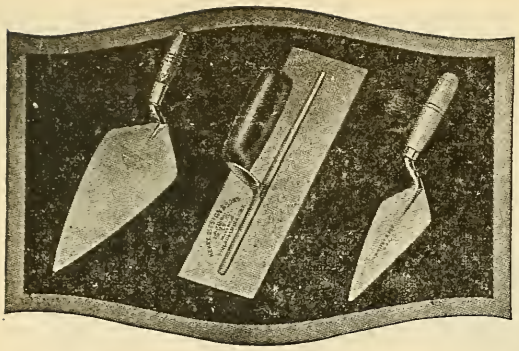

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SAWS TOOLS FILES

ADDRESS OF SAM GOMPERS AT OPENING OF FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IN DENVER, COLORADO

DELEGATES, no movement of humans has ever been put to a greater test than the American Trade Union movement. Tried through the fires of antagonism, bitter and relentless, by a system of corruption, of attempts at subordination—presumably under the guise of friendship and consideration — the drive has been made against our movement and our men. It is not necessary for me to enter into details, but a movement that has survived all the bitterness, all the antagonism that could be leveled against it, a movement that has stood its ground against corruption of the most gigantic character, a movement that still faces the world unafraid, determined not to take one step backward, not to raise the foot in that direction, or to raise the foot at all, except to plant it one step farther in the progress and freedom of the human family.

I shall not attempt to discuss either the theory or the practice of the so-called "open shop."

But I want to ask is it not a strange feature in human conduct when we find that the employers, so many of them—all too many of them when we find business men, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade declare for what they call the "open shop"—isn't it strange that they should predicate their actions to establish the "open shop" or non-union shop to protect the freedom of their employes?

When, in the history of the world, did the slave owner make any extraordinary effort for the freedom of his slaves: When was it during the old system of serfdom that the lord and the baron stood for the rights and the defense of freedom of their serfs: When did the slave owner of the South fight for the freedom and the rights of black slavery?

And, pray, just imagine Chambers of Commerce, employers, business men contributing their money for full-page advertisements, once, twice or three times a week in the newspapers for the "open shop" to protect the freedom and the rights of the employes. The fact is that even non-union men and non-union women are fully aware as to what is meant by the "open shop." They know, even though they are not members of our organization. They intuitively feel that the only purpose of this non-union, anti-union drive is to weaken the spirit of the working people of our country and to make a further drive upon the standards of life and work of the toilers of America.

It is a movement to break the spirit of American labor from its concept of freedom and justice and to force more and more reductions in wages. That campaign of our opponents began before the ink was dry upon the document which proclaimed the armistice between the allied countries and the Central Powers. The spirit of democracy and high idealism was quickened during the war, and it was that fire and that spirit which the enemies of the great masses of the people and their rights were anxious to quench.

They have had their campaign on now nearly two and one-half years, and so far as their drive upon the labor movement of our country is concerned, it stands intact and will before the next snow falls, have passed the five million mark in the American Federation of Labor.

I think we may adopt the declaration of our doughboys when they were in France, and when in a very tight fix and they were called upon by the enemy to surrender. One of our own men in command said, "Retreat." Many of them, most of them, were raw recruits and had only been in camp for a few weeks or months and they gave back the answer: "We can't retreat, we were not taught to retreat, we only know how to go ahead and forward, to advance." The American Federation — the American labor movement and every other properly conducted labor movement in the civilized world have been taught how to go forward but not how to retreat, they only know how to go marching onward and forward and upward. Let us go on in our movement unitedly.

The same character and type of enemies to the American movement of the workers in industry are at work also in trying to drive back the position secured by the farmers of our country in these

past few years. We must get nearer and closer to the men engaged in the agricultural work of America. The farmers, the men engaged in argiculture and the men engaged in industry must have a closer alliance and co-operation in order to see that we shall not be crushed by the reaction of industrial captains or princes of finance.

When the delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, they speak in the name of the producing masses of our country, for the unorganized have our sympathy and they have our protection, and we safeguard their interests for them. They know when any trouble overtakes them where to come. And they do not go to the Chambers of Commerce; they come to the offices of the organizations of the men and women of labor, the organizations which they have neglected or failed for one reason or another to join, but when they are in distress and when they are in trouble, when they can no longer keep content with insult and tyranny and imposition, they come to the doors of the organization of labor, knowing that if we cannot help them we will not hurt them.

The one great thing with which we must deal is a greater co-operation and unity, a spirit of solidarity among the great masses of the toilers of our country. A new vigor, a new campaign, a new spirit, not only of resentment, but of constructive work to protect and to promote the rights and interests and welfare of the wage-earning masses of America, and by so doing we solidify the groundwork and the wonderful structure of the republic of the United States of America.

The labor movement of America is endeavoring to cultivate the best possible relations with the peoples of the world, with the peoples of our own country, and we must see to it that if we wish to maintain our standards, if we wish to maintain our rights, politically, judicially, industrially and economically, that we present a solid front, united in fact, in spirit, in aspiration and in idealism.

THE OPEN (NON-UNION) SHOP

THE Reverend B. X. O'R, recently writing on organized labor, had this to say on "The Open Shop."

The open shop is heralded by capital as the American way, the way of justice and fair play, and an emphatic refusal to close the door of opportunity to a man simply because he does not see fit to join the ranks of organized labor.

It may be quite true that organized labor may not in every circumstance demand that none but union labor shall be employed, but there are conditions under which a union workman has the right to demand that none but a member of the union work with him.

The man who does not belong to the union receives benefit from the union. It is only fair that he should help to bear the expense. The presence of non-union workmen prevents peace and discipline in the workshop It provokes constant friction between the two classes of workmen. It is a well known fact that under the principle of the open shop the average employer will gradually eliminate union labor or reduce their wages to a lower level. It may be truthfully said that the open shop makes for the destruction of organized labor. If organization is necessary that labor may receive its just dues it has the right to defend its existence by demanding the union or closed shop. If it can be shown that the closed shop is necessary as a means to secure or continue fair conditions of labor there is no injustice in organized labor demanding the necessary means to preserve its own existence.

It is urged that the closed shop violates the principle of individual liberty. It not infrequently happens that the liberty of the individual must be sacrificed for the common good. The individual laborer should not find it an unreasonable interference with his liberty when he is asked to comply with conditions which are necessary that justice be done the mass of the workers. The individual should be willing to sacrifice his personal freedom when insistence upon it would mean injustice to his fellow workman.

Advocates of the open shop argue that the closed shop policy deprives the non-unionist of his natural right to work. We do not deny to any man the fundamental right to earn his living. The right to work is sacred, but the question involved at present is the conditions un-

der which he may exercise his right to work. The right of the non-union man to work is not an unconditional right. He has no right to work under unreasonable conditions, or if in the exercise of the right he injures the mass of the workers. If the closed shop is necessary that workers obtain just wages and proper working conditions it does not violate the right of the man who does not belong to a union even though it would prevent him from obtaining employment.

If the open shop may be invoked as a fundamental right under any conditions it would mean that the laborer may be forced to work under conditions that are unreasonable. The whole argument rests on the question whether or not the closed shop is necessary that workmen may work under fair conditions. In the light of the history of labor's fight for justice it would not be so difficult to give good arguments in favor of the closed shop.

The closed shop was enforced for centuries by the guilds. In many places it was recognized by civil legislation. It was recognized because it was a necessity for the existence of organized labor.

The open shop gospel refuses to recognize the right of labor to organize in the sense that it can demand a hearing through its chosen representatives, or, as it is commonly called, "collective bargaining." In propagating this gospel the capitalists have organized most thoroughly and effectively and are speaking through chosen representatives. Capital is using the precise principles and methods which it would deny to labor.

UNIONS APPEAL TO REASON

(From Organized Labor)

UNTIL events forced the issue, Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Franklin strove not for independence but for colonial rights. Samuel Adams, more than any other man, saw clearly through the tangle of mutual rights of mother country and colonists. He fully understood that to secure real colonial rights was to become independent, to become a country and cease to be a colony, to become a citizen and not to remain a subject.

The great war left in its stead many great and grave problems for the peoples and nations of the world to solve. Alignments of the past no longer prove satisfactory. Old relations, standards and requirements have been discarded by the necessities of war-fare and the American people are being buffeted again in a complexity of disputes and adjustments.

Our industrial atmosphere is surcharged with conflicting aims and desires, hopes and aspirations. Conflicts are impending between those who employ and those who need employment; between those who pay wages and those who receive them; between those who fix the hours of toil and those who toil in those hours; between those who possess riches and those constantly menaced by poverty; between the advocates of this compromise and the appostles of that panacea.

As the pioneers of a century ago saw that the light which would lead safely through the labyrinth and into the free air in our political relations was freedom, independence and democracy, so the path of domestic tranquility is in the recognition and observance of the rights of the workers to freedom, justice and democracy in our industrial and commercial enterprises.

Russia today suffers through the misconceptions and misdeeds of her political and industrial rulers, because of the refusal to recognize the workers' right in determining industrial and agricultural relations, because of the denial of equal participation in fixing the standards and requirements of manufacture and production of industrial rewards by a democratic procedure. Had organized labor of America been suppressed in the past as so wantonly decreed, had the American wage-earners' hope and faith in the democratic method of collective bargaining been destroyed we, too, would find ourselves in a maddening sea of the wildest of human passions, like a drowning person grasping in desperation at whatever is nearest at hand; in the hope of life or vengeance in death.

Industry, like government, can only exist by the co-operation of all. Like government, industry must guarantee equal opportunities, equal protection and equal rights and benefits to all. Every edifice, every product of human toil is the creation of co-operation of all the

people. In this co-operation it is the right of all to have a voice and to share in an equitable proportion of the fruits of their collective enterprises. Wherever men co-exist in industry not less surely than in politics, the principles of freedom, justice and democracy must and will prevail. Wherever the wage earners are not permitted to organize, those rights of men are denied and those who enforce this denial do violence to the most sacred principles of American society. This is government without consent of the governed, and those who believe such an arbitrary and autocratic relation in industry can continue are the idlest of dreamers. Those who persist in such practices are our nation's most dangerous enemies. It is they who plant the seed of anarchy and bolshevism.

The American colonists did not fight for fine phrases. It was not alone the theoretical wrong of taxation without representation and government without consent that made them fight, but also the actual wrongs and sufferings that followed.

Wherever industrial autocracy survives and industrial democracy is denied, there is laid the seed of revolution which is bound to grow in class bitterness and resentment, to blossom forth ultimately in the adoption of destructive measure and procedure, instead of constructive and orderly processes of development for the happiness and prosperity of all our people.

Democracy must be progressive or die. The old political democracy is the father of this new industrial democracy. The trade union movement is the potential new industrial democracy. Trade unions develop the reason, the conscience and the civic sense of the wage earners. Trade unions should be encouraged because they appeal to reason and not to the destructive passions of men. By combining into trade unions, in acting collectively, deciding questions by debate and majority vote, making sacrifices of opinion and individual superiority for the common good of all the workers receive an education and training which eminently fit them to take their rightful place in industry and in organized society. Indeed, it is only by this education and training that democracies can live and grow and develop. Trade unions have done enormous good in the past. They have established their right to be counted among the greatest instrumentalities of civilization and social progress.

In the middle ages, the trade unions, then called guilds, were among the most remarkable institutions of those days. They prevented undue competition and rendered individual opulence impossible. They protected the worker from a continued struggle for existence and insured a comparatively contented life. The trade unions of today are among the most loyal and devoted advocates and defenders of our democracy and democratic institutions. Like the guilds of old, they protect the wage earners against undue competition, prevent individual or corporate opulence and each day bring into the worker's life a better day and a brighter hope than the day before.

Workmen who do not join their unions are untrue to their best interests. Business men who do not encourage their employers to join their union, and who do not support them in all their struggles to maintain their trade organizations are untrue to their interests and those of society at large. Every attempt on the part of employers to prevent employes from uniting to promote and protect their best interests is an attempt to dehumanize and decivilize the workers and the nation.

The labor movement is not fanaticism or bolshevism. It is a constructive effort to prevent both. The workers do not care to listen to harangues on alleged violence and outrages upon the rights of others from those who are doing the very things charged against the men of labor. The wage earners of our land do not deny to business society the same rights and privileges claimed for themselves. They want to be free to organize and to take their rightful place in our industrial as well as in our political life. They insist on having an impelling voice in determining the relation which shall govern employers and employes and to participate in an equal degree in determining the standards and requirements of manufacture and production and receive a just and equitable share in the reward of their activities.

Let it be clearly understood that those who will deny the workers their freedom, their rights and privileges in industry, who claim for themselves "vested rights" to do as they will are blind leaders of the blind, walking on the edge of a precipice in pursuit of a false con-

cept of liberty, illusive and delusive, fatal to themselves and to all who follow. The safety of our nation, the welfare of all our people, lie today in the democratic ideals of our government, the full observance of the rights and privileges of the American wage earners and in the orderly, lawful and progressive attitude and spirit of American trade unionism.

WHAT IS OUR ULTIMATE GOAL?

By Thos. E. Burke.

THE above question, what is our ultimate goal? which naturally would include our destiny, has been of late quite frequently asked of the writer. It would be the extreme of egotism to attempt a conclusive answer. It would be almost as impossible to answer, as the question, "What Shall Be the Destiny of the Human Race," because the subject, like the labor movement, is as broad as humanity itself, and embraces the mighty political and economic struggles and epochs that the workers have passed through since the days of antiquity to the present state of modern industrialism. Besides a prophetic vision quite a long way into the future, together with an accurate and profound knowledge of the different changes wrought in the evolution and revolutions that history records and its effect in shaping a conclusive goal or destiny.

It would require many volumes to discuss this subject exhaustively in order to reason intelligently on any views we might entertain as to our future state. Really, the subject involves one of two things: Shall mankind be ever in bondage as wage-slaves, or shall they be free both economically and politically? From the earliest dawn of history great characters and great minds have struggled with this wonderful perplexing question by giving us their Utopian and economic theories in endless volume, from Plato and his "republic" down to our present day theorists, yet we have not as yet arrived at a definite goal or conclusive philosophy that will make us free men in the full acceptation of the term. We sincerely appreciate, however, all that has been done by those great benevolent spirits who have added their mite to aid humanity in the great struggle for existence, and to eliminate if possible, the oppressive rulers and their system.

Notwithstanding the apparent feasible and workable plans put forward by our friends to eliminate the cause of our economic and political servility, the majority of the workers never took very kindly to them, but remained aloof while the minority expostulated. They preferred to remain with their trade unions and we can trace the same feeling all the way back to the trade unions of antiquity. The psychology of this adherence to their industrial organizations from antiquity to the present day must be their implicit faith in the living institutions that has achieved great things for them in an immediate practical and permanent manner, and which through all the ages down to our day was the greatest factor in bringing mankind thus far on the road to greater freedom. It would also seem that nature endowed the men and women of labor with a spiritual understanding which sunk deep into their very souls, that it would be impossible to secure complete freedom unless through their trade unions or industrial organizations which they believed, and rightfully, too, must be maintained and will be necessary no matter what form of economic or political system the future may bring.

It is quite true that the workers of all classes, our friends and reformers of all schools of economic thought are by no means satisfied with the individualistic, capitalistic state, and there is none more conscious than they are of the crying shame that the few rich and the many poor, but they are not only dilatory but will not, under any circumstances, be weaned away from the trade union institutions that are part of their very existence and that has accomplished so much for them, by accepting some economic theory or panacea, no matter how gloriously painted the organizers of a real co-operative society are after.

We co-operators are so tremendously enthusiastic over every little co-operative store that is established because we regard it as a brick in the foundation of a great new industrial system, which shall be "for the people, of the people

and by the people." We believe that all the necessities of life, and that includes ordinary comforts and means to pleasure and recreation, should be manufactured and distributed for use, and not as a means to enriching thousands of profiteers. We want a great co-operative commonwealth, as wide as the nation, as the whole world, in fact, including all humanity, which shall belong to the people and which shall be run exclusively for their benefit.

How do we propose to bring this about? Through a political party?

No, we do not believe it can be done that way. We want nothing from the Government but the same protection that it gives the poor boy who works his way up from a clerkship in a country store to the ownership, or control, of a vast industry, as John D. Rockefeller did. The laws that facilitated the development of the Standard Oil Co. will suit our purpose well enough, because we propose to build our co-operative commonwealth by the same process. We ask no new legislation in our special favor. There are no laws forbidding the people doing for themselves what Rockefeller did for himself. There are no laws forbidding the people from owning and controlling farms, factories and stores of their own, and that is quite enough for us.

Here is our plan. We propose to establish co-operative stores by the thousands, and learn how to run them. When enough of these stores have been put into successful operation in a given section, they will federate and establish a central purchasing agency, through which the stores will pool their purchases, as the individual co-operators pool their purchases through the local store.

When we have gained our experience in this direction fully, we shall take the next step; begin manufacturing those goods in demand by the stores. That lesson learned, we next propose, to acquire the land on which to produce our own raw materials and food stuffs. Meanwhile we shall also establish our own co-operative banking system, so that the savings of our members may be invested in co-operative enterprises, instead of being put into private industry by the private savings banks. Then our system will be fully formed, but it will not stop expanding.

Does this seem like a pipe dream? Whoever denies the practicability of this plan should look to the European countries where this plan has already been established so far as we have described it. In Great Britain the co-operators already own the biggest flour mills, shoe factories and weaving plants in the country, and they grow a large part of their own wheat in Canada and most of their own tea on their own plantations in Ceylon and India. One-fourth of the population has joined the movement. So the system is established. All it needs now is further growth. In Russia 70 per cent of the population has joined, and practically all the production and distribution of the country are carried on by this system. During the war the co-operative movement in European countries trebled, rising in membership from 8,000,000 to 25,000,000 because the people found the co-operative system the most effective in handling the problem of food supply, after private trade had failed and Government control did nothing but bungle.

Does this method seem slow?

That will depend entirely on how rapidly the people can be trained, not only in running their own industries, but in understanding the principles on which they are run. In Russia the co-operative movement was no further developed five years ago than it is here today.

There is no quicker way. If you try to establish the co-operative commonwealth through politics, you would first of all have to wait until you had a majority vote to support you at the polls. And then, and not until then, could you begin constructive work. There would still be the many years of training and experimentation before us.

Direct action, or violent revolution, would be still slower. You may overthrow a Government during a night, but that would not give you the co-operative commonwealth by morning. Such a method might destroy the old profiteering system and end it at once, but without a substitute to take its place there would be nothing but chaos, confusion and misery. If you lived in an old ramshackle shanty, there would be no sense in burning it down until you had a better house to move into. Before the new system could be established from out of the ruins of the old the chances are that most of the people would be so disgusted with the misery they were undergoing that they

would swing back to the old ways, their faith in a better social order forever destroyed. That happened after the French Revolution.

We do not wish to force our co-operative ideas on anybody, either through legislation or bullets. Co-operation is based on the free will of the people, but it does not have to wait for the free will of all the people. And there you have the proof of the efficiency of the co-operative system and the benefits it has already conferred on its supporters; four million families in Great Britain, constituting one fourth of the population, have voluntarily joined the movement. They have joined because they have become convinced that co-operation is better for them than industry for private profit.

We affirm that our way is the quickest way to reach the co-operative commonwealth, which shall be "of the people, for the people and by the people," because we can begin building now. We have already begun — the foundations have been laid, and in such countries as Great Britain, Switzerland and Russia the walls are already raised. We are not only talking, but we are doing. We believe that our way is the quickest because it is the most direct— it begins with the minds of the people. And there is no way in which a new social order can be erected, on a democratic basis, without first being understood in principle and method by the people.

FIGURE-DEMENTIA: A NEW DISEASE

(By J. R. Gill.)

A new disease seems to be fast getting a strangle hold in America. For want of a better name we might call it "Figuritus" or "Figure-Dementia." Its symptoms are manifested by a strong desire on the part of its victims to prove any and everything by figures—figures regardless of facts or reason. There seems to be no limit to the mathematical possibilities of one stricken with a well-developed case.

To show what marvelous things can be accomplished by those having an advanced case, it is but necessary to refer to the great genius who, by accurate mathmatical calculation, has made the startling discovery that the people on this earth will all perish within a few thousand years from lack of oxygen in the atmosphere. Of course, not being afflicted with the mathematical bacillus, it would be hard to say just how these conclusions were reached. But it is presumed that the figures were in part based upon the number of respirations per person per hour; the number of feet or pounds or gallons of oxygen they breath per respiration; and the number of feet or pounds or gallons of oxygen being produced per hour. The latter, of course, could be easily ascertained by taking a little trip over to the factory where the atmosphere is being mixed with the oxygen and asking the man in charge what the daily capacity of his plant is, when there is no strike on. With these facts, and others unknown to the average tyro, the great professor set about to prove to us that we would be dead as a door-nail in a few thousand years.

Astounding as the above may seem, this intellectual giant, who furnishes us with this bit of sad news, has nothing at all on the mass of brains who has acquired data to prove that life on this earth is not going via the suffocation route, as stated above, but that the world and the living things with which it is encumbered will all be destroyed when the earth breaks in half. This will happen, it is said, when the earth's foundation, which has been weakened by the continuous mining of coal and other minerals, crumples under the excessive strain caused by the constant and ever-increasing accumulation of ice on the North and South poles.

These are shocking revelations to a non-suspecting people. But, considering, they are fair samples of what can be expected from a mind fired with the Bacillus Mathematica, nothing surpasses them in supplying data—not even the ouija board. All they need is a few figures to form some kind of a base and they can prove most anything from the number of periwinkles that will survive a drought to the number of gold bricks paving the Celestial City.

However, they seem to make a specialty of figuring the cost of strikes—especially to the striker. They pull figures out from the unknown and hurl

them at you with a reckless extravagance that almost takes your breath. And always, of course, they prove beyond a shadow of a doubt, that the workmen would have been much better off had they accepted existing, or proposed conditions, and stayed on the job. As, for instance, it was stated that the carpenters received an increase of 60 per cent last year. But, as a matter of fact, it was proven by an expert figure juggler that they are actually receiving 3 per cent less in wages than they were before the increase was granted. Likewise, by the same process of figuring, it was proven that the coal miners, after getting the 14 per cent increase, were, on account of the system by which it was obtained, namely, the union, only making about half the wages they would have otherwise made.

All this, of course, is startling information, and may be swallowed hook, line and sinker, by a few. But, to the man with ordinary intelligence, it has the hollow tinkle of propaganda, from the fact that, by the same process of figuring and for the same purpose, they attempted to prove that the increased cost of living was directly traceable to the increased cost of labor, superinduced by strikes and new contracts.

These are remarkable statements. Remarkable from the fact that your grocery bill went up by reason of increased wages, yet the increase meant that the workmen were actually receiving less than they were before the increase was granted. But when one considers that the author of these remarkable statements was suffering with a high fever from the disease of figure-dementia, which, might have been slightly increased by the stimulating effects of nice, juicy vouchers from the hands of Big Business, the inconsistencies and absurdities can readily be overlooked and accounted for.

Another peculiar trait in the victims of this dementia, is that in figuring the cost of strikes, they figure on the assumption that the mills, mines or factories would continue to operate on regular time as if there had been no strike, when, as a matter of fact, they are liable to close down at any time from short orders, repairs, lockouts, or dull times, as they are at present. But this means nothing to the victims of this dementia. It does not appear to him that it would be just as logical to figure on the assumption that the employers are losing money now from the reaction of low wages, as it would to figure that the workmen were losing money by striking on the assumption that the mills would continue to operate. Yet it is self evident that, if the workmen were getting a high rate of pay, they would continue to spend a large part of it for the necessities and luxuries of life and thus create a demand that would keep the factories busy to supply.

But, of course, the victims of this disease do not deal in logic. They deal in figures only, and these figures must usually prove out something to the interest of Big Business. Therefore, we may not reasonably expect to find them figuring on anything like the cost of unemployment, low wages, etc., which would have a tendency to create unrest and agitation, and thus jeopardize the interest of the bosses. Their time is more profitably employed in figuring, say, for instance, how long the workmen's present supply of silk shirts will last with a view of determining just how long they will hold out against the so-called inevitable wage reduction and open-shop agreement. Or else we may find them compiling figures to prove that the present crime wave is in no way connected with unemployment — that cold and hunger has no relation to crime.

Indeed, that seems to be just what they are at. For I recently read an article along this line by some great authority who said that there is no crime wave, which the scare headlines of the newspapers would have us believe, or words to that effect. But just a slight increase in the normal volume of crime, due to the reaction of war training and non-enforcement of the law. However, after a lengthy comparison of America's criminal record with that of England, it was found that America's criminal propensity, according to this authority, was about ten times greater than England's and out of all proportion to any other civilized country. This seemed to prove that there was a crime wave or something like it. But it must not be attributed to unemployment. Therefore, a brief comparison of the execution of the law in England and America was given with the conclusion that America's large criminal propensity is the result partly of the war, but principally of the breaking down of our criminal law system.

There is no doubt some truth in these statements. However, it does not take a very brainy man to know that even a partial investigation into the cause of crime would reveal the fact that poverty is and has always been the greatest factor in producing criminals. And an investigation into the cause of poverty would reveal the fact that our present autocratic industrial system where few men control the lives of many—saying when and how long they shall work, and how much they shall receive—is the greatest factor in producing poverty. Therefore, it seems obvious, in this instance, why no comparison of the industrial policy of the two countries was forthcoming, or, in fact, why no mention was made of the relation of crime to industry at all.

It is to be hoped that sometime we will find the bacillus of this dementia mixed with some other germ, equally strong, which will cause its victims to use their figures, regardless of how erroneous and illogical they may be, in assisting the honest efforts of labor unions and others to make things what they ought to be, instead of always assisting the autocrats of industry to keep them what they are.

ORGANIZED LABOR OR ORGANIZED CAPITAL—WHICH?

(By Chas. Robson.)

THE wide-awake trade-unionist is watching present-day industrial conditions with both eyes wide open, and wondering "how it all will end."

The opponents of the labor union movement contend that "labor has had its day," and now it is "theirs." To quote a speaker at a meeting of employers in Chicago some time ago, "The day is near at hand when Organized Labor will be pleased to eat out of the hand of the employer;" or as the words of a well-known song run, the speaker wished to convey the idea of "Don't bite the hand that's feeding you."

Since that speech was made the union-hating employers have shown to what extent they would go with their labor-smashing program. In practically every state in the Union legislation has been or is being introduced which practically takes away from Organized Labor all its rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of America. Anti-picketing laws, anti-boycott laws, through the misuse of the famous "Injunction Law," have been proposed as well as laws making an organization an incorporated body in order that its funds could be attached at the will or wish of the employing class, thus again making "labor a commodity, or an article of commerce." State constabularies have been asked for, and the formation of State Industrial Courts, based upon Governor Allen's plan of Kansas, also have been sought. All for what purpose?

Organized Labor has been blamed for the high cost of living, blamed for under production, the lack of proper housing facilities in our cities, and also for the shutting down of our industries. In fact everything that appears to be "wrong" is blamed upon the trade-union movement. Why?

World War the various labor unions were striving for a shorter work-day, and numerous strikes occurred in order that the workers could get away from the twelve and ten-hour day. It was hard "pulling" to obtain a wage that

Such a condition did not always exist. Previous to America's entry into the was consistent with American ideals, but with the war came recognition of labor. The most bitter opponents of the American Federation of Labor agreed that not only were the policies and principles of the American Federation of Labor commendable, but in numerous instances they were adopted by the big employers of labor as being most beneficial to employer and employe.

The workers were asked for a greater production in the ship yards and munition works, as well as the other industries, and they responded to a man. Everyone recognized the absolute necessity for co-operation. Employers were very willing to "bargain collectively" with their employes in order to defeat the enemy, and a general good feeling prevailed.

The American Federation of Labor has steadily increased in membership, not because the toiler just wanted to pay dues into some union, but because he realized the fact that unless he was in a position to "command recognition" he would never be able to get the conditions

so necessary to life and happiness. He knew that as an "individual worker" he would have to accept anything the employer saw fit to give, and if he did not agree with the conditions under which he worked, no matter how deplorable they were, the only alternative he had was to find another job.

The demand of the workers for more human conditions of labor is the reason for the growth of the labor movement. The employers in the big majority have never shown an apitude to interest themselves in the welfare of their employes, consequently the only means left was to organize.

The employes were not the only ones to see the necessity of an organization, but the employers also began to perfect an organization. The small business man had his association, the merchant, the employer in the metal trades, and the wood-working industry. All had their respective unions just as labor has its unions. The employers, however, were not satisfied with just the several organizations, but they formed a "one big union." The Chamber of Commerce" is in reality nothing but the "employers' one big union." The small business man was given to understand that it was to his best interests to get into the one big union, and organization drives were held in the various parts of the country to build up a big Chamber of Commerce. No one suspected the real purpose of this movement. The public press was freely used to propagate the supposed "wonderful benefits" the public would derive from a big Chamber of Commerce.

We have seen how the employers banded themselves together from the small organizations into a big one, we know of the desperate fight that has been made to create laws which were intended to strangle the labor unions, and we have read the insidious propaganda put out through the newspapers and magazines to create a favorable impression with the general public, to what?

To a system which will put the toilers back again to where they were years ago, to the place where a man or woman ceases to be a human being, but is just a machine, to be used at any time and for anything the employer may see fit.

A reduced wage rate, a longer work day, a contract between the employe and the employer which prevents the employe from joining a labor union. The breaking of contracts, and the discrimination of what few men who are at the present time working in a union factory, such a system as this is not "American," and it cannot survive.

This gigantic labor-smashing campaign which has been carried to all parts of the country cannot be a success if "every member of the American Federation of Labor makes up his or her mind to do their duty as trade unionists."

The efforts of the "open shop" movement have been a failure, the legislation so anxiously fought for has in the majority of instances also been a failure, and so the whole reactionary campaign can be a failure if we as trade unionists get down to business.

The first thing to do is to take the most valuable weapon away from the union hater, that is the "unorganized worker." Get him into the union. Start out with the firm determination to do the same as the employer did, get a perfect organization, not a "one big union" (there is no need for that to the workers.) Show how the non-union worker has had his wages cut without having a voice in the matter. It will be a big job, but the organized labor movement stands for "big things;" it can do big things if it wants to. It is up to you to do your part. Organized capital is trying its very hardest to put you as a member of the American Federation of Labor out of business. It is, therefore, up to every member of the American Federation of Labor to do everything to prevent that from taking place.

Start out in this fight by you refusing to hire unfair help to make your tobacco, cigars or cigarettes. Don't hire a non-union tailor, barber, carpenter, butcher or baker, or anyone to do your work when you can hire it done by members of Organized Labor. Your purchasing power is a wonderful weapon if you will use it right, and the employer knows it, that is why he discourages its use.

We are up against a strong proposition, but "right is on our side" and "might" must not be allowed to triumph over "right."

Cashing in W. S. S. now is like digging up crops before they are ripe.

* * *

We can forget all about our enemies if we will always demand the Union Label, card and button ourselves.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1921

Condemns the Board of Jurisdictional Awards

In his report to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the State Building Trades Council of California, held at Los Angeles, Calif., March 21, 1921. General President P. H. Mc Carthy, in a clear and concise statement showed very plainly why the attitude of the Board of Jurisdictional Awards towards the U. B. should be condemned. He said in part:

"At the thirteenth annual convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Fedeartion of Labor, held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 4 to June 7, 1919, there was adopted a plan for a National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry."

"At a joint conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, were prepared a preamble and a constitution. Following the preamble specific articles numbered from 1 to 25."

Article 6 of this Constitution reads as follows:

"The Board shall consist of eight members; three to be selected by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, they to be international officials, and one each from the American Institute of Architects, the Engineering Council, the Association of General Contractors of America, the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and the National Building Trades Employers' Association."

In discussing this Article 6, Mr. McCarthy expressed his opinion, in no uncertain terms, before its adoption by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and his objections to it lay in the fact that it conferred the right of representation on the Association of General Contractors of America, and also on the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and on the National Building Trades Employers' Association. He pointed out that the three associations are essentially associations of builders, and consequently could not understand the wisdom of expediency of allowing to the builders three representatives on that Board. He further urged that if the American Institute of Architects, the Engineering Council and the General Contractors of America should be permitted to have one member each on the Board, then the Building Trades Department should have four representatives rather than three. He says:

"It is not difficult to anticipate the consequences which must follow from such an apportionment. Your General President is not a prophet or the son of a prophet, but in the school of experience he has acquired an intimate knowledge of the trade and labor union movement of this country, and it was this experience and this knowledge which induced him to disapprove the plan of organization provided for in Article 6. As we have indicated, the Association of General Contractors of America, the Na-

tional Association of Builders' Exchanges, and the National Building Trades Employers' Association are three groups of builders, while the American Institute of Architects and the Engineering Council necessarily are in sympathy and accord with the builders rather than with the artisans, mechanics and laborers. In the event of controversy and conflict of interest, therefore, the Building Trades Department would be at the mercy of its opponents. We maintain that the Board should consist of one member representing the builders, one member representing the architects, one member representing the engineers, and four members representing the Building Trades Department.

"We cannot understand the process of reasoning which induced the Building Trades Department voluntarily to put into the hands of its adversaries the control of this important Board created by it. It is unfortunate, indeed, that a measure obviously intended for the benefit of the building industry should have failed of its purpose, and should have become a menace to that very industry which it was devised to protect.

"What could be more conducive to the success of the American shop plan, the Better America Federation, and other open shop agitations? How can Organized Labor expect fair treatment from a Board controlled by those who, in innumerable instances, are not in sympathy with Organized Labor? If the issue of the open shop is ever presented to this Board (and stranger things have happened) can we not fairly surmise what will be the attitude of the three builders and to their two allies, the architect and the engineer? We are not overtimid or unduly pessimistic, but we fear that Article 6 is not in the best interests of Organized Labor.

"The enemies of labor know that its principal strength lies in its perfect organization, and realizing that, they seek to destroy labor, by disrupting its organizations.

"To accomplish this end, no means is considered by them too reprehensive. That they are not averse to bribery and other corrupt practices, is indicated by exposure of their methods in Akron O., last December.

"It is almost incredible that the contractors and builders and other employers who therefore were believed to be decent and honest, should have been parties to so vile a plot. Are such men to be trusted, and should they be allowed to sit on Boards or Commissions to which are submitted questions of grave importance to the trade unionists of America and the authority to decide which affords unlimited opportunity to create, in the interests of the employers, discord and assension in the ranks of the great labor movement of America which is evidenced by recent decisions of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards."

After going into the details of this decision, which was fully explained by General Secretary Frank Duffy in the March issue of "The Carpenter," under the caption, "The National Board of Jurisdictional Awards vs. the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, he further says:

"The Board was convened at the instance of certain contractors who, in order to furnish some semblance of an excuse for the meeting, pretended that a controversy did exist and that immediate action was necessary.

"The Board proceeded to pass upon this particular "trim" and awarded the installation to the Sheet Metal Workers. Here deliberately a controversy was stimulated, when none in fact existed, and to add fuel to the fire, an award was made which was at variance not only with accepted practice, but also with precedent, and which, it was undoubtedly hoped, would arouse mutual distrust and hostility.

"The man who would stoop to fraud, deceit and bribery is not fit to sit in judgment on any question. He has neither honor, conscience, nor scruples, and he is devoid of every qualification which we have a right to expect in those to whom are entrusted the decision of questions of great public moment. It is not just, and it is not fair that a committee dominated by representatives chosen from the class to which the Akron bribers and corrupters belong should be given power of life and death over Organized Labor.

"As the representatives of a large number of those worthy and intelligent citizens, the Building Trades Council of California hereby voices a most solemn protest against a plan fraught with such grave danger to the labor movement of America."

A Practical Course in Roof Framing

We have just reviewed with interest, "A Practical Course in Roof Framing," sent us by the publishers Frederick J. Drake & Co., of Chicago, and we must say it is the most complete and practical course that we have seen for some time. It contains 151 pages and numerous illustrations giving in detail, and in a clear and concise manner, not only the fundamental principles of roof framing, but specifications of hip and valley roof of equal and unequal pitch; gambrel roof; problems in roof framing; diagram for obtaining lengths of rafters; curved rafter and octagon roof; conic roof; hoppers, butt and miter joints and rake and level mouldings.

The author purposely avoids using complicated diagrams in developing the various bevels required for framing a roof and has substituted in their place fundamental rules that can be applied directly on a timber being framed. As every carpenter knows roof framing is a study of the steel square, the most useful tool in his kit. This course is not intended primarily to train roof framing, but teaches men how to use the square, how to read plans and how to solve many difficult problems that the foreman or builder must know if he is to carry his work to completion.

Our members should need no further recommendation to this book when they know its author is the well known contributor to our Craft Problems, Mr. Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, head of the Department of Woodworking at the School of Science and Technology, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Judge Raps Industrial Court

The citizens of Kansas are justly indignant over the action of the Industrial Court in shackling labor on one hand and permitting corporations to do about what they want to. In a decision handed down recently by Judge G. W. Fairchild, making permanent an injunction against the Bell Telephone Company restraining it from advancing its rates to subscribers, Judge Fairchild scathingly denounced the Shawnee County District Court and the Industrial Court. He said in part:

"The Industrial Court was properly condemned for its methods and its slowness in action. The Industrial Court had desired to assist the company in raising the rates, but did not know how to do it and avoid criticism, and therefore hit upon a plan for placing odium on the District Court. That it had been influenced by the fear of opposition which had developed among the people against the Industrial Court, and that it had therefore entered into collusion with the Shawnee County Court."

He held that case was procured by fraud and collusion. In summoning up his decision, Judge Fairchild said:

"The purpose and the object of the Public Utilities Commission and the Industrial Court is to protect the interests of the public against an unconscionable utility, and I feel that in this particular instance, the interests of the people have been betrayed."

The judge might have gone farther and pointed out that in passing the law creating the Industrial Court, the Kansas Legislature had established class distinction between the citizens, because the law had given power and authority to the Industrial Court to fix the wages, hours of labor and shop rules and regulations which wage earners were to receive, but had not been given any power to determine the selling price at which the manufacturer would sell his product, the price at which the retailer would sell his goods to the consumer, or the rent which landlords would charge.

* * *

Roosevelt Is For Organized Labor

In an address at Cincinnati on All American Day, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy, plainly showed his strong advocacy of the trade union movement at a time when it is undergoing such a vigorous attack from the advocates of the "American Plan." He said in part:

"Our family has always backed the labor movement, and it was my father who best expressed to me the reasons for supporting the unions. He said: 'If I were a factory employe, a laborer on the railroads, or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I were opposed to the policy of the union, I would join it for no other reason than to help rectify the mistake. If I took exception to a dishonest leader, I would join that union to help remove him. In short, I believe in the union, and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interest advanced by the union."

To the charges of radicalism made against Organized Labor, he said:

"The union is forced to fight as strenuously for self-preservation as is capital. It would never do to allow either capital or labor to usurp industry, but a balance of power will make for the peace of all."

Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself, in no uncertain terms, regarding his firm belief in collective bargaining, saying if it were not for the unions there could be no collective bargaining, and if it were not for this, capital would usurp unwarranted and dangerous powers.

It is refreshing to know that there are a number of Americans who have a knowledge of what is involved in the industrial problems, and the courage of their convictions.

* * *

Some Constructive Features of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor

Seldom has a single committee report developed a more constructive contribution to the progressive work of the American Federation of Labor than the report of the Committee on Education, adopted in whole by the Convention.

Perhaps the most important single recommendation was that approving the report of the Executive Council on "Wages and the Cost of Living." In that section the Council strongly condemned the practice of fixing wages on a basis of cost of living and recommended that the Convention authorize an investigation either by the Council or a special commission "in order that a principle may be found which will be scientifically sound and to which therefore our industrial life will naturally adjust itself."

The Council further said: "To measure the life possibilities of a highly civilized people in terms of yearly allowance, or so many pounds and yards of commodities is a conception which the American labor movement cannot tolerate and which it must remove from the realm of practice."

One Big Unionism died in the first round in the A. F. of L. Convention. It had no supporter and no mourner.

Resolution No. 24, not declaring for One Big Unionism, but opening the way to the kind of action advocated and practiced by the cult, went where the woodbine twineth, without a dissenting vote. It came to the floor with an adverse recommendation and the Convention agreed with the committee.

The resolution would have advocated changed in International and State Constitutions providing for sympathetic action for simultaneous termination of all agreements.

The committee unanimously approved the report of the Executive Committee condemning the Kansas Industrial Court plan.

* * *

Hard Coal Producers Laugh At "Buyers' Strike"

Anthracite coal producers, after admitting that practically everybody else has had to reduce prices because of the readjustment from a war to a peace basis, and because of the refusal of the people to buy at the former extortionate prices, hand down their defy in a statement by one of the coal industry's most ardent champions in an article in Sauard's Journal which reads in part:

"Coal is not perishable. It does not have to be mined and sold at any particular time to prevent it spoiling or to enable the operators to pay their bills. The anthracite producers especially are in such a strong financial position that a buyers' stirke has no terrors for them. If the public refuses to buy in the summer time at a price which is profitable but not extortionate the producers are not forced to make a lower price. They can (and do) simply sit back and wait, knowing full well that in the course of a few weeks or months people will be clamoring for coal without much thought of the cost."

When one reads and thoroughly digests this amazingly insolent mightier-than-thou attitude of the anthracite coal barons one can readily understand the bitterly antagonistic attitude the American public long have manifested toward the overlords of this basic industry.

Statements like these naturally bring up the question whether or not our laws are adequate in the handling of such conditions, and if so, why are they not enforced? We do know, however, what would happen should Organized Labor give utterance to such a statement.

* * *

Organized Labor does not seek the direct and exclusive management of business. It does insist upon the effective control of the workers' investment of life and skill, and in the reward that shall come because of this contribution.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson to the General Executive Board for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1921

July 26, 1921.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greetings:

I herewith submit for your consideration my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1921.

During the last quarter the membership of our organization in a great many localities have been confronted with demands from the contractors for a reduction in their wage scale. Many of the Local Unions and District Councils made arrangements with the contractors for a reduction while in many other localities when failing to reach a mutual understanding with the contractors and refusing to accept the reduction that was offered our members were locked out and we have been called upon to render them financial assistance. The amount as paid out has been reported to you from time to time by the General Secretary. There is at this time, however, a number of our Local Unions whose membership are still resisting a reduction in their wage scale.

Many settlements have been made by our members in wage controversies some of which have given to them a continuance of their former scale but many of them however, have been settled on a basis of reduction of from five to twenty cents per hour. Everything that we could possibly do has been done to assist our membership to retain unto themselves the conditions that they were enjoying but in many localities it was impossible to maintain the wage scale that had been in effect, therefore, it was wisdom on the part of our membership to compromise and make concessions in order not to hinder the progress of building construction, and maintain unto themselves the working conditions that they had formerly enjoyed.

Since the last meeting of our General Executive Board there was held in Denver a Convention of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor.

At the Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor there was up for consideration the subject matter of our Brotherhood having notified the Building Trades Department and the Board for Jurisdictional Awards that due to the action of our General Convention our Brotherhood could not abide by or recognize decisions as rendered by the Board for Jurisdictional Awards with the result that the Convention after considerable discussion of the situation passed a motion that any organization failing to observe the decisions rendered by that body would stand suspended from the Building Trades Department. The vote as taken on the motion was 30 to 5 in favor to 25 against; the delegates representing our Brotherhood feeling that our organization was practically on trial declined to vote, as in a measure it would have been voting to acquit or convict ourselves. After the motion was declared carried by the Chair, he was asked if that meant the suspension of our Brotherhood from the Department, and he replied that it did unless we complied with the decisions, and as our delegates could not agree that we would observe the decisions, we retired from the Convention and took no further part in their deliberations and we are, therefore, at this time, not a part or affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

While in some localities our membership is affiliated with local Building Trades Councils, in my opinion we should, at this meeting of the Board, take some decisive action as to what our future course is to be; whether we are to permit our Locals in some localities to remain in affiliation with local Building Trades Councils while in others they are not affiliated, or whether we are going to say to our membership we will all be in or we will all be out, as in my opinion conditions are such that we will have to take a determined stand, as no half way measure will bring the results that should be obtained.

At the Convention of the American Federation of Labor there came up for consideration the controversy that had for sometime existed between the various building trades and the Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' Organization. The matter being referred to the Adjustment Committee, they reported to the Convention that they, the Adjustment Committee, recommended that a conference of representatives of the Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' Organization and representatives of the various building trades be held within

fifteen days after the adjournment of the Convention, and failing to reach an agreement that the supplementary report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which was that: if the Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' Organization failed to cease encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the various building trades and disassociate from their association, such members as continued such encroachment by August 1, 1921, that they, the Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' Organization, be suspended from the American Federation of Labor, be concurred in. The report of the Adjustment Committee was adopted by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Upon my return to this office I received from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor a request to attend a conference of the representatives of the Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' Organization and representatives of the various building trades to be held in Washington, D. C., under date of July 9th. Being unable to personally attend the conference I requested First General Vice-President Cosgrove and General Secretary Duffy to represent our Brotherhood with the result that an agreement was reached between the representatives of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Pictures Operators organization and our Brotherhood which I herewith submit for your consideration with recommendations that it be approved as the observance of said agreement will in my opinion eliminate further controversy between the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators organization and our Brotherhood in reference to carpenter work in the moving picture studios.

While in Denver attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department, M. H. Alexander, Business Agent of Local Union No. 362 of Pueblo, Colo., visited myself and Secretary Duffy and expained to us the conditions existing in Pueblo due to the disastrous flood and called attention to the fact that while he at that time was unable to give detailed information as to the losses of the membership of our Brotherhood there were some of the members of Local Union No. 362 that were in need of immediate assistance, with the result that a check for one thousand dollars was forwarded to the treasurer of Local Union No. 362 with instructions that same be used for the immediate relief of the members, requesting that an accounting be made to the General Office as to the manner of its disbursement; also requesting that a statement be submitted as to the approximate loss of the membership.

Matters as referred to me at the last meeting of the Board will be reported to you in detail as well as others called to your attention during this session of the Board.

Respectfully submitted
WM. L. HUTCHESON
General President

NOTICE

In compliance with Section 13, Paragraph E, of our General Constitution, which reads in part: "He shall compile statistics as to the hours of labor, rate of wages, meeting nights, place of meetings, Saturday half-holiday of all Local Unions and District Councils, publish same in each August issue of The Carpenter," I have sent to all Recording Secretaries of the United Brotherhood circular letters asking for this information. Although these circular letters were sent in ample time there seems to be considerable laxity on the part of the different Local Unions in response, as at the present time we have received replies from only 542 Local Unions which represents only one-fifth of the total number. Therefore we are not in possession of the information desired for publication in the August issue.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Financial Secretary 32 Years

Myron L. Delano, Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 595, Lynn, Mass., has held that office for 32 years. Brother Delano joined old Carpenters' L. U. No. 108 of Lynn as a charter member October 3, 1889, at once becoming its Financial Secretary. L. U. No. 108 disbanded and became an independent union about 1900, when about a year later the Local returned to the United Brotherhood as L. U. No. 1041, March 27, 1902. L. U. No. 1041 and 688 consolidated and formed L. U. No. 595, which is still in existence and, Mr. Delano continued through these changes to act as Financial Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

Denver, Colo., June 12, 1921.

To the General Executive Board:

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo., and opened on June 8, 1921.

Addresses of welcome were made by the President of the Building Trades Council of Denver and by the President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Sixty-three delegates were present representing 17 Building Trades Organizations.

The Report of the President for the past year was rather lengthy, dealing especially with:

(1) The high cost of living.
(2) The reduction in wages.
(4) Jurisdictional disputes.
(5) The National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry.

The Secretary-Treasurer, in his report, showed the financial condition of the Department to be as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1920	$28,898.92
Receipts for year	48,762.88
Total	$77,661.80
Disbursements for year	46,469.60
Balance on hand April 1, 1921	$31,192.20

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

TITLE OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average Members in Good Standing 1920	Average Members in Good Standing 1921
Asbestos Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Heat and Frost Insulators	2,200	2,550
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Int'l Union of America	70,000	70,000
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Int'l Ass'n	16,000	16,000
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	326,678	353,710
Electrical Workers of America, Int'l Brotherhood of	134,500	142,000
Elevator Constructors' Int'l Union	3,081	3,740
Engineers, International Union of Steam	16,002	16,001
Granite Cutters, Int'l Ass'n of	10,500	10,500
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Int'l Union	41,002	46,002
Lathers, Int'l Union Wood, Wire and Metal	6,000	7,834
Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers I. A.	1,063	1,036
Metal Workers, Int'l Alliance Amalgamated Sheet	21,500	24,124
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	101,043	113,791
Plasterers, Operative and Cement Finishers' Int'l Ass'n	19,284	23,584
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Association of	29,000	29,000
United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association	2,001	2,546
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen	4,066	4,317
	803,920	866,735

The Executive Council's report was quite lengthy and dealt particularly with matters affecting the organizations affiliated. That part of the report in which we were interested herewith follows:

Resolution 9 Montreal Convention in re Amendment Manual of Information "Form 151" to Cover Employment of American Citizens Only in Operating and Mechanical Departments, Canal Zone

The subject-matter contained in the foregoing title was submitted to the Council, and at the conclusion of the discussion a motion prevailed that it in turn be referred to the executive officers, with instructions to take up the case with proper officials of the Panama Canal Commission and, if necessary, with the War Department.

Later a conference was held with other representatives of the American Federation of Labor interested in the subject and a report made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which report is herewith quoted:

Washington, D. C., March 4, 1921.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President,
American Federation of Labor,
A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your call the representatives of the Building Trades, the Metal Trades and representatives of the undersigned organizations, met at the A. F. of L. Building on March 2, 3, and 4, to consider the call as outlined by you in your letter dated December 1, 1920, and addressed to the organizations that have membership on the Panama Canal Zone.

In reference to the application for affiliation with the A. F. of L. of the Union or Bureau De Panamas at Balboa Heights, will say that every organization represented at this conference expressed fixed and settled objections to the granting of the charter sought by the Union or Bureau De Panamas, for the reasons that in practically all of our Constitutions provisions is made that applicants must be citizens of the United States or have declared their intention to become such. And it is our belief and understanding that the applicants, or a major portion of them, are not citizens of Panama nor have they any intention of ever becoming citizens of Panama or the United States, and we believe that a project such as the Panama Canal Zone should be manned, particularly in the operating and mechanical departments, by American citizens as a measure of protection against all aliens, and the fact that there are approximately 4,000 gold employes who are American citizens on the payroll at this time and approximately 18,000 silver employes, aliens. That to issue the latter a charter would overwhelm our central bodies with aliens whose apparent intention is to invade the jurisdiction of the established organizations at a rate of pay fixed by the Panama Canal authorities and known as the Silver Roll, far and away below the rate of American standards.

We further are in full accord with the principles as outlined in Resolution No. 49 which was introduced by President Donlin and Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department at the Montreal Convention of the American Federation of Labor, June 7-19, 1920, and unanimously adopted. And we feel that the letter of Mr. William L. Hutcheson dated September 2, 1920, and addressed to President Gompers gives good and sound reasons in support of the purposes of the above-mentioned resolution, as well as documentary evidence of the situation attached to the latter. We firmly believe that in all such important projects as the Panama Canal, American citizens only should be employed, at least in the operating and mechanical departments as a measure of safety to American interests.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

WM. J. SPENCER,
Building Trades Dept.
A. J. BERRES,
Metal Trades Dept.

GEO. H. LAKEY,
Carpenters.
FRED W. BAER,
I. A. F. F.
WM. S. BROWN,
U. M. E. B. A.
ARCHIE E. LUTHER,
I. A. of M.
LUTHER C. STEWARD,
Nat. Fed. of Federal Emp.
C. L. ROSEMUND,
Pres. T. E. A. & D. Union.
FRANK DUFFY,
Carpenters.

An interview was had with the Secretary of War on the subject, but due to the recent change of administration, together with the enormous volume of work incident to the transfer to be disposed of, the Secretary asked that the subject be deferred until a later date, and gave assurance that just as soon as opportunity presented itself he would gladly give unlimited time to a further discussion of the grievance, as well as assist in working out some mutually agreeable solution.

The Convention authorized the Executive Council to continue its efforts to bring about a better understanding with the United States Government on this matter.

Safety Code, New York State Industrial Commission

Your Council was officially informed of the adoption by the state of New York of a safety code for the protection of the employes of the building industry, which was drafted by a commission with which representative labor men had collaborated. Correspondence from the several Councils in the State of New York testified to the efficacy of the code as a means of protection, though in some instances regret was expressed that rigid enforcement appeared to be lacking, the remedy for which, however, lies in local agitation.

Your Executive Council therefore had no hesitancy in passing a resolution expressing thanks to the Commission, which was headed by Mr. James M. Lynch, former President of the International Typographical Union, for the great service rendered, and the hope was expressed that the several states of the Union would follow the example as set by the State of New York in the passage of a code for the protection of the life and limb of all those engaged in the building industry.

The Convention unanimously concurred in the action of the Executive Council on this question.

Promotion of Higher Educational Development of the Workers in the Building Industry Along the Line of Vocational Training

Mr. D. Knickerbacker Boyd of Philadelphia, member of the American Institute of Architects, was given a hearing on the subject of bettering conditions in the building industry. He urged the need of closer co-operation between the various elements in the industry, that the mechanics might know better the aims of the architect, and that the architect might help to create in the mechanic a keener interest in his work and in the results sought for in the architect's designs, to the end that they might all help to develop themselves as instruments of service for the good of the industry. He suggested that the Council provide opportunities for lectures on the crafts, plan reading, the meaning of indications of materials on drawings, dimension lines, the placing of windows, partitions, the working out of stairways and the relation between the drawings and the specifications. It was clearly apparent that Mr. Boyd aimed to secure the co-operation of the Building Trades Department in an effort to make the subject cover the general movement by the appointment of a National Committee on Education and Information of the Building Trades Department, including its officers and executives, with architects, engineers and others also as members.

The Committee on Executive Council's Report submitted the following report on this matter, which was unanimously adopted.

The question of industrial education and vocational training is a public one and also a very important one; and your committee is not in favor of voluntarily submitting to any body or group of men, our claims in this matter. If this education is to be given, it should be under the supervision of the trades unions interested and involved. We cannot consent to the Building Trades Department taking definite action on this matter, as we consider it would conflict with the rights of the International Unions affiliated with the Department.

Appeal St. Louis District Council Carpenters from Decision President Lammert, St. Louis Building Trades Council, in re Drilling of Holes in Concrete Floors for Carpet Plugs

Correspondence covering the subject under the foregoing title was reviewed, as submitted by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Carpenters' District Council and Building Trades Council of St. Louis, and after due consideration it was agreed that the Secretary notify the Building Trades Council of St. Louis to the effect that since the job in question was probably completed, further reference to the decision of President Lammert was unnecessary.

The decision of your Council, however, was to the effect that the drilling of holes in concrete or other forms of construction should be performed by the trade necessary to the completion of the work to be installed.

The Convention concurred on this part of the Executive Council's Report.

Failure of International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes to Comply With Rulings of the American Federation of Labor

It will be recalled that the Montreal Convention of the American Federation of Labor referred the foregoing subject to the Executive Council for final determination. That body extended hearings to all contestants in the case, after which the union in question was officially informed that the decision of the Montreal Convention would become operative on the first of the year. This action entailed further conferences, which have continued periodically, until the subject was finally disposed of by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in line with the information covered in the following extract from the official minutes:

"After an extended hearing, President Lemke requested that his organization, through him, be given the opportunity to at once initiate a movement with each of the organizations with whom they have a difference, inviting each individual organization to name a time ad place at which there shall be a conference, the object being to adjust the existing differences. He asked the Executive Council that the Interational Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes be permitted to make this effort in order to see if they cannot adjust the differences. After the hearing closed it was decided that the request of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes be granted and all reports as to the conferences and conclusions arrived at must be in the hands of the Executive Council not later than May 1, 1921.

"On the controversy existing between the Theatrical Stage Employes and the Building Trades Department, it was decided that the Officers of the American Federation of Labor get in touch with the officers of the Building Trades Department and advise them of the recommendation which was made in regard to this controversy, by reason of the fact that it was agreed to by Theatrical Stage Employes and two of the organizations represented at the hearing, and that we are exceedingly anxious to be helpful to the Building Trades Department in the solution of this difficulty, and invite their assistance in carrying out the recommendation adopted by the Executive Council."

The grievance entertained by the Department still exists, and was given further consideration at the hands of the Executive Council on the occasion of its last meeting, when an authorized committee took up the subject with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor then in session, after which your Council was informed of the following decision:

That a committee consisting of a representative or representatives of the Building Trades Department, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes

(Continued On Page 34.)

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Cut Price Coupon

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY,
Dept. C-36-C, Chicago.

Send me a set of Carpentry and Contracting Books in five volumes by express collect for a week's free use. I will either send the books back to you at the end of a week or send you $2.80 as first payment and remit $3.00 each month until $24.80 is paid. With the books I am to receive a membership in your Society *free*.

Name .....

Address .....

Reference .....

matter how good a workman you are. No matter how much ou know about your business and the particular kind of work ou are doing — there are times when you are bound to need Here is **just the help you need** —

you want to know the newest and best ways of doing things—
you get stuck on some unusual piece of work—
you want to know all there is to know on any Building subject—
you want to estimate the cost of any kind of structure –
you want to write up contracts and specifications—
you want to be sure you are right instead of guessing—
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ethods of 25 well known building specialists. The finest and most up-to-date books ever over everything a man in your line should know. 5 big books crammed full of money- more than 1000 pictures, blueprints, plans, and diagrams—everything in plain every day mple as A B C. Thousands of sets have been sold to carpenters, contractors, architects, all classes of work. See our trial offer below that puts a set in your hands for one week

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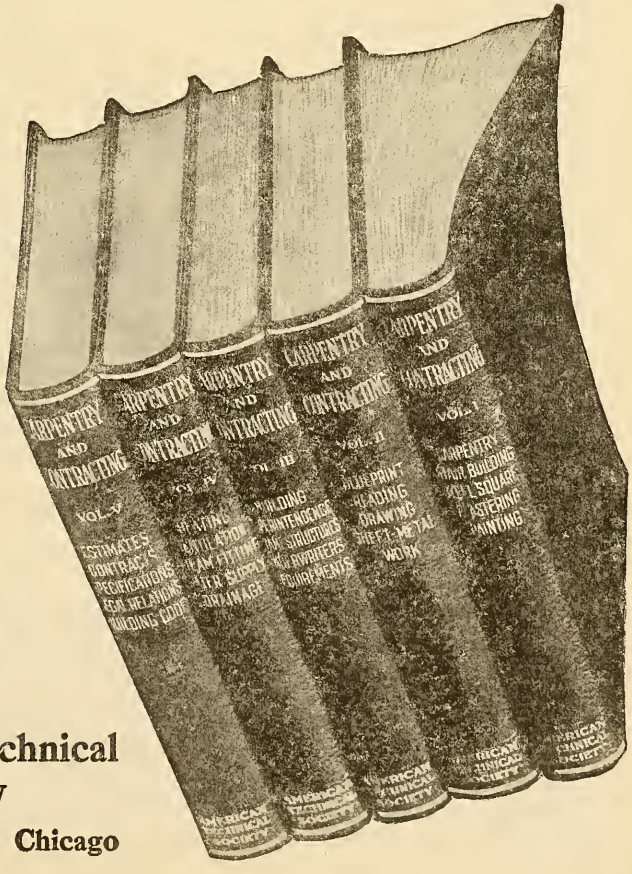

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American Technical Society

Dept. C-36-c **Chicago**

and of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be appointed. This joint committee to proceed to Los Angeles and upon the ground there make the investigation as to whether the Theatrical Stage Employes have complied with the decision of the Montreal Convention and of the Executive Council, and endeavor to make an adjustment of any matter in dispute between the organizations affected and the Department itself, and that the committee make a comprehensive report to the Executive Council of the American Federation at its meeting prior to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In compliance with the foregoing decision your Council appointed a representative committee, with instructions to proceed to Los Angeles at such date as may be set by President Gompers, but the stress of time and the necessity of going to press with this report will not permit of the findings or recommendations of the committee being incorporated herein. Under these circumstances a supplementary report on this subject will without doubt be made direct to the Convention by the committee.

Proposal to Reinstate United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers in American Federation of Labor.

The attention of the Convention is respectively requested to the following correspondence:

United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and
Railway Shop Laborers

Chicago, April 28, 1921

Mr. J. B. Malloy, Grand Vice-President,
408 A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This letter will be your authority to proceed to Cincinnati to attend the Building Trades Council meeing May 4th and 5th. representing our organization.

It is now and has been the policy of our organization since we came into office to recognize and carry out the rules and laws of the A. F. of L. on matters of jurisdiction and otherwise, to the letter.

In an endeavor to settle any jurisdiction disputes that may exist between our order and the Building Trades:

You have full authority to act, to the end that any questions of dispute may be settled and our reinstatement in the A. F. of L. consummated.

On account of some fifty (50) railroads requesting authority from Labor Board to reduce wages of employes, I will not be able to leave Chicago until present hearing now going on is over.

Fraternally,

E. F. GRABLE,
Grand President.

A hearing was extended to Vice-President Malloy, as requested in the foregoing communication, in which he discussed at considerable length the attitude as now entertained by the International organization, and on being requested for a definite statement he presented the following:

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6. 1921.

Mr. John Donlin, President,
Building Trades Dept., A. F. of L.

Dear Sir:

Resolution No. 140 passed at the Atlantic City Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommended that the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railroad Shop Laborers comply with certain distinct orders and if failing to do so, the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. was ordered to suspend their charter, which was done December 29, 1919.

In order to get this suspension order lifted and to be reinstated with the A. F. of L., the U. B. M. of W. E. and R. S. L. agrees to transfer to the respective unions those members now within our organization who properly come under the jurisdiction of other international unions.

(Signed) J. B. Malloy.

The opinion reached by your Council is to the effect that when the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes has shown good faith by a discharge of the pledge as made in the foregoing communication as proposed by Vice-President Malloy, the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department should then take under advisement the matter of recommending the lifting of the suspension of that organization.

This was concurred in by the Convention.

Refusal of Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to Further Participate in the Activities of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards

Your Council gave consideration to the subject under the foregoing title, which naturally was covered by too voluminous correspondence to be incorporated in this report, the substance of which, however, is to the general effect that controversial matters in which the Carpenters were involved had been set for hearing by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, which body refused to postpone at the request of the Brotherhood of Carpenters anr Joiners and instead, notwithstading the inattendance of the Carpenters, proceeded with the hearings, after which certain decisions were rendered. Vigorous protest was entered by the officials of the United Brotherhood on the ground that the request for postponement of the cases in question affecting the Carpenters was ignored and decisions rendered on ex parte evidence.

The gravity of the matter herewith covered occasioned unusual consideration, but in view of the fact that the orgaization declined to recede from its declared intention to withdraw from the activities of the Jurisdictional Board, it was found necessary to authorize President Donlin to serve or appoint a substitute for the vacancy resulting in the representation of the Department on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and to refer the entire subject to the convention for review and disposal.

This matter brought on a very animated, bitter and lengthy debate.

President Donlin said: Our attitude on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards is before the convention by the action on the Committee on Executive Council's report. That committee placed the whole matter before the convention. Is the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards to be sustained and reaffirmed by this convention, or is it not?

Delegate Bowen of the Bricklayers moved that this convention go on record as affirming its position in regard to the election of delegates from this body to serve on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and that the decisions of that Board be and they are hereby accepted by this convention.

The motion was carried with the Carpenters voting unanimously against it.

Delegate Hutcheson, Carpenters: I would like an explanation from the Chair as to what the action of the convention just taken means..

President Donlin: It reaffirms the action taken by a previous convention which adopted the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards as a part of this Department.

Delegate Bowen: My motion makes it obligatory upon the affiliated organizations to take part.

Delegate Hutcheson: What does the report of the Executive Council mean in connection with this?

President Donlin: It referred it to this convention and the convention reaffirmed the former action.

Delegate Hutcheson: What does it mean in regard to the refusal of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to go along with the decisions of the Board?

President Donlin: It means that they are expected to carry out the laws of this Department.

Delegate Hutcheson: I want to notify you, and the Department through you, that the notification sent from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters goes. Our convention told us certain things and we will have to do them.

President Donlin: When we elect officers, delegates to the Board for Jurisdictional Awards will also be elected. They are going to have a meeting and they will go on functioning, as in the past; whether the Brotherhood of Carpenters are in affiliation or out of affiliation, they will be asked to take the decisions.

The general contractors, the architects and the engineers are parties to this and they do not feel that any one organization is bigger than the rest of the building trades industry, and that is the attitude of this convention.

Delegate Hutcheson: The Brotherhood of Carpenters does not feel they are bigger than the building trades combined, but the general officers are bound by certain actions of their conventions, and we again notify you we cannot accept the decisions, and that still goes, and you might as well take action now if you are going to take it.

President Donlin: This is probably the biggest problem that ever confronted the building trades, and we will not settle it in this manner. There is no use trying to disrupt this movement. We haven't discovered anything better than the present plan of organization. We adopted this in convention and we want to go along with it.

I will not dwell on jurisdictional disputes; they are too absurd, and anyone makes himself ridiculous in talking about them. The architects say they will place in the specifications of contracts that the work shall be done in accordance wnth decisions of the Board. We do not want any rebellion or inter-union fights —we cannot stand for that.

Delegate Hutcheson: Then start to settle it now, because we are informing you again that we cannot stand for that decision because of the action of our convention. Start it now! The sooner you start the sooner it will be over.

President Donlin: It is open for discussion. Somebody may have a solution. I have not. I was never in the Board room except when I was called in to answer questions. We cannot let the whole world know that we are unable to settle our inter-union disputes. I know the situation; I know it is a convention matter, but still the Board is open at any time to meet you.

I do not want to see any division. We do not want to fight each other. We have to fight the united interests of capital, material men, bankers and everyone else, and we must have harmony. However, we must be consistent among ourselves and have some method of settling these question.

Delegate Hutcheson: The Brotherhood of Carpenters are not looking for a fight, but if they have to fight they will fight all the way, and the sooner it is started the sooner it will be over.

Delegate Duncan, Granite Cutters: As an old campaigner I can read between the lines and know what is going on. From the line of talk we have just heard one would figure either that the Brotherhood of Carpenters will withdraw or that the Department will vote that they must get out. I do not say that was the language used, but the President said rules and laws of this Department must be observed. President Hutcheson says. on the other hand there are certain convention proceedings so far as they are concerned by which they must be governed.

It must be borne in mind that each of the affiliated organizations retains its autonomy. We are a voluntary orgaization, and when we get away from that we will get into a lot of trouble. I am not on my feet to defend the Carpenters or what was done in their convention or Executive Board—they can attend to that. What I am considering is the retaining of this Department, and that is of the utmost importance.

President Donlin said someone might have a solution. I have no solution to suggest. The Carpenters have endorsed the system. Having that in mind, and that it is the purpose of the Department to continue that plan—and which I hope in the near future will prove its effectiveness to such an extent it will be a standing part of the Department—I have in mind something that may keep the Carpenters with us. We do not want contentions in our local councils and on buildings, which a split would make. With that in view I offer this motion:

That the subject-matter of the contention between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and this Department on the subject-matter of decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards be referred to the Executive Council of this Department to take up with the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and with the officers of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, so that the three Boards can sit together and work out a plan that will be satisfactory to all. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hutcheson: Perhaps it might be well to say a few words in reference to the position taken by the Brotherhood of Carpenters. I don't know whether all the delegates are familiar with the condition as it really exists. In order that they may have the facts in the case I desire to state that the General Constitution of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners gives the Executive Board the right to enter into agreements with sister organizations with reference to jurisdiction and demarcation lines of work. Their actions, however, have to be reported to the convention of the General Brotherhood for review and consideration.

A convention was held by the Brotherhood of Carpenters in 1916. The next convention was held in 1920. Between those two conventions the Board for Jurisdictional Awards was created and this Department became a party thereto. We looked with favor upon the system by which the Board was created and do look upon it with favor, but during the last year we had refusals from locals and district councils to comply.

Our General Executive Board wanted to be able to say to our fellows: "That rule goes and you must observe it," to the extent even of suspending them if they refused. We had such refusals, and the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood asked the Board for Jurisdictional Awards to refrain from considering further cases in which our Brotherhood was involved until after our convention in September.

In September the report of our General Executive Board was made to our convention, and during the discussion our delegates began to ask questions in regard to the Board for Jurisdictional Awards. Those questions could not be answered by the officers of the Brotherhood, notwithstanding that your humble servant was a member of the board. Some of the questions were: What percentage of the contractors of the country with organizations represented on that board? What percentage of the architects were represented on that board? What percentage of the engineers of the country were represented on that board?

I presume these questions were asked because our delegates knew the building tradesmen of the country were represented one hundred per cent on that board. With that in mind, and believing that the other fellow should be equally represented, or, in other words, that we should not be dealing with a small percentage of those gentlemen, the delegates were prompted to ask those questions. After our convention the General Executive Board was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards and ask for that information, notifying him that the next meeting of our board would be in January.

The Secretary said he would endeavor to get that information. In the meantime we were notified that the Board for Jurisdictional Awards would meet on November 29th. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners asked for a postponement of cases in which they were concerned until our Board could meet. That postponement was refused and we were told the cases would be heard.

The representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters were placed in such a position that we could not appear before the Board for Jurisdictional Awards. The board was so notified, but, notwithstanding that, the board met and rendered a decision. We felt the board had not proceeded as it should have done. We followed the lines of procedure laid down by the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, asked for a postponement and were refused it.

In January we received from the Secretary of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards—who is also Secretary of the Department—information in regard to part of the questions we had asked. He gave the names of only a few contractors of the country and a few architects affiliated with organizations represented by the board. The question that was not answered was: To what extent the contractors of the country would go to help put into effect the decisions of that board. Those are the reasons why the general officers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters have assumed the position we have. We have assumed it because of the instructions of our convention. I don't want to in any manner try to discredit any of the gentlemen on the board, but I want to call to the attention of the delegates some of the experiences I had while acting as a member of that board.

There was a contention between the plumbers and the engineers, and the board in deciding the case told the engineers what kind of a card a member of their organization must carry in order to work on that particular job. My contention was that the board had no right to say what color the card ought to be or

what the reading on the card ought to be, but to say to what organization the work belonged and let the matter of the card remain with the organization.

A case between the common laborers and the plasterers was brought before the board. When the case was to be heard before the board neither of the organizations knew they had any controversy at all.

One of the gentlemen sitting on that board, who pretends to be friendly to labor, went before the Senate Committee on the Immigration Bill and testified that there was a shortage of laborers in this country, and for that reason the bars ought to be left down so that everybody who cared to could come to these shores. I refer to Colonel Wiggins of Philadelphia. We ought to agree among ourselves and not let those fellows tell us how we ought to agree.

I have no particular objection to the motion made by Delegate Duncan. I have tried to make it clear to the delegates in a concise manner why the Brotherhood of Carpenters has taken the position it has. I feel we are justified in taking it and for carrying out the instructions and mandates of our organization.

Delegate Bowen, Bricklayers: I move as an amendment to the motion of Delegate Duncan that any union failing to comply with the terms of a decision rendered by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards be suspended by this Department from all rights and privileges and protection as a union of the Department.

Delegate Hutcheson: Mr. Chairman, you might put that into effect right now.

Delegate Bowen: I don't care how soon it is put into effect.

Delegate Duncan: I don't exactly care to arise to a point of order, but is that amendment germane to my motion? As a proposition by itself it might be in order

Delegate Bowen: I believe the motion made by Delegate Duncan was for the purpose of giving time to those who defiantly informed you that they will not accept your decision to continue that defiance. I think my amendment is germane, because I want a decision now if I can get it. I have your decision, and I want a decision from the men who are the bone and sinew of the make-up of this Building Trades Department. The position you take is unfortunate. You openly defy the mandates of the almost unanimous wish of the body.

A Roll Call was demanded on Delegate Bowen's motion and resulted as follows:

In favor of the amendment: Delegates Bowen, Preece, Anderson, Fox, Price, Bricklayers, Mason and Plasterers; Morrin, Cunnane, Ryan, Barry Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Noonan, Cohn, Casey, Emanuel, Cleary, Oliver, Electrical Workers (14 votes); Hynes, Redding, Moriarity, Walsh, Sheet Metal Workers; Lammert, Painters; McGivern, Cook, O'Keefe, Plasterers; Hurley, Roofers; Dougherty, Short, Stone Cutters—35 votes.

Against the amendment: Delegates Mullaney, Asbestos Workers; Feeney, Elevator Constructors; Thorpe, Huddell, Croning, Engineers; Duncan, Russell, Granite Cutter; D'Alessandro, Carley, Ethison, Schultz, Dwyer, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers; McSorley, Duty, Case, Lathers; Hogan, Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers; Hedrick, Lynch, Barr, Miller, Hahn, Painters; Coefield, Donahue, Johnson, Spencer, Plumbers and Steamfitters—25 votes.

The Carpenters' delegation, with sixteen votes, declined to vote.

President Donlin declared the Amendment carried.

Delegate Hutcheson: Does that mean the suspension of the Carpenters?

President Donlin: That means the suspension of the Carpenters unless they agree to comply with the decisions of the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards.

The Carpenters eight Delegates then withdrew from the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
M. J. McDERMOTT,
JAMES M. GOULD,
J. D. COONS,
J. B. FITZPATRICK,
WM. C. WHITE,
F. C. PLAMBECK,
Delegates.

Correspondence

The Ralston-Nolan Bill

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read Mr. James Fear's article condemning the sales tax with much interest, and think "The Carpenter" is a proper vehicle for the conveyance of such information to the workers of the world.

There is a bill before Congress which I think the carpenter should notice, for it would be far-reaching in its benefits to men of our craft. I refer to the Ralston-Nolan bill. This bill proposes to raise $1,000,000,000 by taking land values of over $10,000, 1 per cent. The value of land is to be separated from the value of improvements and the improvements won't be taxed. Sales taxes, income taxes, and profit taxes can be shifted on to the consumer, but a tax on the value of land has to be paid by the owner and he can't dodge it. He cannot raise the rent, nor can he raise the price of land, for land held out of use has no tenant, and to get relief from such a tax land must be sold at some price.

A farmer who has over $10,000 worth of land values is not a poor man, so a poor farmer will not be blighted by such a tax. Again, some land in New York City has sold at the rate of $40,000,000 per acre. Such land would pay a Federal tax on $39,990,000 worth of land, the worth of thousands of farms in Georgia. Such a tax would discourage holding land out of use and when more land is used in town and country it means more work for carpenters and an opening for laborers in other occupations when land is easy to secure, which will relieve the crowded labor market and untax industry. The big land owners are getting the farmers worked up about it and persuading that such a tax will injure them, but some of them as well as croftsmen are waking up. This is reminiscant of a meeting held by the foxes, dogs, rabbits and squirrels for the purpose of having an agreement about chasing each other and they concluded that the foxes and dogs should not chase the rabbits and squirrels for a year. A rabbit meeting a fox asked him if the news was true and the fox verified it. Just then a dog barked and the rabbit says, "Lets go from here." "Be calm, my friend," said the fox, "as I have just told you we are not going to run each other for the rest of the year." "Let's go from here," said the rabbit, "that dog may not have been at the meeting,"

Fraternally yours,
THOS. COLEGATE, R. S.
L. U. No. 1977.

As It Really Is In Panama

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Associated Press has given wide publicity to the statements of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Weeks, which would indicate that life in the Panama Canal Zone is one continual round of pleasure and he intends to make drastic changes just as soon as he, either in person or by committee, can visit the Isthmus.

This is written you by the Publicity Committee of the Panama Metal Trades Council, with the request that you publish, for the purpose of placing the true facts in the case before all workingmen in the United States, insofar as we are able to reach them.

The conditions down here have never been anything more than just about passable, as is proved by the annual labor turnover of 35 per cent for employees in mechanical trades and 40 per cent for the clerical force, and if the Secretary of War succeeds in carrying out his plans the conditions here will be utterly impossible; and anyone accepting employment may find himself a couple thousand miles from home and expected to go to work under unfair conditions.

Recently the force has been reduced approximately 30 per cent and men with families have been compelled to remain idle on the Isthmus, with no prospect of other work to do, anywhere from one to four weeks before transportation to the United States was available, and if the present marine strike continues over any considerable period men laid off will be

compelled to remain here indefinitely, with no means of earning a dollar to help sustain themselves.

We, the Publicity Committee of the Panama Metal Trades Council, therefore, consider it our duty to have the entire working-public of the United States notified that those accepting employment in any occupation with The Panama Canal, until such time as conditions are once more settled, will be doing so at very great risk of placing themselves and their families in a very precarious situation, and also jeopardizing our chances of maintaing present conditions.

Fraternally,

W. C. HUSHING,
H. W. OTIS,
J. WYNNE,
Publicity Committee.
PANAMA METAL TRADES COUNCIL

Some Grammarian

Misster editer:

I hearnow by this notice give you infurmashun that i was ofishiously elekted by corespondense of this lokal. Herebefor wen i send in a artikle you think you no better like i do what i was riting & so much you chainge what i write so foolinshly i don't recurnis the monopli i have on filosopic an ekinomic resuning, wen i rite that a feler is sufring with Diorear of speeching & contepashun of thinkin you R such a grate grammerer you make it say like he was a flewency of speech but a hesitencey of thawt which makes you say wat i didnt mean wat i said wen U said wat i said i didn't say. I dont need nobody tell me how to spel grammically an how to wright corektly as i went to scool onced and as I am the onley & dooley awthurised corespondense of a locull i give U dew notis to print the golding thawts i think wen i consentratedle thunk them an awlso not 2 chainge nothin as if U dew i can make sum chargges & have you ekscommunikated by the lokul 4 innsuboardienashun as per jury. take warnnin by this notefykashun & i may reelent by the nexed jernal.

A. clown, Corespondense.

Huge Sums Lost To Workers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The delegates to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, June 24, 1921, voiced opposition to the schemers who issue fraudulent and worthless stocks and securities. It was brought out that, the savings of many men and women in industry, acquired through sacrifice, economy and thrift, have been literally swindled from them by these leeches foisting fraudulent securities upon the unsuspecting worker, so that it is estimated that nearly $5 has been lost for each man, woman and child in the United States.

The resolution calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to aid in ridding the country of these fraudulent schemers. It points out to the worker the advantages of the Treasury Savings Securities, and urges the accumulation of an emergency fund invested in such securities on the part of all American workers.

Through investment in fraudulent and worthless securities so says the American Federation of Labor in a resolution passed at the Denver Convention.

The resolution calls for action against these fake schemers and urges the men and women of Organized Labor to take advantage of the Savings Securities issued by the Treasury Department to the end that thrift, economy and the accumulation of an emergency fund invested in absolutely safe Treasury Savings Securities may become a part of the everyday life of every American worker.

The resolution points out that Government Securities are issued in denominations of 25c, $1, $5, $25, $100 and $1,000 and are on sale at Post Offices and many banks.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Government Loan Organization, Labor Section, John Hartnett, Supervisor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor in this resolution offers to cooperate with the Government Loan Organization in bringing the above to the attention of the rank and file of all Local Unions it seems to be the duty of each union Secretary to bring it to the attention of their union at the next meeting.

Assuring you of my appreciation of any assistance you can give me in bringing this thought to our fellow members in labor's ranks and with best wishes and personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,
JOHN L. HARTNETT,
Supervisor, Labor Section Government Loan Organization.

Casual Comment

We have had 400,000 members and there is no reason why we won't reach 500,000 if we keep on pushing.

* * *

Can't strike advocates talk of loss of wealth and suffering when workers quit their employment, but no mention is made of a greater loss when men are denied the right to strike.

* * *

Organized Labor is learning that it can expect nothing from political action. Economic power is the only weapon that will bring results.

* * *

The trade union movement makes no claim to perfection, but we would be glad to hear its critics name some other movement that has done anything, in comparison, to raise the status of the workers.

* * *

The man who stands alone pitted against the employer of today is counted out before he begins. He has no chance to speak and no power if he could speak. This is another reason why you should help towards that 500,000.

* * *

"These be parlous times," but the man that thinks he can meet them as an individual instead of collectively, has logical wiggle-tails in his think tank.

* * *

When Governor Allen explains his "can't strike law on lecture tours he lauds Kansas Organized Labor with the exception of "just a few radicals" who would mislead honest workers.

* * *

It is quite possible that the Governor will drop that part of his regulation speech when he hears what the Kansas State Federation of Labor did at its Annual Convention in Chanute.

* * *

Promoters of the great "American (?) Plan" are beginning to fear they will be compelled to ride their own goat.

* * *

The alleged mistakes of Moses are as nothing compared to the mistakes of the would-be union-busting aggregation.

* * *

Even the One Big Union of the open shoppers is shaking to its foundation. Lack of co-operation. And further, the movement possesses neither might or right.

* * *

There is a shortage of 1,250,000 houses in this country, declares the National Chamber of Commerce. And the said "chamber" is doing its utmost—and attempting more—to continue this deficit.

* * *

Judge Gary has not yet reduced the bonus of labor, per day, of the employes. In lieu thereof, the judge is ever-ready and willing to offer a reduction in the pay per day.

* * *

It is significant that bonus and similar schemes are always advocated by anti-union employers, whose pretense and deceit are best shown by their so-called "open shop" claims.

* * *

The magnate's living standards are not involved when prices are reduced, but the worker must live on less when wages are reduced.

* * *

Summing it all up the economists think that times will be better just as soon as the people get tired of waiting for prices to hit bottom.

* * *

Those employers who have welcomed a period of unemployment as an opportunity to break the ranks of Organized Labor should remember they cannot break the unions, but they can develop a bitterness and hatred on the part of the wage earners that will be felt for a long time to come.

* * *

The Builders' Exchange of Asheville has signed a union shop contract with building craftsmen, and a year's fight to establish the anti-union shop in that city has failed.

* * *

We understand President Harding contemplates combining the War and Navy Departments into one Department of National Defense, which would have the extraordinary merit of retiring to private life either Secretary Denby or Secretary Weeks — the public wins in either case.

Foreigh Labor Notes

As late as March 24, there were in England 1,414,000 people registered as being unemployed.

* * *

Wages of woolen mill operators in New Zealand have been increased about 65 per cent for men and 53 per cent for women.

* * *

Male workers in the shirt factories in Glasgow, Scotland, receive from 40c to 48c an hour, while the female workers get from 19c to 22c an hour.

* * *

The various Government departments in Great Britain employ a total of 108,807 women.

* * *

One out of every six people employed in gainful operations in Ireland are now unemployed.

* * *

Australian miners are prohibited from doing a certain amount of work in order to prevent an accumulation of coal reserve, which would necessarily cause them to lose much time.

* * *

In Petrograd, when a worker wants a meal in a restaurant or a pair of boots he merely visits one of the Government stores and has so many hours checked off his list.

* * *

The strike of dock laborers, sailors and stewards at Antwept continues, but is not hindering vessels from clearing as usual. The Lapland sailed with a British crew and stewards recruited from among Polish emigrants.

* * *

Six thousand metal workers employed at the largest industrial plant at Prague struck, claiming their employers were attempting to introduce changes in the existing legal status of Organized Labor. There is a possibility the strike may spread.

* * *

Independent advices received here from Petrograd confirm reports that the strikes in that city are spreading.

* * *

A labor university is to be constructed in Brussels, Belgium, which will unite the 25 professional schools scattered around Brussels.

Get the habit of asking for the Union Label, card and button.

Veritable Slave is the Outsider

The "Open Shoppers" and "American Planners" have had another knock-down show during the last few days from Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Cleveland's new bishop. He says that any attempt to break up legally formed labor unions is both unconstitutional and unfair.

"I believe labor has an inalienable right to organize," the new bishop told the reporters who were getting his views on all sorts of subjects. "I believe labor has the right to bargain collectively with employers, for the laborer who has not the strength of an organization back of him is a veritable slave."

"A veritable slave," get that. Evidently the Bishop doesn't believe very much in the professions and protestations of the employers or in their "100 per cent Americanism." Neither do we. —Cleveland Federationist.

Another of the Old Guard Passes

It is with deep regret that we report the death of Alden M. Flagg, who died at his home in Auburn, Me., June 30, 1921. Brother Flagg had been a continuous member of the United Brotherhood for the past 31 years, having been initiated in L. U. No. 407 of Lewiston, May, 30, 1890. He was elected a member of our General Executive Board at the Ninth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, held at Cleveland, O., in September, 1896, which position he ably filled until 1898. His death is not only regretted by a large circle of friends, but by the United Brotherhood, in which he served a prominent part.

The Fire Beside the Ties

There are some who follow the lure of gold,
And some who long for fame,
And some who go to an unmarked grave
For the honor of a name,
But neither the honors the laurels bring
Nor the pleasures the rich man buys
Can compare with a can of mulligan
And a fire besides the ties.

Take a star-lit night in the autumn time
In a camp just out of town,
When the friendship fire burns brightly
And the bo's all gather round;
There are talks on the real hard facts of life
By thinkers, deep and wise,
While the coffee can boils merrily
On the fire besides the ties.

And the learned professors will never know
That we see through their lies,
And strip the sham from the hollow creeds
By which they live their lives.
And when the sun of life is set,
And the last bright sunbeam dies,
Give me a can of "mulligan"
And a fire beside the ties.

—Exchange.

Craft Problems

Stairbuilding
(Continued)

(By R. M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute.)

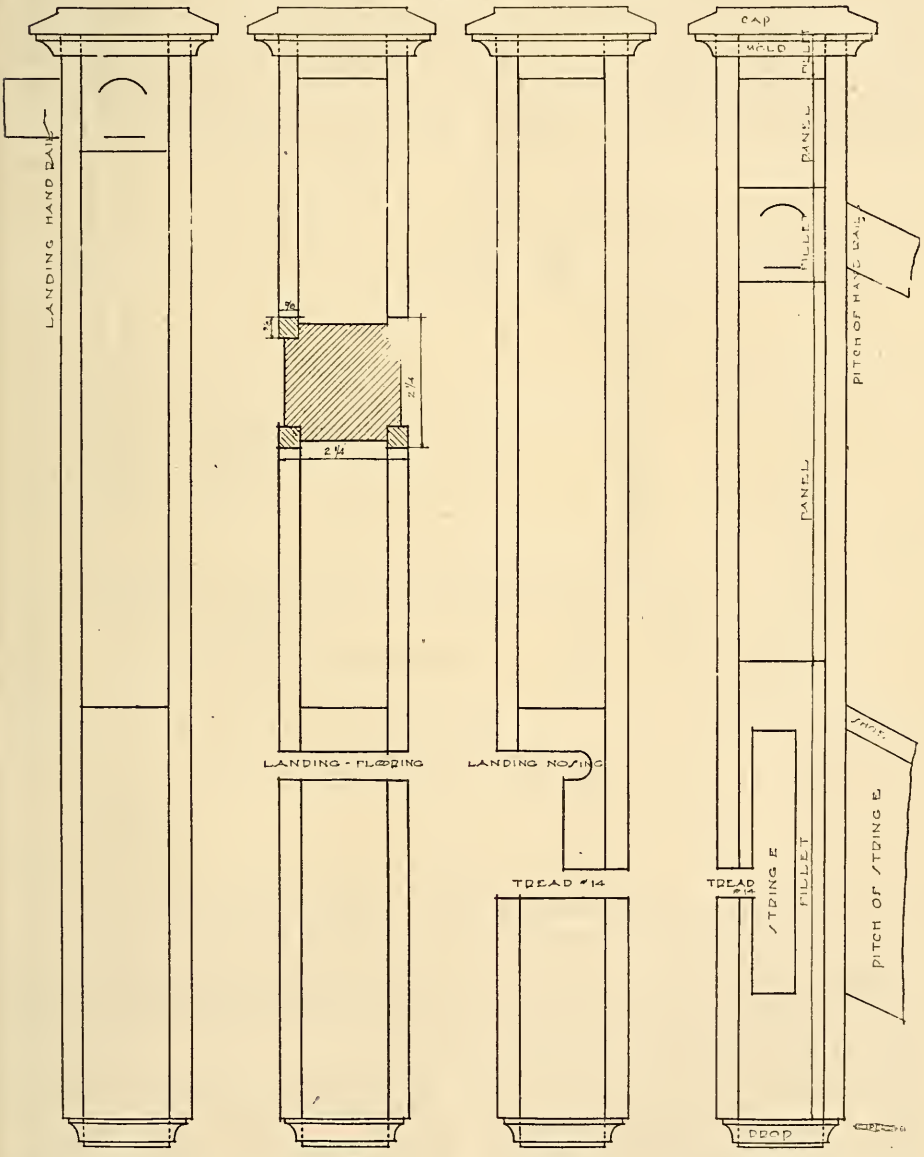


Fig. 11—Developed Length of Angle Post No. 44. A Full Size Layout Locating the Stations Where String E and the Landing and the Hand Rail Over Them Intersect the Face of the Post.

To develop the height of angle post No. 4, draw two parallel lines on a board as shown in Fig. 11, a distance apart equal to the width (2¼ in) of the posts to be used. Tread 14 and the landing or tread 15 enter the post as shown in Fig. 12. Step off as shown in Fig. 11, on the side of the post, steps 14 and 15. To locate the position of string E on side M, measure string E on a plumb and notice that the top edge of the string is a certain distance above the level of tread 14, (2⅜ in.) and the the bottom edge of the string is a certain distance below the level of tread 14, (2 in.) at the point where the string enters the post. Transfer these measurements to the layout, Fig. 11, measuring above and below the level of tread 14 on the side of the post and apply the pitch board and line in the top and bottom edge of the string. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the string a distance apart equal to the thickness (⅜ in.) of the shoe to be used. Run in a line parallel to the bottom of the string, a distance apart equal to the thickness (1¼ in.) of the carriage timber to be used.

Make allowance for lath and plaster and for the post to project about 1 or 2 in. below the plaster and square a line across the layout, giving the bottom end of the post that will receive the drop. The handrail on side M is the same distance above string E as the handrail on side D, post No. 1, because string D and E are the same pitch. Measure this distance on the side of post No. 1, Fig. 2, from the top of the string to the top of the hand rail, (8⅞ in.), and transfer this distance on the side of the post No. 4, Fig. 11, to its corresponding position and apply the pitch board, and line in the top edge of the hand rail. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the hand rail, a distance apart equal to the thickness (1 in.) of the hand rail to be used.

Experience has proven that a convenient height for the average person to grip the hand rail on the level is 2 ft. 10 in. from the floor. This problem being one-third full size, the height of the hand rail on the landing would be one-third of 2 ft. 10 in., or 11 5-16 in. Measure up on the side of the layout,

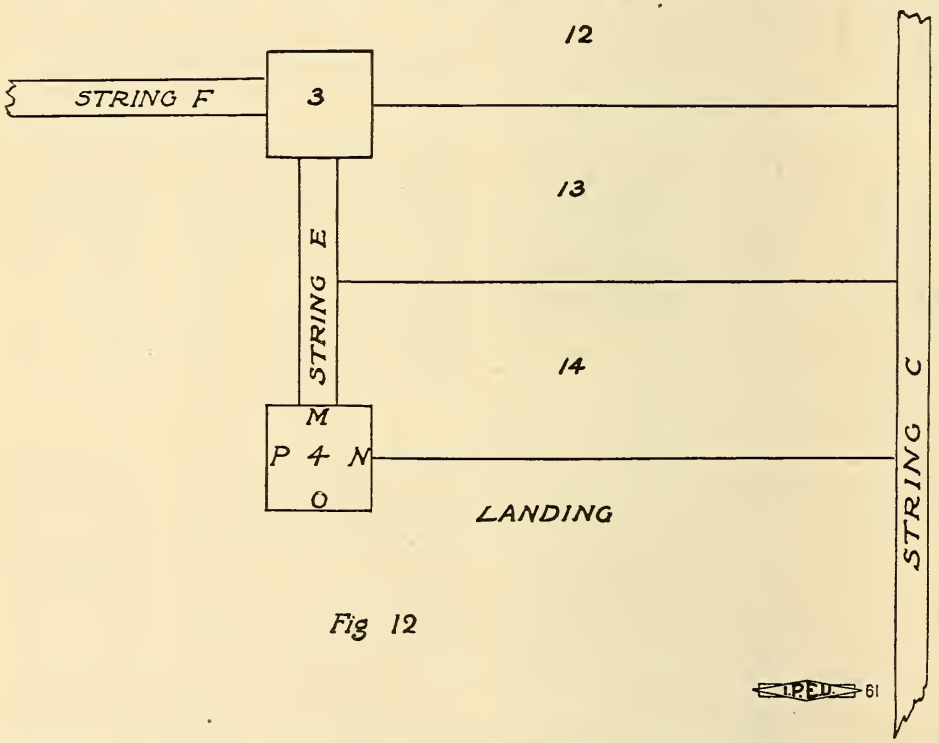


Fig 12

Fig. 12—A Portion of the Plan Shown in Fig. 1. A Full Size Layout Showing Shape of Winders and Intersection of Risers and String With Post No. 4.

Fig. 11, from the landing or floor level this distance and apply a try square and line in the top edge of the hand rail. Run in a line parallel to the top edge of the hand rail, a distance apart equal to the thickness of the hand rail (1 in.) to be used.

Having determined where the hand rail and strings intersect the face of the post, the panels can very readily be laid out. The bottom of the post has already been determined which allow for the post to project below the lath and plaster so as to receive the drop. The top rail should show above the top of the hand rail, the same width as the stiles of the panels after the cap mold has been mitered around.

Measure above the hand rail on the landing, on the face of the post a distance equal to the width of the top rail (⅜ in.) plus the width of the cap mold (⅜ in.) and square a line across the layout, Fig. 11. This gives the exact height of post 4, 1 ft. 6½ in., the cap being fastened on the top, the cap mold breaking the joint.

Begin laying out the fillets on side M, Fig. 11. Measure ¾ in. above the shoe on string E and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post, to receive string E. Measure ¼ in. above and below the hand rail and glue in a fillet to receive hand rail over string E.

On sides M, N, and O, square a line across at the level of the top of the landing hand rail and glue in a fillet ¾ in. wide to receive the cap molding and to form the top rail of the panel. Side N receives tread 15 or the landing. Lay in a line parallel to the landing height on the side of the post, a distance apart equal to the thickness (⅜ in) of the shoe to be used. Measure ¾ in. above

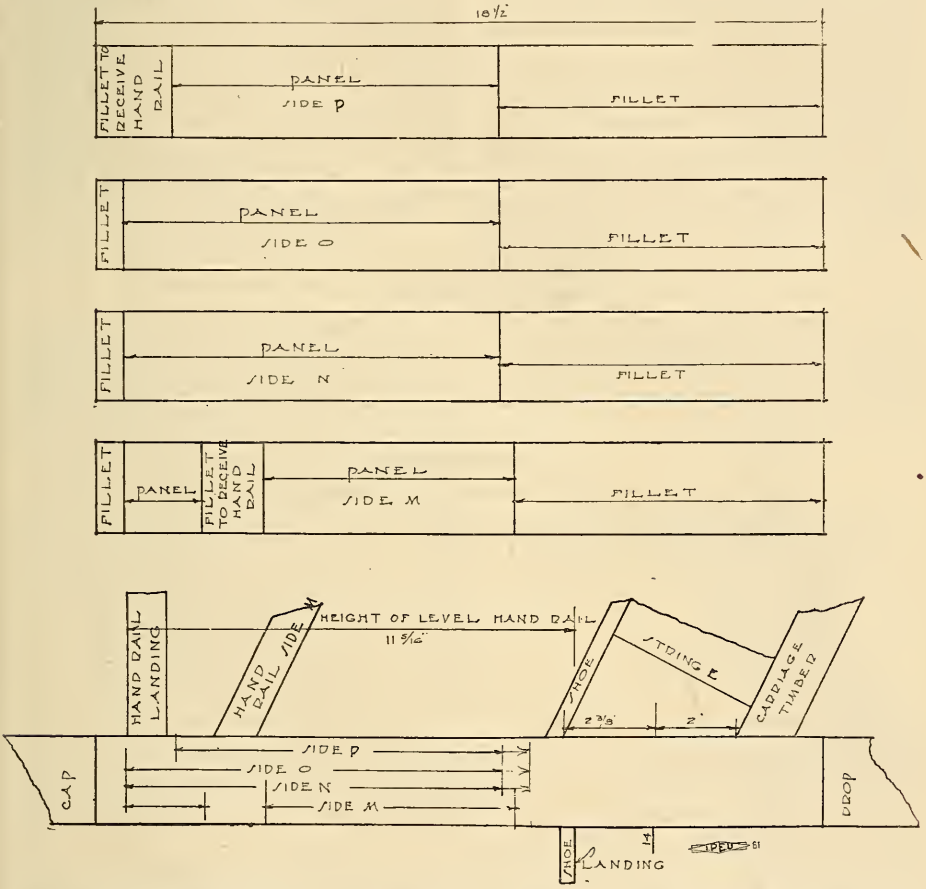


Fig. 13—The finished Post, With the Layout, Fig. 11, Transfered to the Respective Sides of the Post Ready for Housing.

this shoe and glue in a fillet from this line to the bottom of the post. This same line continues on sides O and P. Side P receives the hand rail on the landing. Measure ¼ in. below the hand rail and glue in a fillet from this line to the top of the post to receive the rail. Glue in fillets as described and shown in Fig. 11, dress off and sandpaper flush with the face of the post. Layout on the sides of the post for housing as shown in Fig. 13.

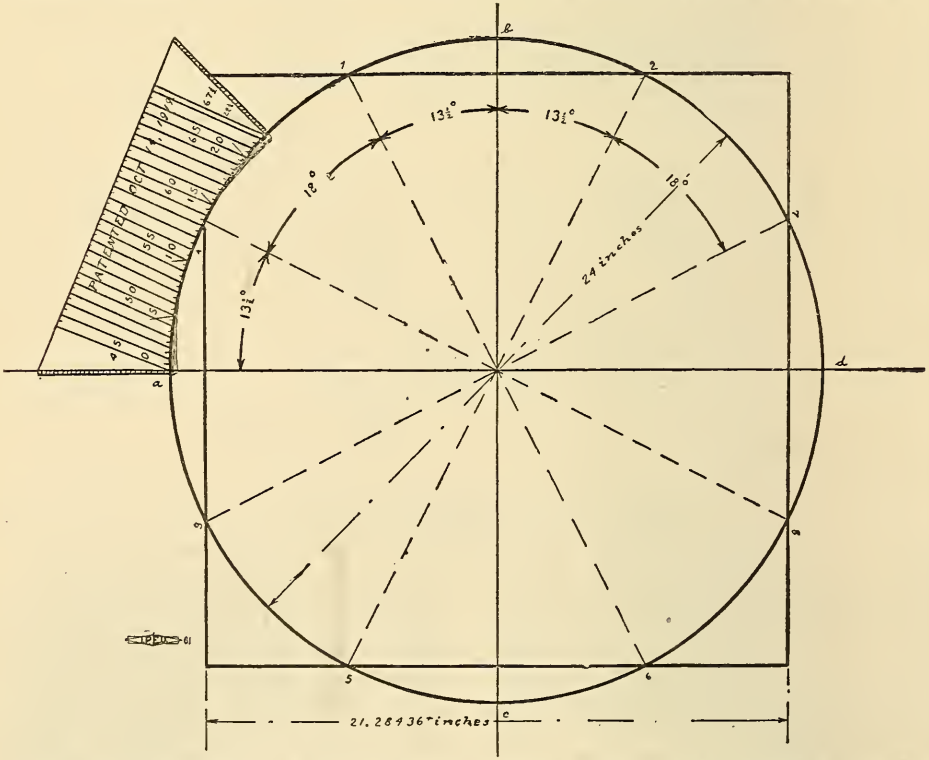
Transfer the position of tread 14 from the layout, Fig. 11, to its corresponding position on the post, side M, Fig. 13, and begin laying out for the housing from this point. The face of string E in reference to the face of the post is determined by the finish or trim of the string, the center of the shoe being the center of the hand rail and the center of the hand rail is the center of the post. In this problem the face of the string is ⅞ in. from the outside face of the post. The exact height of the string is taken from the layout, measuring above and below the level of tread 14, as previously described. Continue tread 14 across side N rising up on the center line of side N, the height of the riser and lay out the landing. Continue the landing across side O. Lay in lines for the thickness of the string, treads and risers from the face lines and house out the required depth, except side N house the width of the riser completely out so that it can be inserted from the back.

(To Be Continued.)

The Squaring of a Circle

(By C. Schreiber.)

I was requested some time ago by a friend of mine, to illustrate the squaring of a circle, and recalling to have noted in some treatise, that if the exact ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter could be found, the process of squaring a circle would be accomplished by figures; hence, have therefore, directed my efforts to determine, and have also found with the aid of protractor No. 1, that the length of the circumference of a circle having a radius of 12 inches measures exactly 75.504 inches; and by dividing this result obtained by the diameter of circle, the corresponding ratio was obtained. Thus: 75.504 di-



vided by 24, the diameter of circle, equals 3,146 for the ratio.

The product of the area of circle obtained by multiplying the square of the radius by the ratio of circle equals 453.024 square inches. Thus: Area equals 12 squared by 3.146 equals 453.024 square inches.

In order to find the square equal to the area of circle, have used "The Exact Method of Extracting the Square Root," as being taught by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., and have obtained as a result 453.024 equals 21.28436 inches, the length of one side of the required square.

21.28436 multiplied by 21.28436 equals 453.0239806096 square inches.

Subtracting this product from

453.0240000000

453.0239806096

Difference equals .0193904 sq. inch. hence, in working this matter out more fully, I found that a square constructed to the dimension 21 9-32 inches just a very slight shade full, will equal the area of a circle having a radius of 12 inches.

I further find that considerable mathematical process may be eliminated by the use of my protractor, of which I have written you, for you will kindly note in enclosed drawing, that after the circle is constructed, the protractor is simply placed in the position as shown, and from their respective points a, b, c, and d, the protractor is alternatively reversed and the gage mark on 13½ degrees pricked off, as shown at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 8. Lines drawn through those points of intersection of indefinite length and long enough, will form this square whose area is equal that of the circle.

False Work and Shoring in Alterations and Remodeling

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

The so-called passing of John Barleycorn has had its effect more or less on the building business and its kindred industries and trades pertaining thereto in a very notable and profitable way.

The closing up of stores once occupied as saloons and liquor emporiums, especially on street corners and their occupancy for better businesses and purposes has necessitated alterations which must be carried out to render the premises adaptable for their future occupany and use.

In connection with this work we observe some features which, although not exactly original ,are somewhat out of builders ordinary practice and worthy of following or repeating in cases where such operations may be necessary, and primarily comes the important matters of needling, shoring and underpining.

In the larger cities and towns these jobs are generally done by contractors and firms who make it a specialty and possess and keep in stock all the plant jack screws, pump screws, shoring timbers, wedges, ladders, hoisting tackles, etc., needful for each and every job, and hire and maintain skilled mechanics and laborers as a staff under expert foremen and superintendents, who can temporarily always be relied upon to so support and secure the constituent parts of a building as to allow the safe removal of other parts, but in the smaller towns and villages the practical builder must perforce do his own shoring and needling, so that a knowledge of these branches of the builders' business and profession will be found both useful and

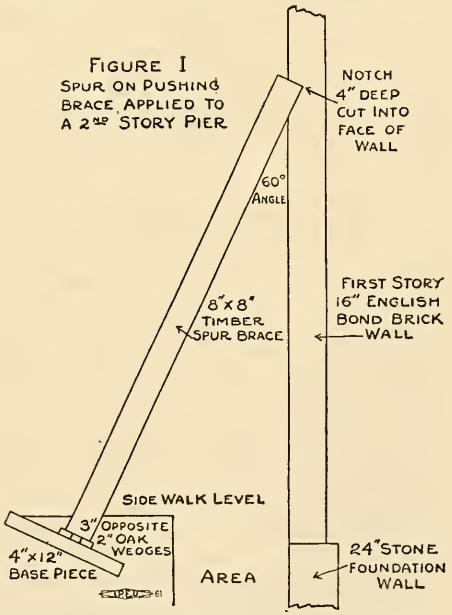


FIGURE I
SPUR ON PUSHING BRACE APPLIED TO A 2ND STORY PIER
NOTCH 4" DEEP CUT INTO FACE OF WALL
60° ANGLE
8"x8" TIMBER SPUR BRACE
FIRST STORY 16" ENGLISH BOND BRICK WALL
SIDE WALK LEVEL
3" OPPOSITE 2" OAK WEDGES
4"x12" BASE PIECE
AREA
24" STONE FOUNDATION WALL

profitable. In fact, every carpenter and builder operating in a small way does or ought to possess it, as work of this character is constantly occuring in these days when so much remodeling of the older buildings is going on.

Of course, a general knowledge and experience of building construction is essential, for these operations are import-

ant and more or less hazardous; so that no one without these qualifications showed ever attempt to do them and in large cities and communities ability and capacity must be proven, before permits are granted to proceed, so in this article we will consider some of the most usual and some unusual features of this auxiliary branch of the practice of building.

Perhaps the most usual operation which a builder is called upon to perform

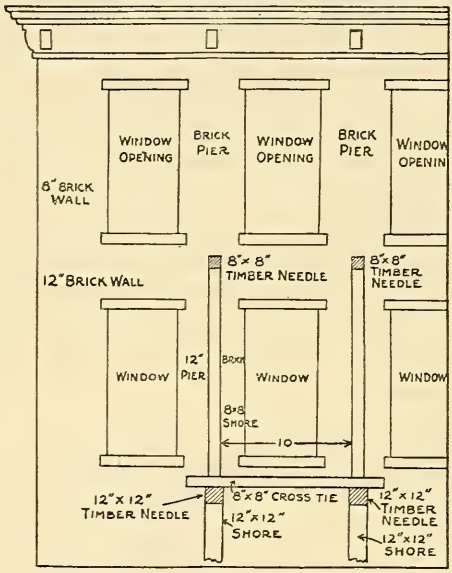


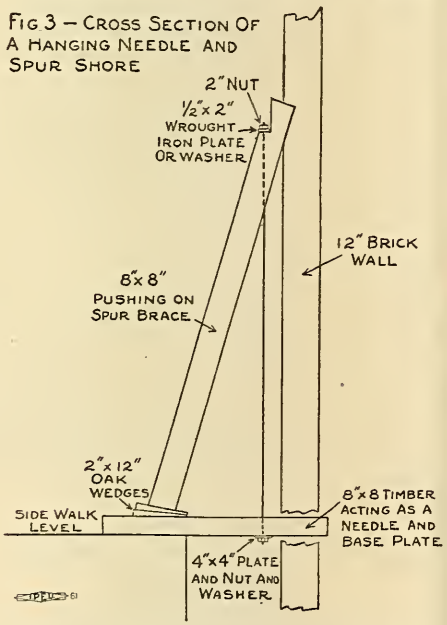
FIG. 2 — A FRONT WALL PROPERLY NEEDLED IN REMODELING OPERATIONS

is that of supporting a pier or any upper portion of a wall in order that the lower section may be safely removed as illustrated in Fig. 1, which can be done in two ways. First by a simple "spur" shore or pushing brace with one end set in a notch cut out with hammer and cold chisel to receive it, the bottom being set on a heavy timber boss or base piece set fast on into a sidewalk or area floor, and from it secured tightly and immoveable with reversed opposite oak wedges driven simultaneously to a firm fixidity. This brace should not slope at a greater angle than 60 degrees and be of good spruce or yellow pine timber, not necessarily new, but sound in heart and fibre, which may be ascertained by strinking it with a heavy hatchet or maul. If it gives forth a clear ringing sound from the blow it is good, if not, set it aside and don't use it, as it may be dosed in the heart or dangerously split somewhere not useable. This practice is applicable for light 8 or 12 in. walls and when it is not possible to work from inside for heavy and high walls, "needling" as seen in Fig. 2 must be resorted to.

Here the wall must be pierced or a square hole cut through it slightly larger than the timber intended to pass through it. For instance, an 8x8 in. timber will need a 10x10 in. hole, 6x6 in. an 8 in. hole and a 12x12 in. stick a 14x14 in. hole, and so on as to size. An old piece of a steel I-beam 6, 8, 10 or 12 ft. long, forms an excellent needle, as it does not require a large hole and is certainly safer than any of timber, although somewhat heavier to handle. The upper side of every hole must be smooth and level, so it is best to have it finish at a mortar point in the brickwork, making sure of its solidity by tapping it with a hammer.

As noted in Fig. 2, needles are carried on uprights or shores usually of timber,

FIG 3 — CROSS SECTION OF A HANGING NEEDLE AND SPUR SHORE


2" NUT
½"x 2" WROUGHT IRON PLATE OR WASHER
12" BRICK WALL
8"x 8" PUSHING ON SPUR BRACE
2"x 12" OAK WEDGES
SIDE WALK LEVEL
8"x 8 TIMBER ACTING AS A NEEDLE AND BASE PLATE
4"x4" PLATE AND NUT AND WASHER

which rest directly on and must be supported from solid ground or solid sidewalks laid on solid ground, not filled in ground, nor ashes, but strong and fit enough to sustain the weight which will be transmitted to and placed upon it from the superincumbent weight of the walls, piers or such like. If there be vaults, coal holes, chutes, or any vacant spaces underneath, these must be examined and the bottom or base walk and area floor, if there is such to be rested

Get ready for Labor Day

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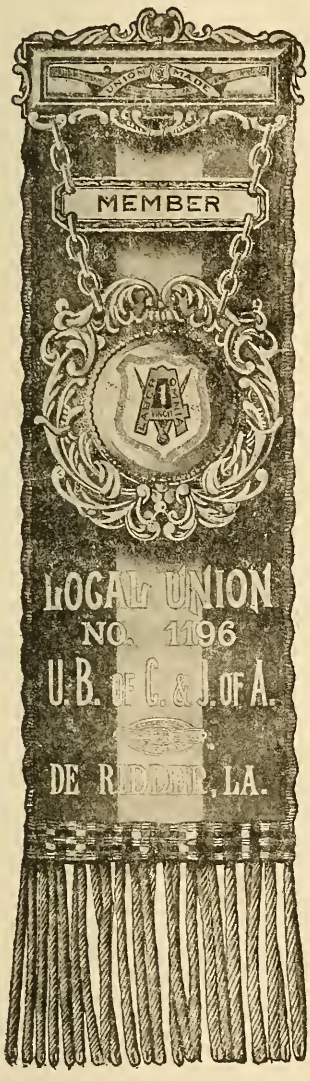

Illustrated hereon is the

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100 and over	.94 each	
250 and over	.86 each	

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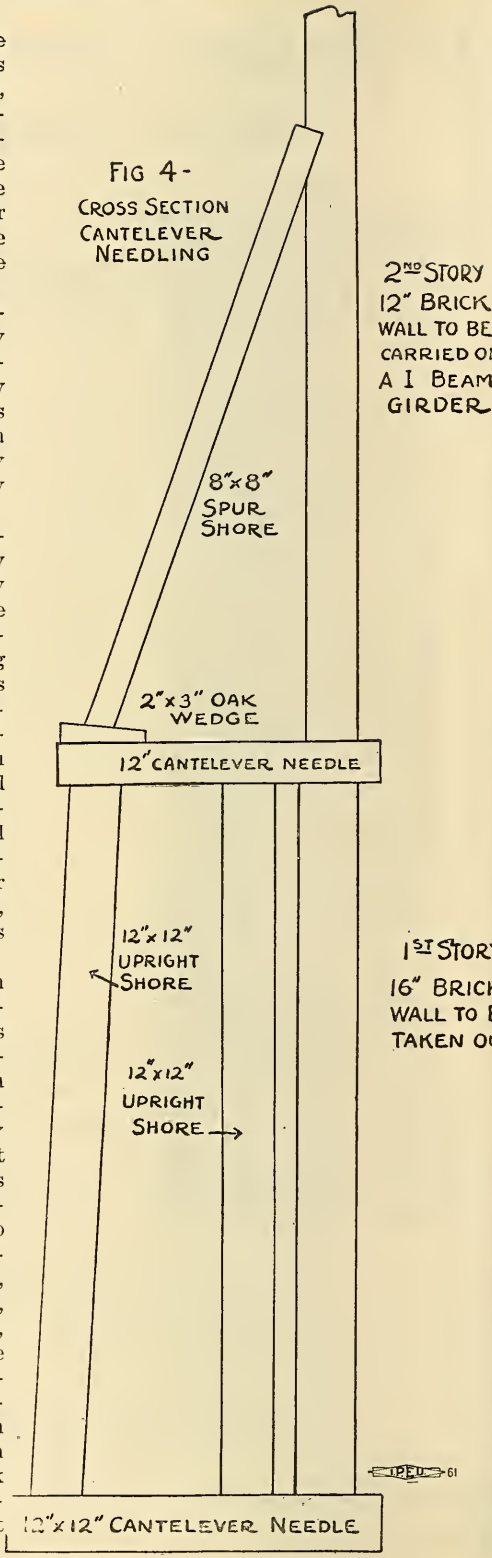
upon made firm and trustworthy before and shoring or temporary false work is placed upon it. There must be no haste, no doubt, nor carelessness in the performance of these operations. Every detail, large and small, must be exact, sure and secure, as any slip or subsidance will not only crack the walls and plaster above and permanently injure the whole structure, but may perhaps, also cause possible injury to life or limb.

At Fig. 3 readers also will note an interesting and skillful piece of temporary false work recently done at the Southwest corner of 40th and 6th Ave., New York City. To erect shoring in series or stories is somewhat unusual, but in the case illustrated it worked admirably and may be repeated successfully wherever such work may be needed.

We have still another interesting feature shown in Fig. 3 which is technically known as a "hung" shore or needle, may be employed advantageously from the outside without disturbing either business or occupant, but the cost of making the hanging irons or stirrups mitigates against its common usage, yet any applicant may be used as necessity or expediency may require, as may be seen in the "cantilever" system of "shoring and needling" represented in the next example, Fig. 4, which is capable of all sorts of placing and adaptation according to the parts to be sustained, their weight, structure changes to be made, etc., according as the architect's plans and specifications may demand.

It has been stated that there is an element of danger in executing the erection of temporary false work, but this can be provided against or almost eliminated by care and good judgment on the part of him who directs and supervises the work, for it must first be very carefully and systematically thought out and prearranged before any materials are conveyed to the job, so that the contractor and his foreman generally go over the premises and examine the structural details minutely, inside and out, testing walls, piers, columns, beams, partitions, etc., as to their condition, whether good or bad, comparing those actually built with the plans of the intended alterations and remodeling, making provisions and arrangements from their critical scrutiny and laying down a scheme of procedure in the work which will be both successful and profitable. Frequently the operation cannot



be contracted for by reason of extra risk and can only be done by day's work or from time to time, as conditions warrant, for it must be remembered that no two buildings are ever built alike, but always differ, as to their structural constituent parts, so only an experienced builder's good judgment can exactly determine how best to act and proceed.

It might be added here that book knowledge of this subject is of very little assistance to anyone who has to actually direct or supervise this branch, only common sense and judgment are needed. The foreman or supervisor should not do any work himself, but direct and supervise it, proceeding slowly and cautiously, with the proper placing

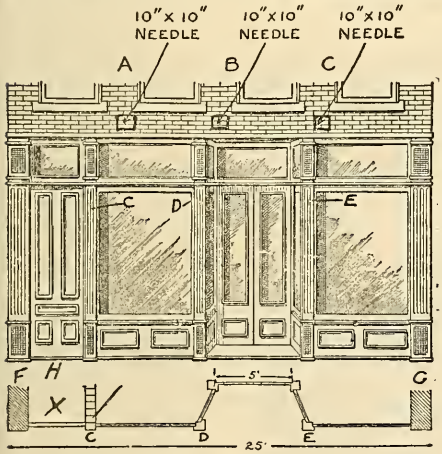


FIG. 5 – HOW A SECOND STORY 12" FRONT BRICK WALL SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY NEEDLES AND SHORES IN REMODELING A STORE FRONT.

and securing of the supporting members, testing each when set, as to its perfect security and purpose of fully and safely supporting the superimpose or loads which they will be required to carry.

The exact arrangement of three needless with their accompanying shores is exemplified in Fig. 5, this number be needed to temporarily hold in position the three 12 in. brick piers. A, B and C of the second story, while the old cast iron columns and horizontal cast iron lintels above were removed, to be replaced by a 3-12 in. I-beam girder resting on the two sidewalls F and G, this giving an ampler show window for display, the side and upstairs door H, being utilized as the new entrance do through a vestibule as X on the horizontal section shown in the sketch. By this simple remodeling scheme more floor and window space were obtained in the store and the whole front modernized in character.

A feature of the construction must be referred to here as it must be seen to when doing all similar overhauling. If the second story floor beams are laid parallel to the front wall and rest their ends on the sidewalls, F and G, then no interior work will be needed, but should they run fore and aft, and have their ends resting on the front wall, then they must have temporary plates and uprights erected under them to keep the tier and floor from sagging or dropping when the front wall is being changed, and the beam ends must be cut to suit the new girder arrangement.

How To Obtain Length of Common Rafter and Cuts

In the June issue of "The Carpenter" I read an article by S. Wilkey, "How To Obtain Length of Common Rafters and Cuts. He says the building is 36 ft. and to be 3 in. pitch, 8.12. Now we have for one foot of run 14.42 multiplied by half of the building, gives 230.72, divided by 12 equals 19 ft. 2 72-100 in. Now, according to Mr. Wilkey's figures we would be nearly ¾ in. short on each side of building.

I will say 19 ft. 2⅝ in., the length of common rafter, that will allow for the thick pencils we carpenters use on rough work.

The hip being 18.78 to be correct, would make length of hip 25.48.

CHAS. MORRIS.
L. U. No. 101. Baltimore, Md.

Method for Developing Butt and Miter Joints for Hoppers

(By R. M. Van Gaasbeek.)

Complying with request in the June issue of "The Carpenter," I take pleasure in submitting the method used in Pratt Institute for developing both butt and miter joints for hoppers and trust that they will prove of service to you.

— Hopper Bevels —

Miter Joint.—Fig. 1 shows the method of developing the miter joint for a hopper. The side of the hopper should be laid out full size as shown. E-F is the width of stock required for a side. E-D is the corner to be removed in producing a level line on the top edge of the stock. The miter is developed on the square or top edge of the stock, as shown in the

Our Last General Convention

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In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

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You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

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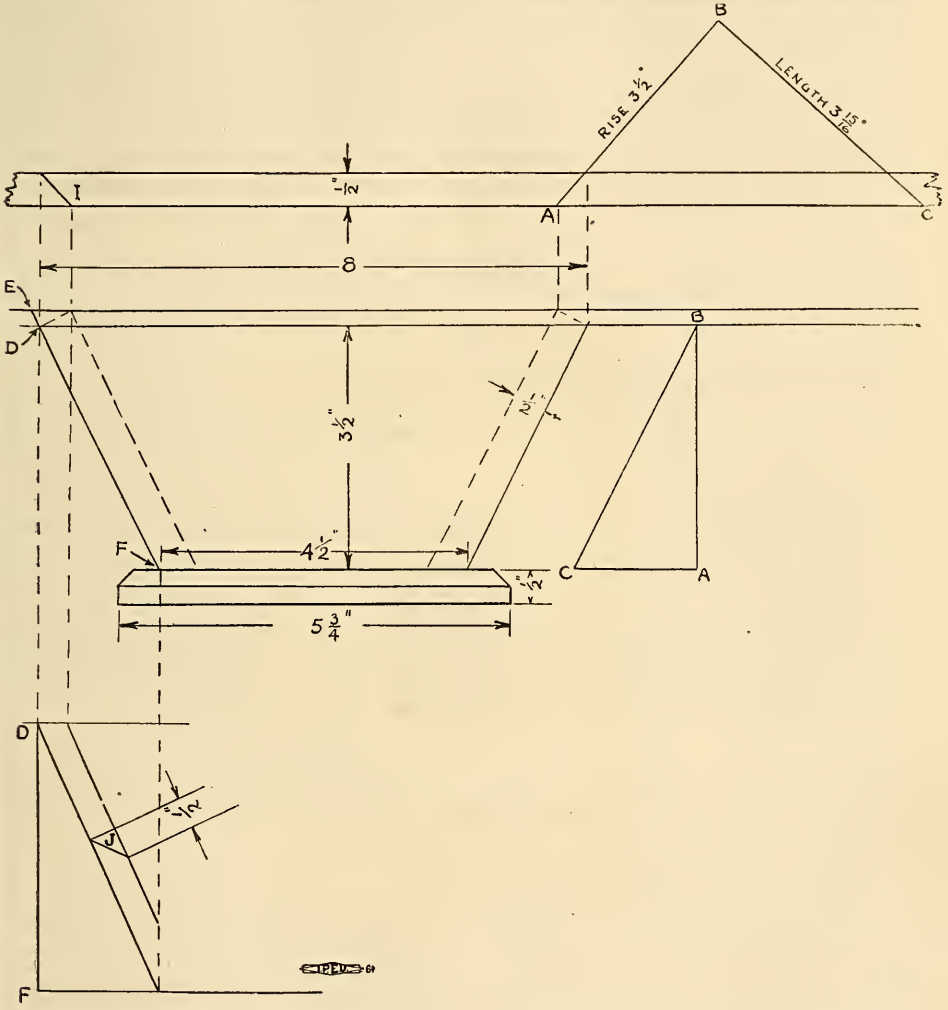
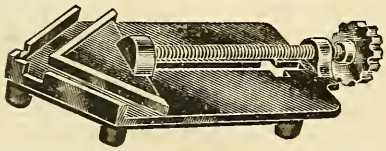
top view. Project a line up from the point D and also from the point K. Connect the two points thus obtained on the top view for the intersecting miter cut.

The miter may also be found with the steel square as shown on the right hand side of Fig. 1, by using the rise A-B and the length C-B, (bridge measure of the run and rise) to lay out the top cut. Remove the corner E-D after cutting the stock to the required angles and lengths. If the bevel is set to this angle, in order to test the angle on the stock while dressing the joint for a perfect fit, the handle of the bevel must be held parallel to the top edge of the stock. This is rather difficult to do, as there is bound to be some variation. This angle may be developed as shown at the bottom of Fig. 1, so that the bevel can be applied at right to the stock in the same manner that a try square is applied to the face of a piece of stock.

Produce a plumb line as shown. Make D-F equal D-F on the side view. Carry the point F on the side view down to the base line on the development and connect with the point D. Carry the point K on the side view down to the line D on the development and from this point produce a line parallel to the line previously drawn. At right angles to these lines lay off two parallel lines at a distance from each other equal to the thickness of the stock to be used and connect the points thus obtained. Then angle I on the top view is the miter cut laid off on the top edge of the stock and angle J is the angle for setting the bevel to test the angle while dressing the stock.





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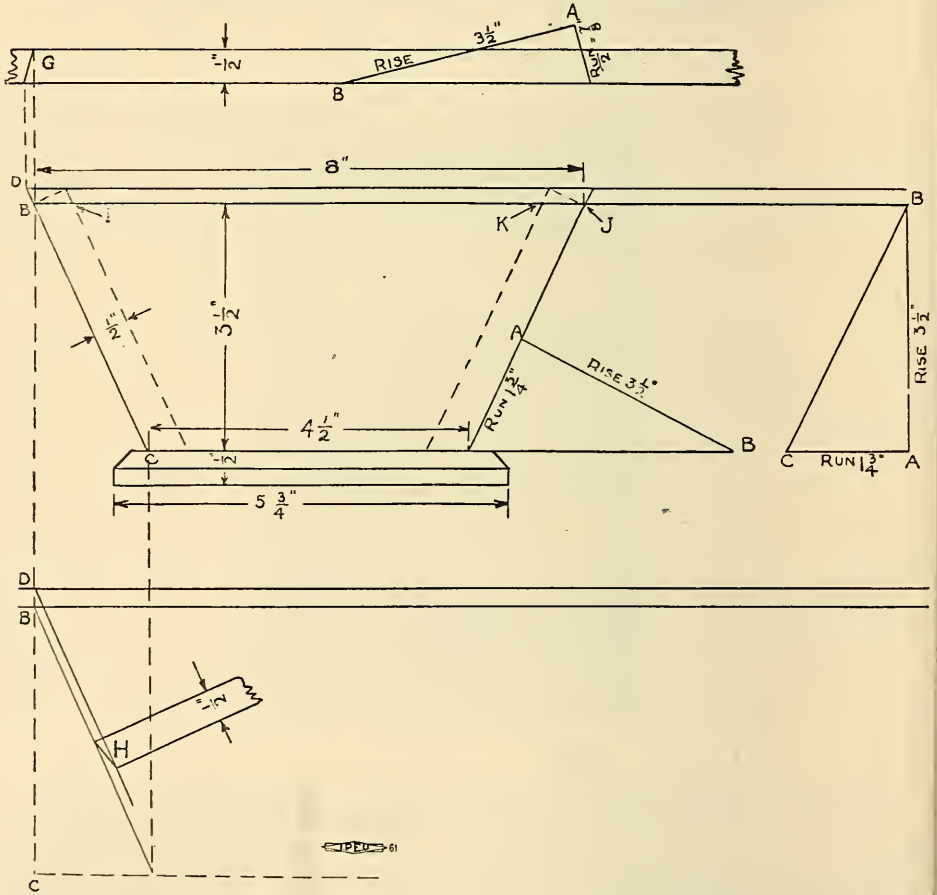
The bevel should be held at right angles to the stock.

— Butt Joint —

Butt Joint.—Fig. 2 shows the method of developing a butt joint for a hopper. The joint is not square with the side of the stock, but becomes beveled more or



less, according to the degree of splay of the hopper. The side of the hopper should be laid out full size as shown. C-D is the width of the stock required for a side. D-B is the corner to be redeveloped on the square or top edge of the stock as shown in the top view. Project a line up from the point B and also from the point D. Connecting the points thus obtained on the top view will give moved in producing a level line on the top edge of the stock. The butt bevel is the bevel for the butt joint. In measuring the outside of the hopper it is important that the measurements should be taken on the line B, as this line is the inside top edge of the hopper.

In the miter joint all four sides are the same length. In the butt joint two sides are the extreme length over all, D-J and the two ends I-K are shorter than the sides. Deduct from the extreme length B-J, twice the thickness of

the sides J-K, which will give the length of the ends I-K. Bevel the joint as previously described.

The bevel may also be found with the steel square as shown on the right hand side of the illustration, using the run and rise as before to lay out the splay of the hopper and the rise A-B and one-half the run A-C to lay out the top cut. Mark on the run. Remove the corner B-D after cutting the stock to the required angles and lengths. If the bevel is set at this angle to test the angle of the stock while dressing the joint for a perfect fit, the handle of the bevel must be held parallel to the top edge of the stock. This is rather difficult to do, as there is bound to be some variation.

This angle may also be developed as shown in Fig. 2 so that the bevel can be applied at right angles to the stock in the same manner that a try square is used. Produce a plumb line as shown. Make B-C equal B-C on the side view. Make B-D equal to B-D on the side view. Carry the point C down to the base line and connect it with the point B. From the point D produce a line parallel to the line previously drawn. At right angles to these lines lay off parallel lines at a distance apart equal to the thickness of the stock to be used and connect the points thus obtained. Then angle G on the top view is the bevel for the butt joint out on the top edge of the stock, and angle H is the angle at which to set the bevel in testing the angle when dressing the stock. Hold the bevel at right angles to the side of the stock.

(Reprint from a Practical Course in Roof Framing. Author, R. M. Van Gaasbeek. Published by F. J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill.)

Safety With Screw-drivers

A Safety Bulletin on "Screws and Screw-drivers has been issued by Harry D. Livers, plant superintendent of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company for the state of Kansas. Probably the screw-driver is the tool that is used by the largest number of amateurs. Every user thinks he knows all about it, but Mr. Livers' queries may nevertheless be suggestive. He asks in his bulletin, as quoted in "The Southwestern Telephone News" (St. Louis.):

"Do you know that the screws, from the smallest to the largest sizes, most commonly used in our work have only three sizes of slots?

"Do you know that these screws require three different sizes of screw-drivers?

"Do you know that slots in screws are rectangular in shape? Do you know that screw-drivers should be filed to fit the screw slots?

"Do you know that if the driver fits the slot there is no pressure required to drive the screw? Simply turn the driver.

"Do you know that if driver fits the screw slots you will not break screw-heads off? This prevents waste.

"Do you know that if driver fits screw-slot the danger of driver slipping is reduced to a minimum, preventing accident?

"Do you know that if driver fits screw slots and you simply turn the driver and no end pressure is necessary, you will not upset your ladder? This is Safety First.

"Have you the proper number of drivers in your tool kit? Are the drivers properly shaped?"

Carpenters Resume Work

Eight hundred carpenters in Woburn, Reading, Stoneham, Winchester, Wakefield, Lexington and Melrose, Mass., resumed work after a strike of two months. The men who quit work because of a wage cut of 10c an hour to a 90c rate went back under a temporary award of 95c an hour, made by Mayor Bernard J. Golden of Woburn, acting as arbitrator.

Life

If I live a life that's clean and square,
And I love my fellow man,

If I lend a hand to help him bear
His burden whene'er I can,

I need not fear what the future holds,
Nor what the reward will be,

For the mighty love that all enfolds
Will most surely care for me.

If a word of cheer I speak to one
Whose sorrows have borne him down,
And I give him hope to journey on,
And change to a smile his frown,
I shall not dread when the shadows fall
And the end of life drawns near,

For that wondrous love that shelters all
Will drive away all my fear.

My life is measured by what I mete,
And I earn my own reward.
The love I give makes my heart complete;
Through it I gain the award.
Though I dwell in a house by the road,
Or far from the haunts of men.
If only love makes light the abode
No fear shall enter it then.

—Anonymous.

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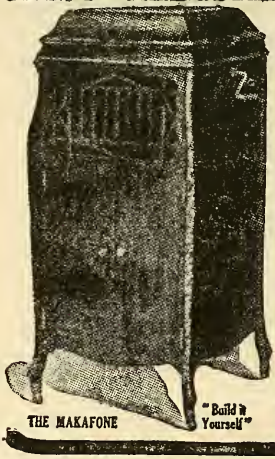

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Our Simplified Plans We furnish blue prints, diagrams, motor, and all metal parts complete. You build the cabinet and assemble. A few hours' work, and you will have as fine a type of phonograph as any produced, and at a price away below what you would pay in a store.

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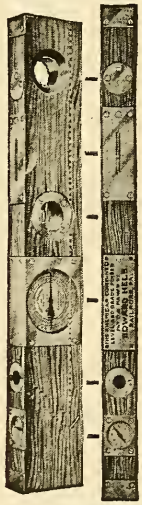
Something Every Carpenter and Contractor Needs. The American Combined

If not in want now *preserve this.*



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It's an easy job because you leave the old shingles on the roof and simply nail the Asbestos Shingles over them as shown in the illustration.

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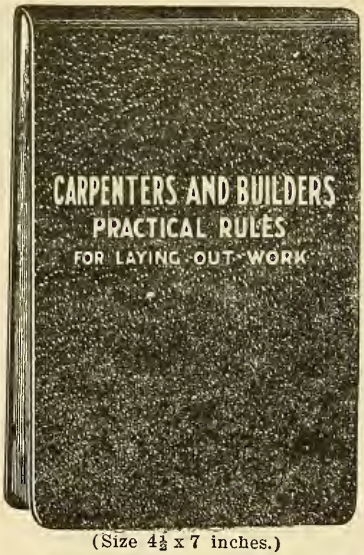

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There is no other hand book of similar publication that gives so fully the methods of laying out work and containing so many "tables" and rules.

Among some of the "tables" submitted are those giving the length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, also the cuts required for any of these pitches. In these tables are given 2700 different lengths of rafters, 300 different lengths of braces, and the proper cuts for the same.

The layout of roofs, stairs, the use of the steel square, etc., in fact all the up-to-date information and "SHORT CUT RULES" for everyday use, in a first-class reflexible bound pocket edition.

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NERVOUS, and "ALL PLAYED OUT" after my day's work, but times are "hard" and money scarce and I do not want to spend a cent that is not absolutely necessary

In "hard times" it is more difficult to make MONEY and "GET AHEAD" than it is in good times, you, therefore, require MORE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL VIGOR, STRENGTH, and endurance in "hard times" to help you overcome the numerous difficulties, obstacles and stumbling blocks you are bound to meet.

Now as to taking Nuxated Iron, what would YOU SAY a man should do if he had WEAK LEGS or no legs but had to get his food by running after it—would you advise him to get a pair of good strong legs if he could do so? The case is not exactly parallel but if YOU REQUIRE MORE BODILY AND MENTAL VIGOR to get ahead in "hard times" then isn't it good economy to purchase anything you can which helps make you stronger?

Many a man is struggling, trying hard to get ahead, but just as he gets a start something always seems to go wrong that sets him back, while another man with apparently less ability seems to get along famously with comparatively little effort—THIS GREAT DIFFERENCE in men may be due solely to the difference in their bodily and mental vigor and the AMOUNT of organic IRON IN THEIR BLOOD.

There are 30,000,000,000,000 RED BLOOD CORPUSCLES in your blood and each one must have iron. Without IRON YOUR BLOOD LOSES ITS POWER TO CHANGE FOOD INTO LIVING CELLS AND TISSUE and nothing you eat does you the proper amount of good—you do not get the full strength out of it.

Indoor life, overeating, household drudgery, gripping, galling worry and nervous strain are sapping the iron and thereby the very life, from the blood of thousands of men and women.

We do not advise what to do in individual cases as this is the province of the physician but we do say that if you lack sufficient iron in your blood to give you the strength, energy and endurance you need to get ahead and overcome obstacles, by all means try NUXATED IRON. NUXATED IRON often increases the bodily and mental vigor of weak, tired, wornout, nervous people in two weeks' time. It's like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach, lentils and apples. You can eat it if you wish. It will not blacken or injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach—It is entirely different from ordinary metallic iron which people usually take and which is made merely by the action of strong acids on small pieces of iron.

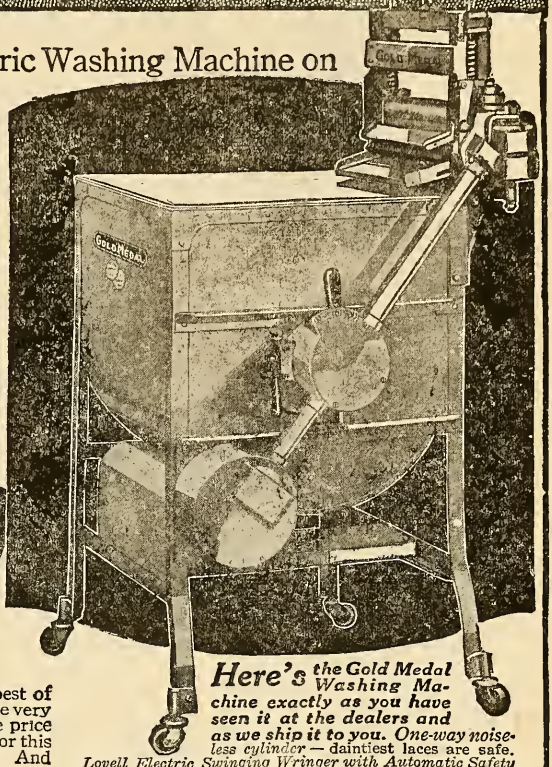
In addition to organic iron, Nuxated Iron also contains a product which represents the principal chemical constituent of ACTIVE LIVING FORCE for feeding the nerves. It may, therefore, be said to be both a BLOOD and a NERVE FOOD. Over 4,000,000 people are using NUXATED IRON annually.

Beware of substitutes. Look for the word "NUXATED" on every package and the letters N. I. on every tablet. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

No Money Down

The Genuine GOLD MEDAL Electric Washing Machine on

4 Weeks Trial



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s, $99.50 net—the genuine Gold Medal machine—the best of machines, washes as well as any make at any price—the very st. The factory price direct to you—less than the price alers have been paying and are paying right today for this me machine, for this exact, identical 1921 model. And sides—***special easy monthly terms—as low as***

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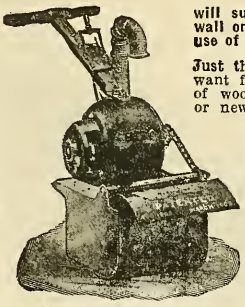

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will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

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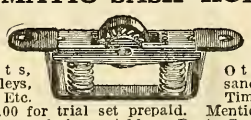

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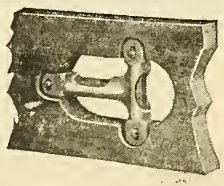

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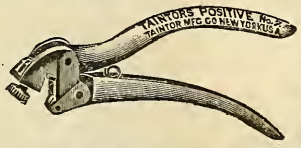

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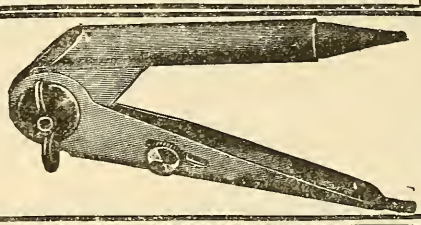

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Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Removes old varnish, paint, oil-soak, black, etc., rapidly, or cuts down warped edges quickly. Four sizes — for the largest areas or the smallest rooms.

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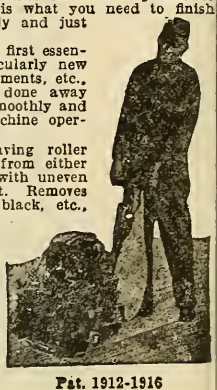

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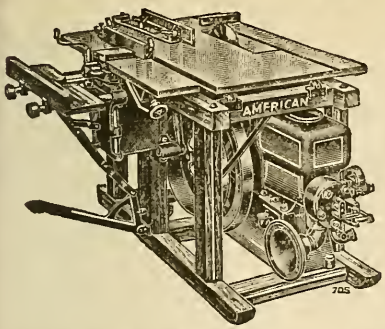

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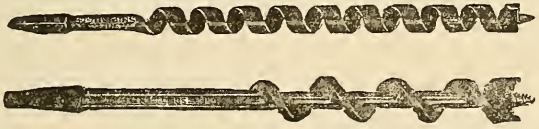

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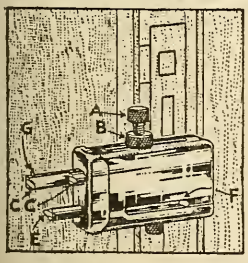

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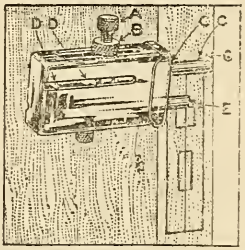

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Neponset Black is a paper that you, the architect, and the owner all can agree on as the best paper to buy for the money. It comes in convenient size rolls for you to handle—36 inches wide and 500 square feet to the roll. It weighs approximately 45 pounds per roll.

Use it freely underneath roofings, between double floors, under clapboards, and back of stucco. It keeps out dampness and wind, and actually protects the structure of the building in which it is used, besides adding greatly to the comfort of those who live in the building. A house properly sheathed with Neponset Black Waterproof Paper is easier to heat than one in which no paper or an inferior paper is used.

Write us for descriptive literature. If your own dealer does not carry it we can sell to you direct.

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ACCO

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Runs over Pulleys more freely than cord

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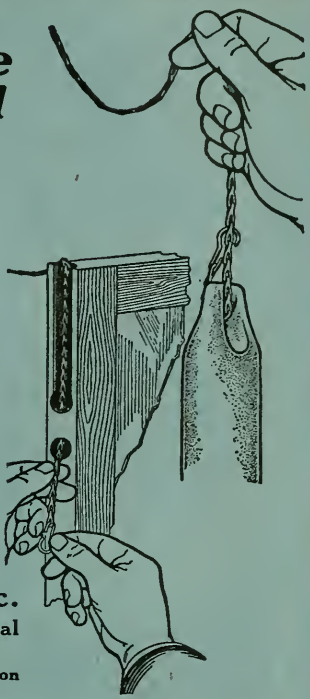
Sharp edges do not effect "Acco" Chain. It runs smoothly and freely over any common round cord pulley and lasts a lifetime. It's easy to install—no knots—no waste.

In three finishes: A. C. D. (Coppered Steel), S. R. P. (Special Rust Proof) and Hot Galvanized.

Packed in strong bags, 100 feet of chain with 40 weight fixtures.



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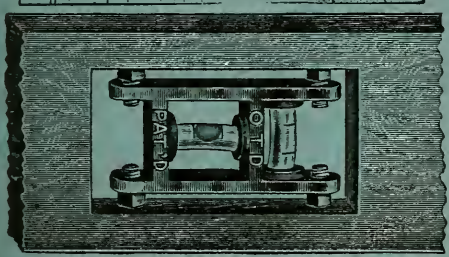

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It has been thoroughly tested by expert engineers and pronounced a wonder.

It entirely eliminates the use of a plumb bob. It is especially designed for all particular work, and where a level bar of considerable length is required for the accurate adjustment of your work. In many ways it does the work of an instrument. It is adjusted by four screws and by the use of same you have an absolute guarantee of a perfect level or a perfect plumb at all times, you cannot go wrong.

After you have once used this level you will never again be without one.

CARRY IT IN YOUR POCKET

Price $3.00 at your dealer or direct

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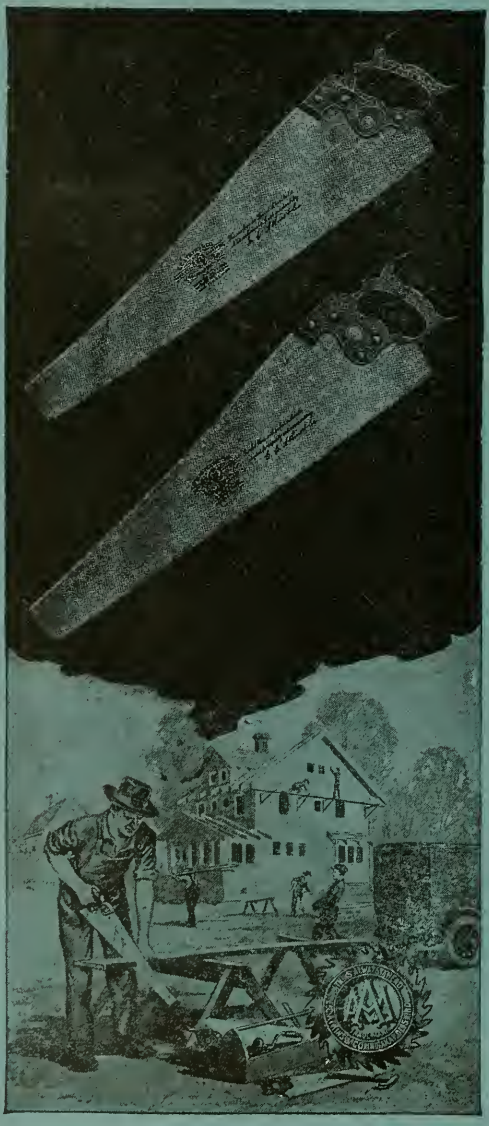
SILVER STEEL SAWS



Save Your Arm

Have you ever tried one of Atkins No. 53 Hand Saws with the new Perfection Handle? It's a dandy. It does not tire the wrist as others saws do.

Make your work easier

Atkins No. 51 Hand Saw is another popular number. It has the old style, straight across handle which is preferred by many carpenters.

Remember: The better the saw the better the work—hence

Atkins Silver Steel Saws

are, "The Saws Master Carpenters Prefer."

Send 25c for carpenters apron, pencil and Saw Sense.

E.C. ATKINS & CO

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for malling at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at

Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Vol. XXXXI—No. 8. Established In 1881 | **INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1921** | Ten Cents a Copy. One Dollar Per Year

SUPPLEMENT *to the* AUGUST ISSUE

VALUABLE INFORMATION

by

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Secretary*

The following information is valuable to our members everywhere. It gives a list of our Local Unions in numerical order, showing location, meeting place, meeting night, hours of work per day, wages paid, Saturday half-holiday and whether work is done under an agreement with employer. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them for that purpose and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., information required is herewith furnished.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
Mobile, Ala., Montgomery, Ala.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	6.00 6.50	Yes	No
Fresno Co., Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.50 8.50	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, Cal.	Biddle Hall, Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00 7.50	Yes	No
Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	and 9.00	Yes	No
San Diego, Cal.						
Bay Counties, San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerero St.	Wed.	8	8.00 and 9.00	Yes	
Stockton, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
Montreal Que., Can.	217 St. Catherine St.	Wed.	8	7.64	Yes	No
Ottowa, Ont., Can.	115 Spark St.	2nd Wed.	8	6.00		
Prov. Co., Toronto, Ont., Can.						
Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-2 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8		Yes	No
N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R., New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	L. Sun.	8	4.78 and 6.16	No	Yes
Washington, D. C.	Le Droit Bldg.	Monday	8	8.40		
Palm Beach County, W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
Chicago, Chicago, Ill.	505 S. State St.	Saturday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
Will Co., Joliet, Ill.	D. C. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.80	Yes	No
Peoria, Pekin and Washington, Peoria, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Tri-City, Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind.	Room 30, Liberty Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.40	Yes	Yes
Lake County, Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
St. Joseph County, South Bend, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.88	Yes	No
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Room 19, Jim Block	1st Thurs.				
Des Moines, Ia.	2nd Floor, 106 6th Ave.	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60 and 7.36	Yes	No
Falls Cities, Louisville, Ky.	Carpenters' Headquarters	Wed.	8	4.00 and 6.40	Yes	Yes
Boston and Vicinity, Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Fall River, Mass.	42 Second St.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
Northam, Fitchburg, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	665 Essex St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
Central Mass., Mariboro, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	3rd Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
Newton, Mass.	251 Wash. St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
Berkshire County, Pittsfield, Mass.	Pittsfield	4th Sun.	8	7.00	Yes	No
Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
Middlesex and Vicinity, Stoneham, Mass.	Spanish War Veteran Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
Taunton, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40		
Worcester and Vicinity, Worcester, Mass.						
Portland, Portland, Me.						
Carpenters' D. C. of Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.	2345 Cass Ave.	Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112½ Lyon St.	2-4 Tues.	8-9	6.80 and 4.50	Yes	No
Muskegon and Muskegon Hts., Muskegon, Mich.	Third Floor, Hackley Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
Twin City, St. Paul, Minn.	1921 University Ave.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
Kansas City and Vicinity, Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
Atlantic County, Atlantic. N. J.	1801 Atlantic Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley, Bethlehem, N. J.	453 Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
Bergen County, Hackensack, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, Jersey City, N. J.	Room 306 583 Summit Ave.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
Essex County and Vicinity, Newark, N. J.	230 Market St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
Passaic and Vicinity, Passaic, N. J.	652 Main Ave.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Paterson and Vicinity, Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
Middlesex County, Perth Amboy, N. J.	361 Maple St., Perth Amboy, Roche's Hall, Sayville, 335 George St., N. Brunswisk (Alternately)	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Albany, N. Y.	106 State St.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
Buffalo, N. Y.						
Elmira, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	5.00 and 6.40	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, Herkimer and Oneida County, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall.	4th Sat.	8	7.20	Yes	Ptl.
South Shore, Loug Island, N. Y.						
Rochester and Vicinity D. C., Rochester, N. Y.	39 Reynolds Arcade.	Alt. Wed.	8	85–75	Yes	Vbl.
New York, N. Y.	12 St. Marks Place.	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
Furniture Workers, New York, N. Y.						
Greenburg, Mt. Pleasant, Tarrytown, N. Y.	144 Main St.	2nd Wed.	8	9.00 and 8.00	Yes	No
Troy and Vicinity, New York	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20 and 7.00	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, White Plains, N. Y.	Union Hall	4th Sun.	8	9.00 and 8.00	Yes	Yes
Yonkers, N. Y.	19 N. Broadway.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
Hamilton County and Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky., Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
Cleveland, O.	Cor. E. 14th and Central Ave.	Thursday	8	8.32	Yes	No
Crami Valley, Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	
Oklahoma and Vicinlty, Oklahoma	220½ N. Robeson St.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
Portland and Vicinity, Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple, 2nd floor.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley, Bethlehem, Pa						
Monongahela V. D. C., Charlevoi, Pa.						
Delaware County, Chester, Pa	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
Middle Anthracite, Hazelton. Pa.	Union Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	6.00 and 7.00	Yes	Yes
Montgomery County and Vicinity, Norristown, Pa.	Norristown Trust Bldg., 5th floor	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40 and 4.00	Yes	No
Lower Anthracite, Shamokin, Pa.						
Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	69 Simon Long Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	
McKeesport and Vicinity, Wilmerding, Pa.	German Hall	2-4 Mon.	8		Yes	No
Santurce, Porto Rico.	14 Culto St.		8-9-10	50c-less	No	No
P. P. and C. F., Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
Columbia, Columbia, S. C.						
Galveston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Jefferson County, Port Arthur, Tex.						
Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
Alex. Va.						
Norfolk, Va.	Bunting Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
Ohio Valley, Wheeling, W. Va.	Masonic Temple Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
Seattle and Vicinity, Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
Fox River Valley, Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall.	2-4 Sat.	8	6.40	No	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	Brisbane Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Wash. St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2	Cincinnati, O.	Carpenters' Home Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Part
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	O. V. T. L. A. Hall.	Friday	8	8.00		
4	Davenport, Ia.	Turner Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Held's Hall	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11 Church St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	225 S. 5th St.	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Monday	8		Yes	No
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
10	Chicago, Ill.	Citizens Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	
11	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.32	Yes	No
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	Thursday	8	10.00		
14	San Antonio, Tex.	114½ S. Alamo St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
15	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wed.	8	9.00		
16	Springfield, Ill.	221½ S. 5th St.	Monday	8	7.20		
17	Bellaire, O.	Third Floor, I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00		
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3-5 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	
19	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	6.80		
20	Richmond, S. I., N. Y.	Stapleton Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
21	Chicago, Ill.	Western Ave. and Lexington St.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
22	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Temple.	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00		
24	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	5.00	No	Yes
25	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
26	Syracuse, N. Y.	501 Bastable Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
27	Toronto, Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
30	New London, Conn.						
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	Dexter Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
34	San Francisco, Cal.						
35	San Rafael, Cal.	633 4th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	9.00		
37	Shamokin, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.40 to 7.20	Yes	Yes
38	St. Catherine, Que., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohemian Natl. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.32	Yes	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
41	Nashville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.12	Yes	Vbl.
42	San Francisco, Cal.						
43	Hartford, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
44	Champaign, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall, Urbana	Wed.	8	8.00		
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.						
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Friday	8	10.00		
48	Norfolk, Neb.			9	7.87½		
49	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	7.20		
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	309½ N. Gay St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Friday	8	Unset.	Yes	No
52	Charleston, S. C.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
53	White Plains, N. Y.	Union Hall, Main St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00 to 8.00	Yes	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	26th St. and Springfield Ave.	1-3 Sun.	8	10.00	Yes	No
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	9.00		
56	Boston, Mass.						
57	Newark, N. J.	Drake's Hall, Irvington.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
58	Chicago, Ill.	Lincoln Turner Hall.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
59	Lancaster, Tenn.	22 S. Queen St.	Friday	8	5.20	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	S. S. Turner Hall.	Friday	8	7.40	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Salsted St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
63	Bloomington, Ill.	110 W. Grove St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	Carpenters' Headquarters.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	146 Smith St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall.	Friday	8	6.40		
67	Boston, Mass.	184 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
68	Menominee, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2-4 Sat.	9	5.85	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	1500 Block, Bull St.	2-4 Fri.	8	4.80		
70	Chicago, Ill.	2745 W. 38th St.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Monday	8	10.00		
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	C. L. U. Hall.	Thursday	8	6.40		No
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	Liberty Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.40	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	$9–$8	Yes	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.						
79	New Haven, Conn.	Trades Council Hall.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 W. Madison St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
81	Erie, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
82	Haverhill, Mass.	2 Gilman Place.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.						
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Scandanavian Hall	4th Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
86	St. Louis, Mo.	7801 S. Broadway.	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	75 W. 7th St.	Tuesday	8	6.40		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	8.00 and 5.50	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	5.60		
90	Evansville, Ind.	5th and Main Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.88		
91	Racine, Wis.						
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60	Opt.	No
93	Ottawa, Can.	115 Sparks St.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.						
95	San Francisco, Cal.	Roma Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.35	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
97	New Britain, Conn.	90 Arch St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	9 Madison St.	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.						
100	Muskegon, Mich.	Modern Woodmen Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	Monday	8	7.20 to 6.40	Yes	No
102	Franklin, Mass.						
103	Birmingham, Ala.						
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Monday	8	8.32	Yes	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.						
107	Pensacola, Fla.	Cor. Larue and Devila Sts.	1st Wed.	8	5.00	No	
108	St. Hyacinthe, Que., Can.	71 Mondor St.	1-3 Mon.	10	4.00	No	No
109	Riverton, Wyo.						
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	Labor Headquarters	Tuesday	8	6.80 to 8.00	Yes	No
112	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	9.00		
113	Chesterton, Ind.						
114	Sulphur Springs, Tex.						
115	Bridgeport, Conn.						
116	Bay City, Mich.	C. T. C. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
117	Albany, N. Y.	Italian Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
118	Jersey City, N. J.						
119	Newark, N. J.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
120	Newark, N. J.	80-82 Wilson Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	3 Laurel St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	4416 Germantown Ave.	Tuesday	8	Unset.	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
126	Torrington, Conn.						
127	Derby, Conn.						
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
129	Hazelton, Pa.	Union Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
132	Washington, D. C.	425 G St., N. W.	Friday	8	8.40	Yes	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	7.40		
134	Montreal, Can.	417 Ontario St., E.	Monday	8	6.08	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.	98 Forsyth St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	Court House	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	131 Water St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
138	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
139	Jersey City, N. J.	Lepping's Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Asbury's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
141	Chicago, Ill.	71st and S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	Unset.	Yes	No
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Moose Temple	Wed.	8	10.00		
143	Canton, O.	Schlabaugh Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
144	Macon, Ga.	Cor. 3rd and Mulberry Sts.	Thursday	8	6.00		
145	Sayers, Pa.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	269 State St.	Monday	8	7.60	Yes	No
148	Newark, N. J.						
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Irvington Pastime Club Rs	1-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Zakalym Hall	Friday	8	6.80		
151	Long Beach, N. J.	Hick's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
152	Memphis, Tenn.	Binghamton	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
153	Helena, Mont.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20		
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Taylor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	224 W. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.	Saturday	8			
158	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40		
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	3 N. 39th St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Woodmen Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	Mataoka Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
164	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Geyer's Hall	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
166	Rock Island, Ill.						
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
168	Kansas City, Kan.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	818 Collinsville Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	8.28		
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
173	Munising, Mich.	Finnish Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	Schoette's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.80	Yes	No
175	Dillon, Mont.	Carpenters, Painters and Hod Corriers' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	Southwich Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	417 Ontario (East)	Friday	9	6.00		
179	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
180	Vallejo, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
181	Chicago, Ill.	Wicke Park Hall	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
182	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.32	Yes	No
183	Peoria, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
186	Steubenville, O.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.50	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Rigby Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
190	Klamath, Falls, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
191	York, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
192	Syracuse, N. Y.	Armbruster's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
193	N. Adams, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
194	Alameda, Cal.	Y. M. T. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	No
195	Pern, Ill.	Woodshank's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
196	Greenwich, Conn.						
197	Sherman, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
200	Columbus, O.	121½ E. Town St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.						
202	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Malta Hall	Thursday	8	10.00		
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
204	Coffeen, Ill.						
205	Boyne, Mich.						
206	New Castle, Pa.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	8.20		
207	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
208	Fort Worth, Tex.						
210	Stamford, Conn.	Weed's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Rodger's Bldg.	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
212	Akron, O.						
213	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	8.50		
214	Galion, O.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
215	La Fayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	Ashborn Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
220	Wallace, Ida.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.50	No	No
221	Napervilie, Ill.						
222	Westfield, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80		
223	Fall River, Mass.	391 S. Main St.	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
224	Cincinnati, O.	Bricklayers' Auditorium	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
226	Portland, Ore.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
227	Rock Island, Ill.						
228	Pottsville, Pa.	110 N. Centre St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	Jacobson Hall	Thursday	8	7.20		
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Birming Hall	Monday	8	Unset.	Yes	No
231	Rochester, N. Y.	100 Reynolds Arcade	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80		
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	120 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	8.00		
233	W. Chicago, Ill.						
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Emmett Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.50	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.						
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
237	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Walter's Hall	1-3 Thurs.				
239	Easton, Pa.	Vandevere Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
240	Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	Industrial Home Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5153 S. Ashland St.	Tuesday	8	10.00	Yes	No
243	Tiffin, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20	Opt.	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Labor Hall		8	6.80	No	Yes
246	New York, N. Y.	12 St. Marks Place	Monday	8	9.00		
247	Montreal, Que., Can.	Artisans' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75		
248	St. Clairsville, O.						
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Blackler Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
251	Kingstou, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00 and 6.80	Yes	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Oshkosh Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.		6.80	No	No
253	Atlanta, Ga.	23½ W. Alabama St.	Monday	8	5.60	Yes	No
254	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	10.00		
255	McKees Rock, Pa.						
256	Savannah, Ga.						
257	New York, N. Y.	341 Lenox Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80		
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	Yes
260	Waterbury, Conn.						
261	Scranton, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
262	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00 and 6.00	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	Yes	Ptl.
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	Alhambra Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
265	Hackensack, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8 00	Yes	No
267	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
268	Sharon, Pa.	Flowers Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8 00	No	No
269	Danville, Ill.	109½ E. Main St.	Wed.	8	7.00 40c to	Yes	Yes
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Industrial Home	1-3 Mon.	8–9	75c hr.	Yes	
271	Chicago, Ill.	De Haans Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.						
273	Yonkers, N. Y.	19 N. Broadway	Wed.	8	9.00 and 8.00	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry Sts.	Friday	8	6.40		
275	Newton, Mass.						
276	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Robeson St.	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday	8	9.00		
278	Watertown, N. Y.						
279	Omaha, Neb.						
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	77 State St.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.	Groschal's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.00		
283	Augusta, Ga.						
284	New York, N. Y.	22 Herriman Ave.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	221 Market St.	Thursday	8	6.40		
288	Homestead, Pa.	911 Amity St.	Saturday	8	10.00		
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Cor. Main and Pine Sts.	Tuesday	8	6.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
291	Brunswick, Ga.						
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Trades Assembly Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Chas. Martin Bldg.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
294	E. Palestine, O.	I. O. R. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners' Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	120 S. Burdick St.	Tuesday	8	6.80		
298	Long Island City, N. Y.	Hettinger's Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
299	West Hoboken, N. J.	Cor. Bergendine and Monastery St.	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	Trades Council Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
302	Huntington, W. Va.	828½ 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
304	San Francisco, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
305	Millville, N. J.		1-3 Mon.				
306	Newark, N. J.	28-30 E. Park St.	Wed.	8	8.00		
307	Winona, Minn.	Eureka Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Lodge	Monday	8	7.00	No	Yes
309	Hardin, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
310	Norwich, N. Y.						
311	Joplin, Mo.	114 W. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	7.00		
312	Peetzburg, N. J.	Mack's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	721 Grand St.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
314	Madison, Wis.						
315	Boone, Ia.						
316	San Jose, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Ptl.
318	Baltimore, Md.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	5.76	Yes	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	11 W. Church St., 3rd Fl.	Tuesday	9	5.85		
320	Westfield, N. J.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Moose Hall	4th Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Cor. 4th and Niagara Sts.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.	Creed's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
325	Paterson, N. J.	Labor Institute	Wed.	8	8.00		
326	Prescott, Ariz.						
327	Attleboro, Mass.	48 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Ptl.
328	E. Liverpool, O.	Fowler Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
329	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60 and 5.76	Yes	Ptl.
330	Roselle Park, N. J.	Cor. 1st and Chestnut Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	Bunting Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
332	Waxohachie, Tex.						
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	10 00	Yes	Yes
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin St.	Monday	8	6.40		
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	F. and L. Hall	Wed.	8	6.80		
336	La Salle, Ill.	Cor. 9th and Hennipen Sts.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
338	Seattle, Wash.						
339	Clark Summit, Pa.	Knights Malta Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
340	Hagerstown, Md.	5 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	6.40		
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-40 Emma St.	Thursday	8	8.80		
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	95 S. 2nd St.	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
346	Dayton, O.	Peppelmeier Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
347	Mattoon, Ill.	J. O. Davis Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
348	Waterville, Me.	Burleigh Bldg., Main St.	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
349	Orange, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	$9 till Sept. then 8.00	Yes	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.						
352	Anderson, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
353	Rockaway Beach, N. Y.	Packinger's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00		
354	Gilroy, Cal.						
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
356	Marietta, O.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Islip	Saturday	8	7.00		
358	Tipton, Ind.	23½ E. Jefferson St.	Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803-5 Spring Garden St.	Wed.			Yes	
360	Galesburg, Ill.	5200 Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.						
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
363	Elgin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
364	Council Bluff, Ia.	Tokio Goodin's, W. Br'dw'y	Thursday	8	8.00		
365	Marion, Ind.	Marion	Tuesday	8	6.80		
366	New York, N. Y.	4778 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	135 N. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonowanda, N. Y.	Star Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
370	Lennox, Mass.	Town Bldg.	1-3 Tues.		7.00		No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
372	Lima, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	7.20	Yes	No
373	Ft. Madison, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	Yes
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	McCues Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
375	Pensacola, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	4.80 to 6.40	No	No
376	Brooklyn, N. Y.	105 Thatford Ave.	Monday	8	9.00		
377	Alton, Ill.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	Bohm Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
379	Texarkana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. U. A. M. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
381	Washburn, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
382	Middleport, N. Y.						
383	Bayonne, N. J.						
384	Asheville, N. C.	Elk Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.00		
385	New York, N. Y.	12 St. Marks Place	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.						
389	Sloatsburg, N. Y.	Henry Club Hall	1-3 Mon.		Unset.		No
390	Holyoke, Mass.	Monument Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
391	Hoboken, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
392	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
393	Camden, N. J.						
394	Boston, Mass.	Hibernian Bldg.	4th Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
395	Adams, Mass.	Park St.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
398	Lewiston, Ida.						
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.						
400	Hudson, Mass.						
401	Pittston, Pa.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
402	Mt. Olive, Pa.	80 S. 12th St.	1-3 Wed. Wed.				
403	Alexandria, La.						
404	Painesville, O.	Gage Block	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
405	Wellsville, O.	9th and Main Sts.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	First Natl. Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.70	Yes	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
410	Selma, Ala.	Moore Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9	4.50	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
412	Sayville, N. Y.						
413	South Bend, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.88		
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Lupcho's Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8–10	4.50 to 6.50	Yes	No
416	Chicago, Ill.	505 S. State St.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
417	Welston, Mo.	1509 Keinlein Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
418	Greeley, Colo.	Fezer Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1457 Clybourn Ave.	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
420	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
421	Elwood City, Pa.	Caplan Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
422	Rochester, Pa.			8	8.00		
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
425	El Paso, Tex.						
426	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00		
427	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Electricians' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
429	Montclair, N. J.						
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	Lober's Hall	Wed.	8	10.00		
431	Brazil, Ind.	111½ National Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
433	Belleville, Ill.	Schilling's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00 and 6.40	Yes	No
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037-39 Michigan Ave.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Maccabee Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
439	Glen Park, N. Y.						
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Cor. Jefferson & Eaton Sts	Tuesday	8	6.96		
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	Metcalf's Avalon	1-3 Thurs.	10	No set scale	No	No
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hellyar Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	No
446	Sault Ste Marie, Can.	Hussey Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Yes
447	Ossining, N. Y.	Twiggar Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
448	Waukegan, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
449	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.88 Aug. 1 to be 6.24	Yes	No
450	Ogden, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
451	Middlesboro, Ky.						
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	319 Pender St., W.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.50	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Maccabee Hall	E. o. Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
454	Philadelphia, Pa.						
455	Somerville, N. J.	Case's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20		
458	Lawrence, Kans.	728½ Mass. St.	Thursday	8	6.00		
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.20		
460	Wausau, Wis.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
461	Highland Park, Ill.	Witten's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Neidig Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00	Yes	No
464	Caldwell, Ida.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
465	Ardmore, Pa.		Wed.	8	8.00		
466	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
467	Hoboken, N. J.	125 Wash. St.	1-3 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
468	Smithville, Tex.						
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.						
470	Tacoma, Wash.	924 Commerce St.	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
471	Payette, Ida.	Y. M. C. A.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
472	Ashland, Ky.						
473	Sandpoint, Ida.						
474	Nyack, N. Y.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	Polish Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
476	Raymond, Wash.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
477	Wilmington, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
479	Sparta, Ill.						
480	Freesburg, Ill.						
481	Barre, Vt.						
482	Jersey City, N. J.	Orpheum Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
484	Dunbar, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Hendrickson's Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80		
488	New York, N. Y.	497 E. 166th St.	Monday	8	9.00		
489	Glassboro, N. J.						
490	Passaic, N. J.						
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20 and 5.36	No	No
492	Reading, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	27 Mt. Vernon Ave.	Monday	8	$9 till Sept. then 8.00	Yes	No
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.						
495	Streator, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		Yes
496	Kankakee, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Machinists' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	7.20		
500	Butler, Pa.	United Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40 and 6.30	Yes	No
502	Canandiagua, N. Y.	212 Main St., S.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	No	No
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	No	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	Ogden and Kedzie Aves.	Thursday	8	10.00	Yes	No
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Merchants' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
506	Gainesville, Tex.	Cor. Dixon and Cal. Sts.	Thursday	8	6.40		
508	Marion, Ill.						
509	Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	7.50	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
513	Winfield, Kans.						
514	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	44 S. Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Liberty Hose Co.	1 Sat. 3 Fri.	8	7.00		
517	S. Portland, Me.	439 Congress St.	Monday	8	7.00		

L. U.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Moose Home	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
521	Summerville, S. C.						
522	Durham, N. C.	105½ Parrish St.	Wed.	10	6.00		
523	Keokuk, Ia.	523½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
524	Indianapolis, Ind.						
525	Coshocton, O.	Trades Council Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
527	Brunswick, Ga.	Brigg Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
528	Washington, D. C.	3rd and Pa. Ave., S. E.	1-3 Wed.	7–8	Vary		
529	Scottdale, Pa.	Louck's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
530	Seattle, Wash.	Geo. Town Sta.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.						
532	Elmira, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Junior Order Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
534	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	9	6.30	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
537	Rahway, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00		
538	Concord, N. H.	Concord Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
540	Waltham, Mass.	Hall's Bldg.	Wed.	8	7.20		
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Monday	8	7.20	No	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	5.20	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Boyd's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
545	Kane, Pa.	McDades Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Bldg.	Thursday	8	6.40		
548	Twin City, Minn.	1921 University Ave., St. Paul, Minn.	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Commenwealth Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
550	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.00		
551	Lawrence, Mass.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	113 Stewart St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.52	Yes	No
555	Temple, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	Gloss Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
559	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Hall	Monday		7.00		
560	St. Paul, Minn.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20		
563	Glendale, Cal.						
564	Jersey City, N. J.	Huck's Hall	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
565	Elkhart, Ind.						
566	Charleston, Mo.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8	6.00	No	No
567	Chappell, Neb.						
568	Lincoln, Ill.						
569	New York, N. Y.						
570	Gardner, Mass.						
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Malta Hall	Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Dimnette Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	118½ Pine St.	Monday	8	6.80		
577	Charleston, S. C.						
578	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Wash. St.	2-4 Thurs.	8	9.04 and 9.46	Yes	No
579	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	4th Wed.	9	2.50 to 5.00	Yes	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20		
581	Herrin, Ill.						
582	Anniston, Ala.						
583	Portland, Ore.	Lombard & Peninsula Ave.	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
584	Emporium, Pa.	Moose Hall	Tuesday				
585	New York, N. Y.	424 W. 49th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Hall No. 1, Labor Temple	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
587	Coatsville, Pa.						
588	Carterville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
589	Cheney, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20		
592	Muncie, Ind.	Goddard Block	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
593	Chester, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.76 and 7.20	Yes	
594	Dover, N. J.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
595	Lynn, Mass.	62 Munroe St.	Thursday	8	7.44	Yes	Yes
596	Taylor, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Woodman Hall	Saturday	8	6.80	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.52	Yes	Yes
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	10.00		
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	Bryant Hall	Saturday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
601	Lava Hot Springs, Ida.						
602	St. Louis, Mo.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Willis Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
605	Portsmouth, Va.						
607	Hannibal, Mo.						
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	308½ 6th St.	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
612	West New York, N. J.	440 31st St.	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
614	Baldwinsville, N. Y.	Obrien Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	7.20	Yes	
615	Brownsville, Pa.						
616	Chambersburg, Pa.						
617	New London, Conn.	Masonic Hall	Sunday	8	5.50		
618	Hurst, Ill.						
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No
620	Vineland, N. J.						
621	Bangor, Me.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.50 to 5.25	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. John Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	Lincoln Hall	Monday	8	7.80	Yes	Yes
626	Wilmington, Del.						
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	Labor Temple Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
629	Parry Sound, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Sat.	10	7.00		
630	Menasha, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Delmargos	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
632	Providence, R. I.	152 Weybosset St.	Monday	8	6.80		
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	10.00		
634	McCook, Neb.						
635	Boise, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
636	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	9			
637	Hamilton, O.	Trades and Labor Temple.	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
638	Morriston, N. J.	Liberty Club Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
640	Netcong, N. J.						
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.						
642	Richmond, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8		Yes	No
643	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Washington St.	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	No
644	Pekin, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
645	E: Las Vegas, N. M.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
646	Ottawa, Ont., Can.						
647	Fairfield, Conn.						
648	Pana, Ill.	Cor. 2nd and Locust Sts.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40		
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinner Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
652	Elwood, Ind.	1518½ S. H St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	111½ Chickasha Ave.	Monday	8	8.00	No	Yes
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	7.60	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.						
656	Holyoke, Mass.	288 High St.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.60	Yes	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.						
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
660	Springfield, O.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8		No	
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
665	Amarillo, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.						
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	Fraternity Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
670	Evansville, Ind.						
671	Clovis, N. M.	Old W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	Yes
672	Toppenish, Wash.	To be changed	1st Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	Yes	Vbl.
675	Alhambra, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall, Room 9	Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Vbl.
678	Dubuque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
679	Montpelier, Vt.	Brooks Post Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
680	Newton, Mass.	Circuit Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20		No
681	Loveland, Colo.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	Church St.	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.						
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadian Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
697	Elizabeth, N. J.	Nic. Feich's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
688	Santa Anna, Cal.	Opera House Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
689	Weiser, Ida.						
690	Little Rock, Ark.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
693	Needham, Mass.						
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	No
695	Sterling, Ill.	Palmer's Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	Yes
696	Tampa, Fla.						
698	Newport, Ky.	9th St. and Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80		
701	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	8.50		
702	Grafton, W. Va.	321 Francis St.	1st Sat.	9	7.20		
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
704	Quanah, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00		
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Old Masonic Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.	Entzminer Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Friday	8	7.20	No	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
710	Long Beach, Cal.						
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40 and 7.20	Yes	Yes
712	Covington, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Can.	Bampfield Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
714	Lorain, O.						
715	Des Moines, Ia.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00		
716	Zanesville, O.	C. T. & L. Hall	Friday	8	7.20	4 Mo.	Yes
718	Havre, Mont.	National Bank Bldg.	Tuesday				
719	Freeport, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	Union Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
721	Raleigh, N. C.	Armory Hall	Tuesday	9	6.32	Yes	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	Batteny Bldg.	4th Wed.	9	Sliding Sch'd'le	Yes	No
723	Newark, N. J.	240 Springfield Ave.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Yes
725	Salt Lake City, Utah.						
726	Woonsocket, R. I.	60 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.	1-3 Wed.				
727	Petersburg, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Friday	8–9	5.55		
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
729	Thurber, Tex.						
730	Quebec, Can.						
731	Corsicana, Tex.	116½ W. 6th St.	Friday	8	7.00	No	Vbl.
733	Percy, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	Brick Masons' Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
735	Mansfield, O.	Trades and Labor Council.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
736	Philadelphia, Pa.	764 S. Broad St.	Wed.	8	Unset.	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	Yes
738	Lewistown, Ill.	Smith Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
739	Cincinnati, O.	College Hill	1st Mon.	8	8.00		
740	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Transfer Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	Basement, 1st State Bank.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	Masonic Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.						
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	City Savings Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	224 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	7.50	Yes	Yes
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636-A 4th St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
752	Hackensack, N. J.			8	8.00		
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	Boomer's Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
755	Superior, Wis.	Union Labor Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
759	San Francisco, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.68 and 6.88	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Potter's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20		
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Lussier Hall	Thursday	10	3.00 and 4.50	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	7.20	No	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	Enid Trades Council Hall.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
764	Shreveport, La.						
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Mascoutah House Hall	L. Wed.	8	6.00		
766	San Francisco, Cal.	Progress Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00		
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
768	Forty Fort, Pa.	Stroh's Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
769	Pasadena, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Watsonville	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
773	Braddock, Pa.						
774	Lexington, Mo.						
775	Hoquian, Wash.	Old I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Part
776	Marshall, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.	Bunn Bldg.	Saturday	8	7.00		
780	Astoria, Ore.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.50	Yes	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	126 Nassau St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	No	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Gilbert Hall		8	7.20		
784	North Easton, Mass.	Lake's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
785	Covington, Ky.	Workman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
786	Skawhegan, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		No
787	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Parkway Assembly Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
788	Chicago, Ill.	2431 Roosevelt Rd.	2-4 Tues.				
789	Marisca, Ill.	Bank of Marissa Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.60		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Rickard's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
791	Brooklyn, N. Y.	57 Smith St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.						
793	Kingston, N. Y.						
794	Leominster, Mass.	F. O. E. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
795	St. Louis, Mo.	Moyer's Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	4.50 and 4.95	Yes	Yes
796	Seguin, Tex.	E. Nolte & Sons Bnk. Bldg	Thursday	8	6.00	No	No
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
798	Salem, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	Over G. F. Staymer's Drug Store	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	No	
804	Naugatuck, Conn.						
805	Zeigler, Ill.						
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	Work Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
807	Toluca, Ill.						
808	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Brooklyn Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
810	Wakefield, R. I.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
812	Cairo, Ill.	Over Alex. County National Bank	Thursday	8	7.00		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	Saturday	8	6.72	Yes	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.						
816	Pittsfield, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60	No	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.						
818	Putnam, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	New Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
821	Effingham, Ill.	Union Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	R. S. Todd's Hall	1-3 Mon	Unset		No	No
823	Homing, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	7–9	3.60	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.60	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Lee Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
827	Closter, N. J.						
828	Mento Park, Cal.						
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	709 Pacific Ave	Monday	8	8.00		
830	Oil City, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
831	Arlington, Mass.	Crescent Hall	1-3	8	7.20		
832	Eldorado, Kan.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday				
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Wed.	8	7.60		
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Flannigan's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	Union Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
838	Sunbury, Pa.	Haas Bldg.	Wed.	8	6.40		
839	Brigham City, Utah	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
840	Olney, Ill.	E. Main St.	Friday	8	5.60		
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.						
843	Jenkentown, Pa.	Morristown	1-3 Mon.	8			
844	Los Gatos, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	9.00		
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1st Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
847	Natick, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.		7.20		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	Union Labor Headquarters	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Vbl.
850	Leadville, Colo.	Topic Bldg.	1-2 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
852	Verona, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	10.00		
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	America Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
854	Cincinnati, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	No	No
856	Greenville, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	Murphy Block	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
859	Providence, R. I.	1929 Westminster St.	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
860	Framingham, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Hartwell Block	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40		
862	Wakefield, Mass.						
863	Conneaut, O.	Dorman Block	Monday	8	7.20	No	No
864	St. Augustine, Fla.						
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	4.00	No	No
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
867	Milford, Mass.						
868	Cincinnati, O.	Cheviot Ohio	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	No particular place	1st Mon.	9	6.30	No	No
870	Granville, Ill.	Over Post Office	1st Mon.	8	5.20	No	No
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	16 E Main St., 3rd Floor	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
872	Ottawa, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
873	Alvin, Tex.						
874	Galveston, Tex.						
875	Oakland, Cal.	Union Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.68		
876	Hamilton, Mass.	Jones Block	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
877	Worcester, Mass.	72 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.		6.59		
878	Beverly, Mass.	Manchester Unity Hall	Saturday	8	7.20	Yes	No
879	Elmira, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.20	No	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Congregation Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
881	Massillon, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
882	Columbia, Pa.						
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
885	Woburn, Mass.	Mechanics' Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.20		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
887	Hampton, Va.						
888	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
889	Whitesboro, Tex.						
890	Pittsburgh, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
894	Cobalt, Ont., Can.						
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00		
896	Jackson, Miss.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.85		
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
898	St. Jos. and Benton Harbor, Mich.						
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Wetherell's Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	Vbl.
900	Altoona, Pa.	1321 11th Ave., 3rd Floor.	1-3 Wed.	10	7.50	Yes	No
901	Savanna, Ill.	Cannon Hall	Thursday	8	7.00		
902	Auburn, R. I.	Eden Park Fire Station	1st Tues.	8	6.80		
903	Clay Center, Kan.	Jones Bldg.	Friday	9	5.85	No	No
904	Jacksonville, Ill.						
905	Freeland, Pa.	Geoppert's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Vigilant Fire Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.						
910	Gloucester, Mass.	Yates Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.						
912	Richmond, Ind.	616½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
913	Balboa, C. Z.						
914	Augusta, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	No	Yes
915	Horton, Kan.						
916	Aurora, Ill.	Shabenlain Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
918	Manhattan, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.						
920	Meriden, Conn.	B. T. C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
922	Maysville, Ky.	Cox Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00		
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
924	Manchester, Mass.						
925	Salinas, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00		
926	Beloit, Wis.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.80		
927	Danbury, Conn.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Friendship Fire Co.	1st Fri.	9	6.75		
929	Grinnell, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40		
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	Camel's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
931	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	7.20		
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20		
933	L'Ang Gardien, Can.						
934	Marshall, Mo.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
938	Chinnville, Ky.						
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
940	Sandusky, O.	Kingsbury Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
941	East Orange, N. J.	92½ Main St.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.						
943	Tulsa, Okla.						
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Mon.				
946	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Council	4th Fri.	10	3.00	No	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.						
948	Sioux City, Ia.	310 Commerce Bldg.	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
949	Columbia, S. C.	1516 Main St.	Monday	8	4.80	No	No
950	New York, N. Y.						
951	Brainard, Minn.						
952	Bristol, Conn.	Empire Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
956	Normal, Ill.						
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	Siegel's Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80		
961	Summit, N. J.	Hillary Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
962	Marblehead, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	
963	St. Elmo, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.80	No	No
964	McPherson, Kan.	Over Kern's Dry Goods Store	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Moose Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	Yes	No
966	Sharon, Mass.						
967	Burlington, Colo.	Mason Hall	4th Sat.				
968	Blackford, Ida.	Old Land Office Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
969	Welland, Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	Unset.	Yes	No
970	Riverside, N. J.	Sterber's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
973	Texas City, Tex.						
974	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	7.00		
975	Benton, Ill.						
976	Marion, O.	Painters' Hall	Thursday	10	7.50	Opt.	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.50	No	No
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Part
979	Williamstown, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No

L. U.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00 and 7.50	Yes	No
982	San Juan, P. R.	17 Obreres St., Santurce, P. R.	30th e. mo.	Lockout			
983	Freeport, N Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	No
984	Rockport, Tex.						
985	Gary, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	10.00		
986	McAlester, Okla.	Over Dodge Bros. Co.	Tuesday	8	9.00	No	No
987	Gilmer, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	1st Nat. Bank Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Vbl.
989	Newburyport, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40		
990	Greenville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	5.60	No	No
991	Winchester, Mass.	White's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	On w'g's only
992	Buhl, Idaho						
993	Miami, Fla.	212½ Miami Ave	Friday	8	8.00		
994	Bennington, Vt.	Hawk's Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00		
995	Bradford, Conn.						
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.						
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Block Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	No	No
1001	Gardner, Mass.						
1002	Kearney, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Jas. Stearner's House	2-4 Wed.	8	9.00	No	No
1004	Selma, Cal.	Union Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Evitt's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1006	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1007	Sheffield, Ala.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	6.00	No	No
1008	Collingwood, Ont., Can.						
1009	Aguilar, Colo.						
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	Yes
1011	Provo, Utah						
1012	Masontown, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00 and up	Yes	No
1014	Warren, Pa.	P. H. C. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1015	Saratoga, N. Y.	Town Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
1016	Rome, N. Y.	Labor Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	North and Cedar Sts.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1018	Whitman, Mass.						
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	Assembly Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1020	Portland, Ore.	305 Worcester Bldg.	Monday	8	7.52		
1021	New Bedford, Mass.	153 Union St.	Monday	8	6.80		
1022	Parsons, Kan.		Thursday	8	8.00		
1023	Alliance, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	Yes
1024	Cumberland, Md.	Acorn Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1025	Baxter Springs, Kan.						
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	Mulkin's Block	Saturday	9	6.75		
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.						
1028	Ardmore, Okla.		Thursday	8	8.00		
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Pontiac, Mich.						
1033	Niles, Mich.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Jones Block, Room 7	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	
1036	California, Pa.	McCain's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	Ebersole Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Glee Club Rooms	1-3 Sat.	8	5.00		
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Over Woolworth's 5 and 10c Store	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80 6.24 5.40	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.						
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Union Headquarters Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.						
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1046	Bridgewater, Mass.	Bowman Bldg., Room 6	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	508 Locust St., 3rd Floor	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Begley Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	Brettyman Bldg.	1-3 Sun. M.	8			
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Sat.	8	9.00		
1052	Ypsilanti, Mich.	Clarke's Hall	Wed.	8	6.40	Opt.	No
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	Brisbane Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1054	Addison, N. Y.	Home of Secretary	1-3 Sat.	8	4.80		
1055	Lincoln, Neb.						
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1057	NewYork, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	1-3 Wed.				
1058	Madison, N. J.	Britten Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1059	Athol, Mass.						
1060	Norman, Okla.	Union Hall	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Lodge Room Miller Bldg.	E. o. Wed.	8	6.50	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agrt
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal....	Fithian Bldg.	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1063	Stoughton, Mass.		Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.....		Tuesday	8	6.00		
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	No	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall.....	Tuesday	8	5.60		
1067	Belleville, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1068	Vallejo, Cal.						
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall....	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1070	Chesley, Ont., Can.....	Private Rooms	1st Mon.	9		Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.....						
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.....	Monday	8	9.00		
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.						
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.....	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	119 Warren St.....	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1076	Washington, Ind.						
1077	Owosso, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	9	7.20		
1078	Fredericksberg, Va. ...	Bradford Bldg.	Monday	8	5.20		
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J..	Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich....	202½ Center St.....	1-3 Tues.	9	7.20		
1081	Plainview, Tex.						
1082	San Francisco, Cal.....	112 Valencia St.....	Tuesday	8	9.00	Yes	No
1083	St. Charles, Ill.....						
1084	Bloomsbury, Pa.	Liberty Tire Co. Hall.....	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Trades and Labor Hall....	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1086	N. Little Rock, Ark....	Vogel Hall	Monday	8	6.40		
1087	Port Huron, Mich.....	E. M. B. A. Hall.....	1st Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa. ...	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.....	Wed.	8	7.00		
1090	Utuado, P. R.						
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	Cor. Ridgewood Ave. and Prospect St.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.						
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.....	Pembroke Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.....						
1095	Salina, Kan.	Yeoman Hall	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
1096	Homer, La.	K. of P. Hall.....	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1097	Long View, Tex.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1098	Marshfield, Ore.	Bennett Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	No	No
1099	Downington, Pa.						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.						
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	2345 Cass Ave.....	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1103	Paragould, Ark.						
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8 2–3	6.00	Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	Arches Place Hall.....	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1107	Gloverville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.....	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	Stenmeyer Hall	Monday	8	8.32		
1109	S. San Francisco, Cal..						
1110	East Chicago, Ind.....	Krupa Hall	Friday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1111	Ironton, O.	Cor. 3rd and Chestnut Sts.	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	6.80		
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Public School Bldg.....	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00		
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	Room 30, Liberty Bldg....	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.....	Mechanics' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	Unset.	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00		
1117	Oilton, Okla.	Oilton Plumbing Co. Shop.	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1120	Portland, Ore.						
1121	Richwood, Va.	Moose Hall	Monday	9	7.20	No	No
1122	Bloomfield, N. J.	J. O. W. A. M. Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1123	Biddeford, Me.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40		
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.....	466 Broad St.....	Monday	8	6.80		
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1127	Montreal, Can.	217 St. Catherine St.....	Monday	9–10	40c and 50c hr.	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	Unolds Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Owls' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1131	Waycross, Ga.	Cor. D and Parelles St....	1st Thurs.	8	5.00 to 7.00	No	No
1132	Alpena, Mich.	Bertrand Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	6.40	No	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.....	Whitlock's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y...	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40		
1136	Donora, Pa.						
1137	Pratt, Kan.	Shrack Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.		Monday	8	8.00		
1140	San Pedro, Cal.....	128½ 6th St.....	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1141	Warwick, N. Y.						
1142	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	8.32	Yes	No
1143	La Crosse, Wis.....	Trades and Labor Hall...	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Forester's Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.....						
1146	Green Bay, Wis.....	Empire Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1147	Roseville, Cal.						
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1149	Cocoanut Grove, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1150	Bayamon, P. R.						
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	5.20	No	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1153	Cooksville, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1154	West Chester, Pa.						
1155	Columbus, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	No	Yes
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	177 Capp St.	1-3 Tues.	8	4.00 to 7.00	No	No
1157	Passaic, N. J.	Workingman's Circles Home	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1158	Berkley, Cal.						
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	Damon Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20		
1160	Kendallville, Ind.	Woodman Hall	Friday	10	5.00		
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	No	
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1163	Virden, Ill.						
1164	Brooklyn, N. Y.	949 Willoughby Ave.	Tuesday		9.00		
1165	Sacramento, Cal.						
1166	Fremont, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40		
1167	St. James, N. Y.	Moose Hall	3rd Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1169	Hull, Que., Can.						
1170	Center Morishes, N. Y.						
1171	Marion, Ia.	Memorial Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00		
1172	Billings, Mont.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Central Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1174	Willoughby, O.						
1175	Goose Creek, Tex.						
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1177	Marciline, Mo.	Sutton Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Weis and Rowans Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.32	Yes	No
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.40	No	No
1183	Parsons, Kan.						
1184	Seattle, Wash.						
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics' Hall	Monday	8	6.80		
1186	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Homewood Bank Hall	2-4 Fri.	8			Yes
1187	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	4.50 and 5.00		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennert Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-2 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1191	Detroit, Mich.	632 Livingston St.	Monday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1192	Oglesby, Ill.						
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1195	Ponce, P. R.						
1196	Sacramento, Cal.						
1197	Connersville, Ind.	Mittel Bldg.	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1198	Independence, Kan.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1199	Rice Lake, Wis.	Over Rice Lake Grocery Co.	1-3 Mon.	9	6.30		
1200	North Platte, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.						
1202	Merced, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Mtl.
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1204	Jaconville, Ind.						
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Glen Elk Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Wed.	8–10	6.00 and 7.50	No	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	Iroquois Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Wed.	8	7.20		
1211	Syracuse, N. Y.	476 S. Salina St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1213	St. Anthony, Ida.						
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	7.20		
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.60		
1216	Cookeville, Tenn.	Cookville	Monday	10	4.00 and up	Yes	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1218	Caruthers, Cal.	Chamber of Commerce Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1219	Christopher, Ill.						
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	7.20	Yes	No.
1221	Carmichaels, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	9.00	No	No
1222	Macon, Ga.						
1223	Marysville, Tenn.						
1224	Emporia, Kan.	501 Commercial St.	Monday	8	7.00		
1225	Sanford, Me.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-2 Wed.	9	5.85	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80		
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Moose Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	9	7.20	No	No
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Redmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Pythian Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1232	New Glasgow, N. S., Can.	Barker's Hall	2nd Thurs.	9	6.00		
1233	Newton Falls, O.						
1234	Girard, Ill.	M. W. A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.						
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Burkhart's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1237	Rexburg, Ida.						
1238	Nogales, Ariz.			8	7.00		
1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-2 Fri.	8	6.40		
1240	Lindsay, Ont., Can.						
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Episcopal Club Rooms	Thursday	8	8.00	No	Yes
1242	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	12.00	Yes	Yes
1243	Oneida, N. Y.						
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.						
1245	Franklin, Ky.						
1246	Marinette, Wis.						
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thurs.				
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Norden Soner's Hall	4th Thurs.	8	10.00		
1249	Okemah, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1250	Homestead, Fla.	Tower's Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.50		
1251	New Westminster, Can.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	6.50		
1252	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frediel's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1253	Gladstone, N. J.						
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
1255	Chilicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre	1-3 Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Weed Block	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.						
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Brotherhood Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Vbl.
1259	Muskegon Heights, Mich						
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	210½ E. College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keaver Hall	2-4 Thurs. Tuesday	8	6.00		
1264	Clifton, Ariz.						
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1267	Worden, Ill.	Haverkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Forresters' Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	7.20		
1269	Warren, R. I.	Cor. Market and Barney Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	Monument Natl. Bldg.	Saturday	8	No set scale	Yes	No
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	Robinson Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
1272	Seattle, Wash.	717 1st Ave. (Basement)	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1273	Coraopolis, Pa.						
1274	Plainfield, Ill.	Village Hall	1st Mon.	9	6.30	No	
1275	Clearwater, Fla.						
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Rooms	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1277	Bend, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1278	Omaha, Neb.	Druid Hall	Wed.	8	8.10		
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	Reynold's Arcade	1-3 Fri.	8	Unset.		
1280	Mountain View, Cal.						
1281	Abilene, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1282	Salem, O.						
1283	Preston, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	9	3.60	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	Trades Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40		
1285	Allentown, Pa.	819 Hamilton St.	Thursday	8	5.60		
1286	El Centra, Cal.	Rear San Diego Hotel	Monday	8	8.00		
1287	New Bedford, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1289	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.						
1291	Poteau, Okla.						
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Carpenters' Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	Franklin and Fifth Sts.	2nd Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
1294	Atlanta, Ga.						
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80 and 8.00	No	No
1296	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	339 Geo. St.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1298	Indiana, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1299	Orange, Tex.						
1300	Lehigh, Mont.	School House	Monday	8	8.00		
1302	Nedrow, N. Y.	Church Basement	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.						
1304	Asheville, N. C.	C. L. U. Hall	Saturday	10	No set scale	No	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	42 2nd St.	Wed.	8	Unset.	Yes	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	Monday	8	7.50	Yes	Yes
1307	Evanston, Ill.						
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	Liberty Theatre	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	Monday	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1311	Seattle, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00		
1312	New Orleans, La.	Kohrassan Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	4.05	No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	8.75	No	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
1315	Colfax, Wash.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20	No	No
1316	York, Neb.	Allied Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.30	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1317	Indiana Harbor, Ind...	Auditorium	Monday	8	10.00	Yes	No
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Steffler and West Bldg....	1-3 Tues.	8	7.20		
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Vbl.
1320	St. Johns, N. F.				42½c hr		
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y....						
1323	Midland, Mich.	Fales Bldg.	Tuesday	9	6.75	No	No
1324	East St. Louis, Ill.....	Lehman's Hall	Friday	8	4.80	No	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can..	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.						
1327	Belmai, N. J.	Sherman Hall	Wed.	8	7.50	Yes	Yes
1328	De Land, Fla.						
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich....	Trades and Labor Hall....	Thursday	9	4.95	Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
1332	Minerva, O.	Room 2, City Hall.....	1st. Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
1333	Newkirk, Okla.	Amer. Legion Hall.....	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.....	W. O. W. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1335	Seattle, Wash.	3422½ Fremont Ave.....	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1336	Millville, Fla.						
1337	Douglas, Ariz.						
1338	Jonquieres, Que., Can..						
1339	Morgantown, W. Va....	A. O. U. W. Hall.....	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.....	Room 20, Avery Block....	Tuesday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1341	York, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1342	Sebree, Ky.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1344	Portage, Wis.	Hollenbeck Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	Eyring's Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1346	Witt, Ill.						
1348	Cincinnati, O.						
1349	Lenoir, N. C.						
1350	Holyoke, Mass.	288 High St.....	Friday	9	7.34	Yes	Yes
1351	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenter's Home	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
					3.20		
1352	Herculaneum, Mo.	K. of P. Hall.....	1st Tues.	8	and		
					4.00	No	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	City Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	4.80	No	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind. ...	Over Elston Bank.....	Friday	8	5.80	No	Yes
1356	Decatur, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1357	Clinton, N. Y.	A. O. H. Hall.....	1st Tues.	8	6.40		
1358	Tipton, Ia.						
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Can.						
1361	Westbrook, Me.	Foresters' Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.00		
1362	Chester, Ill.	Hoffman Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.30	No	No
1363	Brownwood, Tex.						
1364	Leominster, Mass.						
1365	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.64		
				8 hrs.			
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	42 min		Yes	Vbl.
1367	Chicago, Ill.	Wicker Park Hall.....	Friday	8	8.80	Yes	Ten.
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J....	Red Men's Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	5.76	In Sum	No
1369	Welutka, Okla.	City Hall Bldg.....	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1370	Bingham, Utah	Smith's Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1371	Rockdale, Tex.	Harris and Copeland Shop	1st Mon.	8	5.00	No	No
1372	East Hampton, Mass...	German Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1373	Flint, Mich.						
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Keough's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1375	Lachine, Can.	159 1st Ave.....	1-3 Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1376	Sturgis, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.25		
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	N. Buffalo Hall.....	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1378	Sheldon, Ia.	Cary's Carpenter Shop....	4th Mon.	9	7.20	No	No
1379	Conway, Ark.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1381	Woodland, Cal.						
1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	Moose Home	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	8	5.60	No	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1385	Bay City, Mich.						
					6.00		
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8–9	and		
					6.75	No	Vbl.
1387	Girardville, Pa.						
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Cor. Wash. and Canal Sts.	Friday	8	5.76		
1390	Saskatoon, Sask., Can .	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.65	Yes	No
1391	Reading, Mass.	Main and Haven Sts.....	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20		
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhode's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1393	Lake George, N. Y.....	Irish's Hall	Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla..	Berryhill Hall	Friday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1395	Fremont, Neb.						
1396	Golden, Colo.	Boy Scout Hall.....	2nd Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y....						
1398	Washington, Ia.						
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Friday	8	9.00	No	No
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.....	Bank of S. M. Bldg.....	Friday	8	8.00		
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Geo. Hoerner's Hall.....	Monday	9	6.75	Yes	Part
1402	Merretton, Ont., Can...	Town Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Kapp's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00		
1405	Red Bank, N. J.....	Davidson Bldg.	Saturday	8	7.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1406	Louisville, Ky.	Caprenters' Headquarters.	2-4 Thurs.	8			
1407	Miami, Fla.	Conservatory of Music....	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1409	Forsyth, Mont.						
1410	Cisco, Tex.						
1411	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple		8	5.76		
1412	Drumright, Okla.						
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Van Orden's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
1416	Montrose, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	9	3.15		
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carll Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.						
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1421	Denver, Colo.						
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	7.00		
1424	Elmhurst, Cal.	Cor. E. 14th St. and 97th Ave.	Thursday	8	9.00		
1425	Wilmington, Del.	Irish-American Hall	Tuesday				
1426	Elyria, O.	I. A. of M. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1427	Lee, Mass.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1428	Titusville, Fla.						
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	6.30	No	No
1430	Tarenton, Pa.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	10.00	Yes	Yes
1431	El Reno, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1433	Fairburg, Neb.	McClocky Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullen's Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Wordmen Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	5.60	Yes	Yes
1437	Portsmouth, Va.	Home of Labor	Tuesday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1438	Warren, O.						
1439	Macdoo, Pa.	Bough Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1440	Deadwood, S. D.	Scott's Bldg.	4th Fri.	8	5.00	No	No
1441	Cannonsburg, Pa.	McNavy Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
1442	Augusta, Ga.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8			
1443	Englewood, N. J.	Rush's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1444	Phoenixville, Pa.						
1445	Topeka, Kan.						
1446	Albany, N. Y.	106 State St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
1447	Vero, Fla.	Seminole Hall	Thursday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	6.50	No	No
1449	Lansing, Mich.	214½ N. Wash. Ave.	Thursday	8	6.00	Yes	No
1450	San Juan, P. R.	A. F. of Labor	15-30 e. m.	8	4.00	No	
1451	Monterey, Cal.	468 Alvarado St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1452	Amesbury, Mass.						
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	180 Newark Ave.	2nd Sat.	8	5.44	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.						
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.	Fedriation Libre	Sunday	9	1.50 and 2.00	No	No
1456	New York, N. Y.	12 St. Marks Place	2nd Mon.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1457	Sidney, Neb.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1458	Tarpon Springs, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	5.40		
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	6.00	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	9.00		
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1464	Monroe, Mich.						
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1466	Midland, Ark.		1st Tues.	8	7.50		
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	7.00	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	Yes	Vbl.
1469	Northfield, Vt.						
1470	Eveleth, Minn.	Monitor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
1471	Camden, Me.						
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Turn Hall	1st Fri.	8	7.00		
1473	Oakland, Cal.	E. 12th St. and Fruitvale Ave.	Thursday	8	9.00		
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00		
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Walker's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1477	Middletown, O.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1478	Arcate, Cal.						
1479	Walpole, Mass.						
1480	Boulder, Colo.						
1481	Colusa, Cal.	Opera House	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1482	Stillwater, Minn.	Eichten's Hall	2-4 Fri.	9½	5.20	Yes	No
1483	Patchoque, N. Y.	Arcanum Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1484	Visalia, Cal.		2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Louis Raule Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
1486	Austin, Minn.	Carpenters' Union Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	Friday	8	6.40		
1488	Newcastle, Ind.						
1489	Burlington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1491	Rogersford, Pa.	Latshaw's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80 and 6.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	9	6.30	No	No
1493	Midvale, N. J.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	Odd Fellows' and Woodmen's Hall	Tuesday	8	6.40	No	No
1495	LaGrange, Ga.	Morgan Bldg.	Wed.	10	3.00 to 5.00	Yes	No
1496	Fresno, Cal.	Union Hall	Wed.	8	7.00 and 8.00	Yes	No
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.						
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtel Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1501	Henderson, Tenn.						
1502	Seaside, Ore.	Band Boys Hall	Thursday	8	7.00		
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	Maxwell's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1505	Berlin, N. H.	Sthaul Block	2-4 Fri.	8	5.50		
1506	Portland, Me.	Robinson Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1507	Drummondville, Can.			9	5.00	Yes	
1508	Antigo, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	9	6.75	No	No
1509	Carthage, N. Y.						
1510	Perth, Ont., Can.						
1511	South Hampton, N. Y.						
1512	Middletown, Conn.	Middletown Central Labor Hall	1st Tues.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1513	Schenectady, N. Y.	Electric Workers' Hall	4th Mon.	8			
1514	Niles, O.	Cor. Main and Mill Sts.	Monday	8	7.36	Yes	Yes
1515	Caldwell, N. J.	Hasler's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1516	Salem, Mass.						
1517	Johnson, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	Tuesday	9	5.85	No	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.60		
1519	Vivian, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	Main and High Sts.	2-4 Thurs.	9		Yes	No
1521	Carbon Hill, Ala.	Balinger Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00		
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. John's Hall	Saturday	9	6.75	No	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.	517 7th St.	Friday	9	5.85	Yes	Yes
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Willaux Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1525	Princeton, Ill.	Mystic Workers' Hall	1st Thurs.	9	6.75		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Paschal Bldg.	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.						
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.						
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	8.80	Yes	No
1530	Martin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80		
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Phoenix Block	Wed.	8	7.20		
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	710½ Comercial Ave.	Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1533	Highbee, Mo.				4.50		
1534	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	to 5.50	Yes	No
1535	New Wilson, Okla.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	9.00	No	Yes
1536	Hamilton, Mont.	Barnett's Harness Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40	No	No
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	Cowgill's Hall	Thursday	8	8.00		
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	1-3 Fri.		7.50		
1539	San Marcos, Tex.	Green's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1540	Delphos, O.						
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1542	Puerta de Tierra, P. R.	Federation of Labor	Wed.	8	4.00		
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.						
1544	St. Johns, N. B., Can.						
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	I. O. Foresters	1 Sat. 3 W.	10	5.00	No	No
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	9	5.40	Yes	No
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8½	5.95	Yes	Part
1548	Worland, Wyo.	School House	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House No. 1	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20		
1550	Braintree, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.		2-4 Tues.	8	6.80		
1553	New Market, N. H.						
1554	Mulberry, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
1555	Beverly, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1556	Jerseyville, Ill.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40		
1558	Montreal, Que., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8		Yes	
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.						
1561	Portland, Me.	Farrington Block	Thursday	8	4.80	Yes	No
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	Unset.	Yes	No
1563	Monessen, Pa.	Croation Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1564	Casper, Wyo.						
1565	Winston-Salem, N. C.						
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve and Hervey Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1568	Minneapolis, Minn.	225 S. 5th St.					
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Rose Bldg.	3rd Fri.	8	6.80		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cypress Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.50	No	No
1573	Tuscola, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	6.80	No	No
1574	Florence, S. C.						
1575	Endicott, N. Y.						
1576	Mechanicville, N. Y.						
1577	Susanville, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1578	Tulore, Cal.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1579	Wareham, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	6.40		
1580	Milford, Conn.	Tibbal's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
1581	Arcadia, Fla.						
1582	Dyersburg, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	9	4.50	No	No
1584	St. Annede Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.	8	5.20	Yes	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	English Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
1586	New Orleans, La.	Woodman Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	7.20		
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	307½ N. Main St.	Wed.	8	7.00		
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	337 Charlotte St.	Monday	8	5.60	No	No
1589	Arecibo, P. R.						
1590	Norris City, Ill.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9			
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1592	Shawano, Wis.	Over Pulcifer Shoe Store.	1st St. 3 M.	10	6.00	No	No
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
1594	Silver Springs, N. Y.						
1595	Conshokocen, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00		
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3024 Olive St.	Saturday	8 hr. 40 m.	6.80	Yes	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	Bremerton Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1599	Albert Lea, Minn.						
1600	Two Rivers, Wis.	Cor. 17th and Monroe Sts.	1-3 Tues.	10–9	6.30 and 7.00	S. Yes S. No	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	141 Benefit St.		8	6.80		
1602	Cincinnati, O.	Warsaw and McPherston Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Fri.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1604	McMeachen, W. Va.	Old School Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1605	Moscow, Ida.	Ostwot Real Estate Office.	1-2 Sat.	8	7.20	No	No
1607	Orilia, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9		No	No
1608	Scotts Bluff, Neb.						
1609	Hibbing, Minn.						
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack Square	Wed.	8	7.20		
1612	Moultrie, Ga.						
1613	Newark, N. J.	New Essex Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1614	Brevard, N. C.	Fraternal Bldg.	Thursday	9	4.50	No	No
1616	Nashua, N. H.	Oddowell Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	7.70		
1619	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.44		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Marak Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1621	Mexia, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1622	Trenton, Ont., Can.						
1623	Pine Plains, N. Y.	Carpenters' Bldg.	2nd Thurs.	8	4.64	No	Yes
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75		
1625	Webster City, Ia.	Yeoman Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	7.87½		
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
1627	Mena, Ark.	Mershon's Shop	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	Eagle Store	Wed.	8	4.00		
1629	Ashtabula, O.	B. of R. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	Union Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1631	Omaha, Neb.	Benson Auditorium	Monday	8	8.10	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.						
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Local Fed of Labor	Thursday	8	2.50		
1634	Big Springs, Tex.						
1635	Kansas, Mo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1636	Whiting, Ind.	Slavish Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	10.00		
1637	La Junta, Colo.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1639	Trenton, Mo.						
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	M. E. Church Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1641	Chatham, Mass.						
1642	Snohomish, Wash.	Rice's Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1643	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	225 S. 5th St.	Wed.	8	6.40		
1645	Hull, Mass.						
1646	Durango, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
1647	Hartshorne, Okla.	Woodman Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
1648	Bisbee, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1649	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Ben Hur Hall	2-4 Mon.	9			
1650	Lexington, Ky.						
1651	Puyallup, Wash.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00		
1652	Hampton, N. H.	Centenial Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1653	Quinton, Okla.						
1654	Bokchito, Ky.						
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	Redmen's Hall	Monday	8	10.00		
1656	Atlanta, Ga.	23½ W. Alabama St.	Friday	8	5.60		
1657	Newport News, Va.	Pythian Castle	1-3 Fri.	8	5.50		
1658	Grove City, Pa.						
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Friday	8	8.00 and 9.00	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.						
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Union Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	100 Front St.	Wed.	8	5.60	3 Mo.	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.						
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Cor. Royal and Prince Sts.	Thursday	8	8.40		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1666	Kingville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Tues.	8	7.00 and 8.00	Yes	Yes
1667	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	8.35	Yes	No
1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	Part
1669	White Bear, Minn.						
1670	Ashland, Pa.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40		
1671	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	1-3 Thurs.	9½	25-35 h.	Yes	No
1672	Hasting, Neb.						
1673	Corry, Pa.						
1674	Brighton, Colo.						
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1676	Caney, Kan.						
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	6.40 and 6.80	3 Mo. in sum.	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1680	Little Rock, Ark.						
1681	S. Norfolk, Va.						
1682	Nampa, Ida.	L. O. O. M. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
1683	Forest City, Pa.						
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	City Hall	1st Thurs.	8	6.00	No	
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	Watkins Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.00	No	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	
1689	W. Berkeley, Cal.						
1690	Evansville, Ind.	Weber's Hall	Friday	9	3.50	Yes	No
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	A. Bisbee's Wood Worker Shop	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
1693	Chicago, Ill.						
1694	Washington, D. C.	Society Temple	Friday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1695	Providence, R. I.	98 Weybosset St.	2-4 Tues.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
1696	Juncos, P. R.						
1697	Rupert, Ida.						
1698	Moncton, N. B., Can.	Provincial Bank Bldg.	Thursday	8	4.80 and 5.60	No	No
1699	Manchester, N. H.	1017 Elm St.	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	No
1700	Wiltons, Conn.	Town Hall	1st Mon.	8	7.00		
1701	New Bramfels, Tex.	New Brounfel State Bank.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.00	No	No
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1705	Florence, Kans.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.	Over Vernon Market	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
1707	Alexandria, Va.	SW C. Prince & Royal Sts.					
1708	White River Valley, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues. 1-3 Mon.	8 8	8.40 7.00	Yes 3 Mo.	No No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	Saturday	8	6.40	No	Yes
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Grethel's Hall	1st Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	No	Yes
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	No	No
1713	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	4.00 to 6.00	Yes	No
1714	Pamaqua, Pa.	Raab's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
1715	Vancouver, Wash.						
1716	Beaumont, Tex.	Labor Temple	Saturday	8	8.00		
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	9	5.85	No	No
1718	Ennis, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
1719	Portsmouth, Va.	Home of Labor	Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1720	Athens, O.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	T. J. Hall's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
1722	Danville, Va.						
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Textile Hall	Friday	9	6.75	Yes	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
1725	Daytona, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1726	E. Quoque, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	Part
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th St. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1728	Weatherford, Tex.	Over First National Bank Bldg.	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1729	St. Johns, Que., Can.	7 St. Jacques St.		10	5.00	Yes	
1730	Neodisha, Kan.	Eson's Hall	Monday	8	6.40	No	No
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1732	Ambridge, Pa.	Cor. Duss and Melrose Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	10.00		
1733	New Bedford, Mass.	Carpenters' D. C. Hall	Friday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1735	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.						
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lalumiere Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	3.85	Yes	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	Woodmen's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75	Yes	No
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
1740	Pineville, Ky.						
1741	Jonesboro, Cal.						
1742	New Haven, Conn.	Labor Lyceum	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Journal Hall	Thursday	8	6.80	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
1746	Tyrone, Pa.						
1747	Marietta, Ga.						

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1748	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Bass Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	4.05 to 4.50	Yes	No
1749	Bremerton, Wash.						
1750	Cleveland, O.						
1751	Sanford, Fla.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	5.20	No	Yes
1753	Lakeport, Ill.	Carler's Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1754	Canton, Mass.						
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.						
1756	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	1388 Broadway	Friday	8	7.00		
1758	Dewey, Okla.	Bartle's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	No	No
1759	Whitehall, Mont.						
1760	Pasagoula, Miss.	Under W. O. W. Hall	Wed.	8	4.00	Yes	No
1761	Goldfield, Nev.	Union Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	8.00	No	No
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1763	Baltimore, Md.	509 E. Baltimore St.	Wed.	8	6.40 and 7.20	Yes	No
1764	Mt. Pulaski, Ill.	McKellar Hall	3rd Wed.	10	6.50	No	No
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00		
1766	Fortoria, O.	Knestle Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	5.60		
1767	Logan, Utah						
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
1769	Gillespie, Ill.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.80	No	Vbl.
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.						
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00		
1773	Douglas, Wyo.	Hoffman Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1774	Taft, Cal.	Carpenters' Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	No	No
1775	Shaw Falls, Que., Can.	Bauchemin Hall	1st Thurs.	9–10	45c 47½c & 50c hr.	No	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20		
1777	Gastonia, N. C.	137 Main St.	Wed.	10	4.00 to 5.00	Yes	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1780	Fairbury, Ill.						
1781	Oakland, Me.	Grange Hall	4th Thurs.	8	4.80	No	No
1782	Newark, N. J.						
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	9.00		
1784	Chicago, Ill.	Fleiner's Hall	Wed.	8	8.80		
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Fire House No. 1	1-2 Thurs.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	Hacha's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.80		
1787	Taunton, Mass.	St. Cleau's Baptist Hall	Friday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1788	Mt. Pleasant, Tex.						
1789	Duncan, Okla.						
1790	Baltimore, Md.	Brith-Shalam Hall	Monday	8	5.76	Yes	No
1791	Altus, Okla.	Woodman Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.	44 Des Forges St.	Tuesday	9	4.95	No	No
1794	Burlington, Vt.						
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. O. T. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.88	Yes	No
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Friday		Unset.		
1797	Glenrock, Wyo.						
1798	Springfield, Tenn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	9	4.50		No
1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
1800	Albion, N. Y.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Cor. Square and N. Broadway, Band Room	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	Tem.
1803	Charlotte, N. C.	Red Men's Hall	Saturday	9 hrs. 50 m.	Aver'g about 5.50	Yes	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	Moose Hall	Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
1805	Detroit, Mich.	1042 Cass Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1806	Bowling Green, O.						
1807	Greybull, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	8.00		
1808	Wood River, Ill.	Moose Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1809	Northfield, Minn.						
1810	Creston, Ia.						
1811	Monroe, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1812	Liberal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.						
1815	Greenville, S. C.	109 E. Wash. St.	Saturday	9		Yes	No
1816	Durant, Okla.	Cor. 3rd & Evergreen Sts.	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.						
1818	Institute, W. Va.						
1819	Elmo, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8–9	5.20 and 6.00	Yes	No
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Libre	Thursday	8	2.75 and 3.00	No	No
1823	Tifton, Ga.	Mason Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	5.40		
1824	Ft. Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1825	Vinita, Okla.						
1826	Batavia, Ill.						
1827	Madill, Okla.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
1828	Bristow, Okla.						
1829	Ravenna, O.	N. Chestnut St.	1-3 Tues.	8	6.40	No	Yes
1830	Electra, Tex.						
1831	Boonton, N. J.						
1832	Escanaba, Mich.						
1834	Detroit, Mich.	Harper St., Cor. Jos. Campan	Friday	8	6.40		
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	324½ E. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	No	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	N. M. W. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.						
1838	St. Helens, Ore.						
1839	E. Providence, R. I.						
1840	Medford, Ore.	Smith's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75		
1842	Scituate, Mass.						
1843	Gooding, Ida.						
1844	Lebanon, Tenn.	M. W. of A. Hall	Monday	10	5.00		
1845	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Lake Road No. 26	1-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	Yes	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	544 Camp St.	Monday	8	7.04		
1847	Monteroy, Tenn.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Fri.	10	6.50		
1849	Hope, Ark.	Carigan Bldg.	Friday	8	6.00		
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Review Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	Vbl.
1851	Royalton, Ill.	Litheranian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00	No	No
1852	Laurel, Miss.	Labor Temple	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Tamaqua	1st Wed.	8	6.40		
1854	Strawn, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Monday	8	6.40		
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbian Engine House	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1858	Columbiana, O.						
1859	Waterloo, Ia.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	5.40	No	No
1861	Burley, Ida.	Lyons and Johnson Carpenter Shop	Wed.	8	7.00		
1862	Cedar Falls, Ia.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	Anthony Midtrater Paint Shop	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.50		
1864	Kansas City, Mo.	Labor Temple	4th Fri.	8	5.80		
1865	Belleville, Tex.	Parsentie Hall	1st Wed.	8	6.00		
1866	Hartford, Ark.	President's House	2-4 Fri.	8	7.00		
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Trades Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	7.20		
1868	St. Paul, Minn.	Trades Union Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8–9¾ or 9 Aver.		Yes	with one
1869	Manteca, Cal.						
1870	New York, N. Y.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.						
1872	Hanover, Pa.	Buchen Bldg.	Monday	10	5.00	Yes	Yes
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	121 E. Main St.	Wed.	8	4.80	Yes	No
1874	Clinton (Custer Co.), Okla.						
1875	Miami, Okla.	Babcock Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1876	Millerton, N. Y.						
1877	Pawtucket, R. I.						
1878	Mendham, N. J.						
1879	Camden, N. J.	515 Linden St.	Wed.	8	5.92 to 9.00	Yes	No
1880	Carthage, Me.	N. W. Cor. 4th and Howard Sts.	Monday	8	6.40	Yes	No
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	288 High St.	Friday	8 hrs. 40 m.	Sliding scale Aver'ge 5.00	Yes	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Damon Hall	Tuesday	8	4.00	Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	9	7.20	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.00		
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	A. O. U. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	Redman Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	6.30		
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	Zinat's Hall	1st Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	
1890	Carmel, Cal.	O. Gould's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1891	Brenham, Tex.						
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	5.20	No	Yes
1893	Savannah, Ga.	W. Broad and Givinnet St.	1-3 Mon.	8	Vary		
1894	Junction City, Kan.						
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Stelle Bldg.	1-3 Sat.	8	3.80		
1896	Lawrence, Mass.	Mule Spinner's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8 hrs. 40 m.	5.46 1-2	Yes	No
1897	Toledo, O.						
1898	Girard, Kan.	Union Hall	Monday	8	8.00		No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1900	Penns Grove, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		
1901	Weir, Kan.						
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.32	Yes	Yes
1903	Sikestown, Mo.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1904	Norfolk, Va.						
1905	Kincaid, Ill.	Village Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
1906	Chelyan, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	8.00		
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	6.60	No	Yes
1908	Baltimore, Md.	Nazarite	Tuesday	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
1909	Albion, Mich.	Trades Council Hall	Tuesday	9	6.30	No	No
1910	Cloquet, Minn.						
1911	Fulton, Mo.						
1912	Sterling, Colo.	Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
1914	Stratford, Conn.	Insurance Bldg.	1st Sun.	8	4.70 and 6.16	No	Yes
1915	Parrish, Ala.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-2 Sat.	8	5.00		
1916	Palatka, Fla.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	4.80		
1917	Sour Lake, Tex.						
1918	Thomasville, Ga.						
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	K. O. T. M. Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	C. L. C. Hall	Wed.	8	6.80	No	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	Wed.	8	8.80	Yes	Yes
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	923 Commerce St.	Saturday	8	7.00		
1924	Pasco, Wash.	Central Labor Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	7.20		
1925	Columbia, Mo.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Lapman Hall	Friday	8	7.00		
1927	Atlanta, Ga.						
1928	Bowling Green, Mo.	No. 19 2nd Floor, East Side of Square	1-3 Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
1929	Cleveland, O.	Cor. W. 14th and Central Sts.	Saturday	8	7.28	Yes	Yes
1930	Portsmouth, R. I.	Eureka Hall	1st Fri.	8	Unset.		
1931	Perry, Fla.						
1932	Windsor Locks, Conn.						
1933	Greenport, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	5.60	No	No
1934	Terrell, Tex.						
1935	Denning, N. M.	Mimbre's Valley Lumber Co. Office	Saturday	8	7.00	No	No
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8	9.00	Yes	No
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1939	Calexico, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	8.00	No	No
1940	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	9	4.95		
1941	Gurabo, P. R.						
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	Over Kenney's Coffee Store	Tuesday				
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	No	No
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	R. M. Burns Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	8.00	Yes	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
1947	Thomasville, Ga.						
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80		
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
1950	Evanston, Wyo.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
1951	Cambria, Ill.						
1952	Carmi, Ill.	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	9	6.75	No	Yes
1953	Portland, Me.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00	Yes	No
1954	Hammonton, N. J.						
1955	Stuergeon Bay, Wis.	Maeller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8			
1956	Petersboro, N. H.						
1957	Rocky Ford, Colo.						
1958	Minden, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	7.20	No	No
1959	Florence, Ala.	Seminary and Tenn. St.	Monday	8	7.00		
1960	Algiers, La.	Pythian Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	6.40	Yes	No
1961	Lovell, Wyo.	Amer. Legion Hall	Friday	8	8.00		—
1962	Oelwein, Ia.						
1863	Livermore Falls, Me.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	Unset.	No	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1965	Lander, Wyo.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	8.00	No	No
1966	Algiers, La.						
1967	Santurce, P. R.	14 Culto St.	Thursday	8	4.00	No	No
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
1969	Grimsby, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	Alt. Tues.	9	6.85	Yes	No
1970	Aberdeen, S. D.						
1971	Lynn, Mass.						
1972	Jacksonville, Fla.						
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	
1974	Marine City, Mich.	Arbiter Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.30	Yes	No
1975	Graham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00	No	No
1976	Albany, Ga.						
1977	Rome, Ga.	Union Labor Hall	Tuesday	9–10	$4 up 6.48	No	Yes
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	Friday	8	and 7.20	Yes	Yes
1979	Columbus, S. C.						
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
1981	Elkville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.00		
1982	Portsmouth, N. H.						
1983	Defiance, O.						
1984	Magna, Utah	Woodman Hall	Friday				
1985	Jersey City, N. J.						
1987	St. Charles, Mo.						
1988	Lamar, Colo.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
1989	Lynn, Mass.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can...	C. M. B. A. Hall.....	2-4 Mon.	9	4.50	Yes	No
1991	El Paso, Ill.....	City Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
1992	Dickenson, N. D.....	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	Yes
1993	Picher, Okla.	Picher Planing Mill.....	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
1994	New Ulm, Minn.....	Farmers' Calamery Hall..	1st Sat.	9	5.85		
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	Tuesday				
1996	Madisonville, La.	U. F. B. A. Hall.....	L. Thurs.	8	4.80		
1997	Madisonville, La.	Sons of Labor Hall.....	1-4 Mon.	8	4.80	No	No
1998	Wolf Point, Mont.....	Presbyterian Church	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
1999	Fredericktown, Mo. ...	Sonderman Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	4.80		
2000	Willits, Cal.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	7.00		
2001	Albany, Ala.	Carmen's Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
2002	Beatrice, Neb.						
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Bldg.....	Wed.	9			
2004	Greenwood, S. C.....	Woodman Hall	Tuesday	10	4.00	Yes	No
2005	Nowata, Okla.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	7.00		
2006	Columbia, S. C.....						
2007	The Dalles, Ore.....						
2008	Ponca City, Okla.....	309½ E. Grand St.....	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
2009	Biloxi, Miss.						
2010	Monroe, N. C.....						
2011	San Diego, Cal.....	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
2012	Midland, Ont., Can....	Duncan Block	1-3 Wed.	9½	4.50	No	
2013	Hanover, Ont., Can....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	10	3.00 to 4.50	Yes	No
2014	Ranger, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	9.00	No	No
2015	Floydada, Tex.	Floydada Lumber Co. Off..	Friday	8	7.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	107 E. Main St.....	Thursday	8	8.00	No	No
2017	Storm Lake, Ia.....						
2018	Broken Bow, Okla.....						
2019	Chandler, Okla.	Cor. 12th and Manvil Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	8.00		
2020	Laredo, Tex.						
2021	Ashland, O.						
2022	Lowell, Mass.						
2024	Lusk, Wyo.	Community Hall	Wed.	8	8.00		
2025	Gretna, La.						
2026	Beaumont, Tex.						
2027	Fulton, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall.....	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85		
2028	Grand Forks, N. .D....	Union Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
2029	Lodi, Cal.	Hill's Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	
2030	Winston-Salem, N. C...						
2031	Thetford Mines, Que., Can.						
2032	Heavener, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	Wed.	8	6.00		
2033	Ville-Lauzon, Que., Can.						
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	Yes
2035	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Labor Lyceum	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.....	Yeoman Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.00	No	No
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.						
2038	Bloomington, Ind.	Union Hall	Monday	9	4.68	Yes	Yes
2039	Noank, Conn.	O. U. A. M. Hall.....	1-3 Mon.	8	6.40		
2040	Hudson Co., N. J.....						
2041	Manistique, Mich.						
2042	Ladysmith, Wis.						
2043	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9	3.60 to 7.20	Yes	No
2044	Cherokee, Ia.	Serle's Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	10	8.50	No	
2045	Hillsdale, Mich.						
2046	Bay Point, Cal.....	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	9.00	Yes	No
2047	West New York, N. J..	Dewey Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.16 and 5.38	No	No
2048	Niagara on the Lake, Ont., Can.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Masonic Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	6.00	No	No
2050	Elizabeth City, N. C...	Mathew St., near Martin St.	4th Wed.	8		No	
2052	Houston, Tex.	B. of R. C. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
2053	Brush, Colo.						
2054	Cle. Elum, Wash.....	Independent Hall of Cle Elum and Miners' Hall of Proslyn	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.50	No	No
2055	Monticello, Ill.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	Thursday	8	8.00		
2057	Kirksville, Mo.						
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	9	5.40	No	No
2059	Bismarch, N. D.....	I. O. O. F. Hall.....	2-4 Wed.	9	8.10	No	No
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly Hall....	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Yes
2061	Sangertoes, N. Y.....	Odd Fellows' Hall.....	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00	No	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall.....	1-3 Fri.	9	3.50 to 6.50		
2063	Fergus Falls, Minn....	Smith's Hall	1-3 Fri.	10	6.00		
2064	Manchester, N. H.....	Battery Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8			
2066	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St....	Friday	8	9.00		
2067	Richmond, Ind.						
2068	Keene, N. H.....	K. of P. Hall.....	2-4 Tues.		6.30		
2069	Platteville, Wis.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2070	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	2-4 Fri.	8 :38	6.91	Yes	Part
2071	Searcy, Ark.						
2072	Clinton, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	3.50		
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	1st Ave. and Mineral St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.80	Yes	No
2074	Vermillion, O.						
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.						
2076	Willows, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	Brigg's Hall	2-4 Thurs.	U'set.			No
2078	Rocky Mountain, N. C.						
2079	Fayetteville, N. C.	Sedberry Bldg.	Monday	10	6.00	Yes	No
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	6.75		
2081	Morgan City, La.	700 Front St.	1-3 Sat.	8	5.44	No	No
2082	Brandon, Man., Can.	Commercial Block	1-3 Sat.	9	8.10	Yes	No
2083	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	6.40		
2084	Columbus, O.	34½ E. Rich St.	1-3 Tues.	9	4.50 to 6.30	Yes	No
2085	Exetes, N. H.	Polish Hall		8	6.40	Yes	No
2086	Franklin, Ind.	Moose Lodge Room	1-3 Fri.	9			
2087	Belton, Tex.						
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.						
2089	Hickman, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.		Sliding scale		
2090	New York, N. Y.	National Hall	Thursday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2091	Humboldt, Tenn.	13 Ave. North	1-3 Mon.	10	5.00	Yes	No
2092	Cresson, Pa.						
2093	Mandon, N. D.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	7.65	No	No
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	Biddle Hall	Tuesday	8	10.00		
2095	Walters, Okla.	Court House	Wed.	8	8.00		
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.						
2097	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	4th Fri.	10	5.00		
2098	Montreal, Que., Can.						
2099	Philipsburg, Mont.	Redmen's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	6.00		
2100	Village of Amityville, N. Y.						
2101	Statesville, N. C.						
2102	Rising Star, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	10.00		
2103	Chicago, Ill.	Prudential Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	2.50 to 6.30		
2104	Guayama, P. R.	16 Ashford St.	Wed.	8	4.00	No	No
2105	Elberton, Ga.						
2106	Saginaw, Mich.	Granville Hall	1st Fri.	8	5.44		
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.						
2109	Alto, Tex.						
2110	Everett, Wash.						
2111	Aransas Pass, Tex.						
2112	Navasoto, Tex.						
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Hall	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2115	Eldon, Mo.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	6.75	No	No
2116	De Leon, Tex.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Under State Bank	2-4 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	No
2118	Temiskoming, Que., Can		Tuesday	8	5.20	Yes	No
2119	St. Louis, Mo.						
2120	Chicago, Ill.	McDonald Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.60 3.84 3.72	No	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.						
2123	Cardwell, Mo.	Room 6, Miller Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.85	No	No
2124	Dawson Springs, Ky.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	7.00		
2126	Norwalk, O.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.						
2128	Sullivan, Ill.	Redman Hall	Friday	8	6.00		
2129	Panama, C. Z.						
2131	Oklahoma City, Okla.	220½ N. Robinson St.	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
2133	Ogunquit, Me.						
2134	Mesa, Ariz.	Bush Lumber Office	Thursday	8	8.00		
2135	Cheppewa Falls, Wis.						
2136	Washington, O.	F. O. E. Hall	Wed.	8	5.60	No	Part
2137	St. Agatha, Que., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	5.85	No	No
2138	Renfrew, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	9	5.85		
2139	Peshtigo, Wis.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75	No	No
2140	Columbia, Tenn.						
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	4.80	Yes	Yes
2142	Wynona, Okla.						
2143	Glendale, Ariz.						
2145	Gorman, Tex.						
2146	Charlotte, N. C.	Labor Temple	Monday	8½	5.52½	Yes	No
2147	Beggs, Okla.	Kendrick & Easton Lumber Yard	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2148	Cheboygan, Mich.						
2149	Meadford, Ont., Can.						
2150	Paxton, Ill.						
2151	Sarnia, Ont., Can.						
2153	Suffolk, Va.	133 Washington St.	Thursday	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
2154	Cushing, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2155	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Saengerbund Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	5.76	Yes	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	E. o. Wed.	8	7.20	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2158	Leechburg and Vic., Pa.						
2159	Hattisburg, Miss.						
2160	Dartmouth and Vic., N. S., Can.						
2161	Athens, N. Y.						
2162	Jerome, Ida.	LaPetite Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.50	No	No
2163	Johnstown, Colo.	Yeoman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2164	Kansas City, Mo.						
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92-A Leverell St., Boston, Mass.	1st Thurs.	8	5.84		
2166	Westfield, N. Y.						
2167	Aylmer, Que., Can.						
2169	San Antonio, Tex.	Trades Council Hall	2nd Thurs.	8	6.00		
2170	Cado, Tex.						
2171	Norfolk, Va.	4307 Myers Ave.	Tuesday	8	6.40		
2172	East Point, Ga.						
2173	Bridgehampton, N. Y.						
2174	Greenville, S. C.	Samaritan Hall	Saturday	9	5.00	No	No
2175	Charleston, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	10	7.50	No	No
2176	Harlan, Ky.						
2177	Harriman, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	5.40		
2178	Amite, La.						
2180	Paoli, Ind.	M. W. A. and Redmen's Hall	Friday	8	5.20		
2181	Corwallis, Ore.						
2182	Delta, Colo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can						
2184	Woodstock, Ont., Can.	A. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10	3.00 to 5.00	Yes	No
2185	Lynn Haven, Fla.						
2186	Rock Island, Ill.						
2187	Bristol, Tenn.	Over Eagle Theatre	Monday	10	5.00	Yes	No
2188	Osterville, Mass.	Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.44	Yes	Vbl.
2189	St. Thierere, Que., Can.						
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Second Floor, Planters' State Bank	Monday	8	6.80	No	No
2191	Las Animas, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2192	Bemidji, Minn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20	No	No
2193	New London, Conn.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40		
2196	Sumter, S. C.	Levan's Mall	2-4 Tues.	Unsettled			No
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.						
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House	1-2 Tues.	10	7.50	Yes	No
2199	Newport News, Va.						
2200	Chicago, Ill.						
2201	Mount Dennis, Ont., Can.	Marshall's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2202	Price, Utah	No regular place	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	Yes
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2204	La Tuque, Que., Can.						
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	S S. Mission St.	Monday	8	7.00	No	No
2206	High Point, N. C.	Topyy Council Hall	Friday	10	4.00		
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	Musicians' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00		
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
2209	Oshawa, Ont., Can.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65	Yes	No
2210	Merrill, Wis.	Brown's Hall	Tuesday	9	6.30	Yes	No
2211	Wynnewood, Okla.						
2212	St. Albans, Vt.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	Yes
2213	Kingsbury, Cal.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.50		
2214	Boston, Mass.						
2215	Crestline, O.						
2216	Orangeburg, S. C.	Phoenix Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	6.00		
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	5.60		
2218	Portland, Ore.	305 Worcester Bldg.	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.70		
2219	Allentown, Pa.	533 Hamilton St.	Thursday	9	3.60 and less	Yes	No
2220	Somerset, Ky.	Labor Hall	Friday	9	6.30	No	No
2221	Troy, O.						
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.						
2224	Rector, Ark.						
2225	South Bend, Ind.						
2226	Etawah, Tenn.	Griffin Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	6.30	No	No
2227	Villa Grove, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	7.65	No	Yes
2229	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Main and Market Sts.	1-3 Thurs.	9–9½	40–60		
2230	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.						
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	8.00	No	No
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wed.	9	6.03	No	No
2233	Casa Grande, Ariz.						
2234	Chatham, Ont., Can.						
2235	High Point, N. C.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	Thursday	9	5.40	Yes	No
2236	New York, N. Y.	Gannon's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2237	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	9.00		
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	Linn Bldg.	Monday	8	7.00		
2239	Port Clinton, O.	American Beneficial Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.40	No	No
2240	Oakdale, Cal.						
2242	Ronhonkoma, N. Y.	Corum L. I.	Thursday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2243	Paris, Ky.	Varden's Hall	Thursday	9	5.40	No	No
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.80	No	No

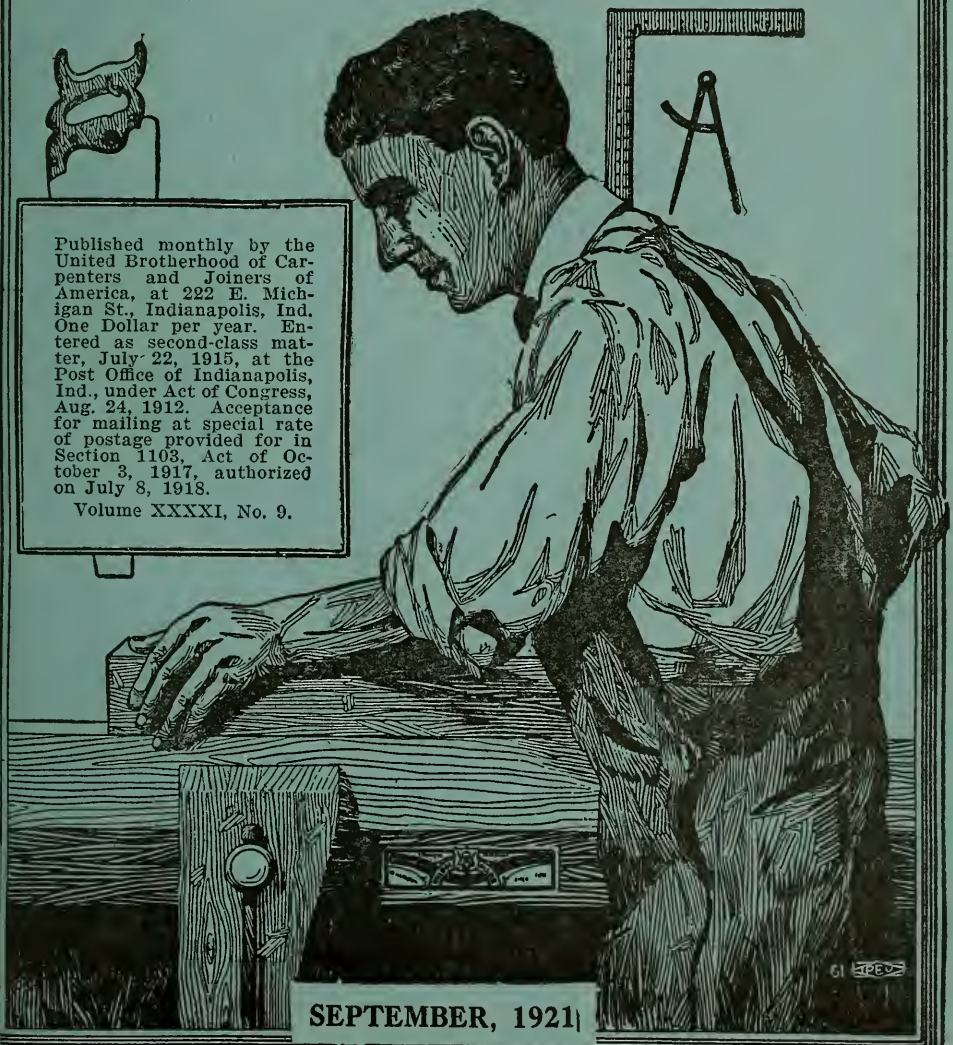
L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2246	Mo. Valley, Iowa	Yeoman Hall	1st Thurs.	10	7.50	No	No
2247	Beckler, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	7.20 and 4.00	No	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.80	Yes	No
2249	McComb, Miss.	Mogan Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	6.00	No	Yes
2250	Bigheart, Okla.	Theatre Bldg.	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	8-10	75-85	No	No
2252	Fairbault, Minn.						
2253	Wilson, N. C.						
2254	Cape Magdeleine, Que., Can.						
2255	Illmo, Mo.	Miller Hall	1-3 Sat.	9	5.40		
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.	Ball and Ferrie Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8	7.00		
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evan's Hall	Friday	10	1.50 to 4.00	Yes	No
2259	Richmond, Va.	1111 Hull St.	Monday	10	5.50	Yes	No
2260	Tuscaloosa, Ala.						
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	Langford	Monday	8	5.60		
2262	Mt. Airy, N. C.						
2263	Wellsboro, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	No	No
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00		
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	Waddell Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	7.50	No	
2266	Caruthersville, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wed.	9	5.40		
2267	Salisbury, Md.						
2268	Gadsden, Ala.						
2269	Thomasville, N. C.						
2270	Hammond, La.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.40 to 5.85	No	
2271	Huntsville, Ala.	Stouky Bldg.		9	6.75		
2272	Holdenville, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	6.00	No	No
2273	Winchester, Ky.	55 N. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	10	6.00	No	No
2275	Fond du Lac, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	10	4.00	Yes	No
2276	Wilson, N. C.						
2277	Gallup, N. M.	Community Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	Nelm's Hall	Friday	9	5.40	No	No
2279	Hudson, Que., Can.						
2281	Watertown, Wis.	Kopp's Hall					
2282	Martin, Tenn.						
2283	New Orleans, La.						
2284	Henderson, Ky.						
2285	Florence, S. C.						
2286	Hickory, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	9	4.50		
2287	Hickory, N. C.						
2288	Williamson, W. Va.	City Hall	Monday	9	8.10		
2289	Chicago, Ill.	Machinists' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8		Yes	Yes
2290	Rome, Ga.						
2291	Wagoner, Okla.						
2292	Haynesville, La.						
2293	Wellington, Kan.						
2294	Eugene, Ore.		Friday				
2295	Davis, W. Va.						
2296	Owasso, Mich.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	5.00	Yes	No
2297	Dodge City, Kan.	Moose Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2298	Malden, Mo.						
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.						
2301	Yuma, Ariz.						
2302	Fairfax, Okla.	Bolton Carpenter Shop	Tuesday	8	7.00	No	No
2303	Earlington, Ky.						
2304	Charleston, S. C.						
2305	Columbus, Ind.						
2306	Concord, N. C.	Ritze's Hall	1-3 Sat.	10	3.50 to 4.00	Yes	No
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.						
2308	Beebe, Ark.						
2309	Beebe, Ark.	Woodmen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	5.00		
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	Owl Hall	Tuesday	8	5.40		
2311	Portland, Me.	Moose Hall	4th Wed.	9		Yes	Yes
2312	Shelbyville, Ky.	O. O. O. Building	Thursday	9	5.85	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.						
2314	Saltville, Va.						
2315	Kiel, Wis.						
2316	Valdosta, Ga.	Jackson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	6.00		
2318	Paris, Tenn.	Bricklayers' Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	6.75		
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Labor Temple	Friday	8:40	3.20 to 8.00	Yes	No
2320	Mound City, Ill.	Blum's Hall	Monday	8	6.00		
2321	Dublin, Tex.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	7.00	No	No
2323	Catano, P. R.						
2324	Voldasta, Ga.	Ashley St.	Wed.	9	6.75	No	No
2325	Willman, Minn.	New Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thurs.	9	7.20 and 6.30		
2327	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa and Cristobal Sts.	1-3 Fri.	8	8.64		
2328	Winner, S. D.		1-3 Tues.	9	7.65		
2329	Spencer, Ind.	S. Market St.	1-3 Fri.	9	5.85	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2330	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Tuesday				
2331	Hugo, Okla.	Spring Bldg.	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
2332	Prince Rupert, B. C., Can.						
2333	Howell, Mich.						
2334	Valdosta, Ga.	119½ N. Ashley St.	Wed.	9	4.50 to 6.75		
2335	Benton, Ark.						
2338	Gloucester, Mass.	Fish Workers' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	4.72	Yes	Yes
2340	Bradentown, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8–9	75c hr.		
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	8.00		
2344	Lexington, Tenn.						
2345	Jasper, Ind.	Above Post Office	Wed.	9	2.70 to 3.60	Yes	No
2346	Kimball, Neb.						
2347	Bartow, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	9	7.85		
2349	Beauharnais, P. Q., Can						
2350	Baltimore, Md.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	Var.	Yes	No
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9–10	$2 to $4 and $5 to $6	Yes	No
2352	Eagle Grove, Ia.	Kenefick Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	7.20		
2353	Silverton, Ore.	Johnson Bldg.	1st Mon.	8	6.00	No	Vbl.
2354	Shawnee and Lost Springs, Wyo.						
2355	Orangeburg, S. C.	18 Wyles St.	2-4 Mon.	9	4.00		
2356	Statesville, N. C.						
2357	St. Clair, Mich.	3rd Floor Over Post Office	1-3 Fri.	8	Unset.		
2358	Perry, Ia.	Nash Block	1-3 Fri.	9	7.20		
2359	Stamford, Conn.						
2360	Milltown, N. B., Can.						
2361	Frederick, Md.	2 E. Church St.	Monday	9	4.95	No	Yes
2362	Dunmore, Pa.						
2363	Appleton, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8–9	50c-65c	Most.	No
2365	Winnfield, La.						
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	5.85	No	No
2367	Hopewell, Va.	No regular place	No reg. m'ti'g	10	4.00 to 6.00	Yes	No
2368	Kincardine, Ont., Can.						
2370	Milton, W. Va.	Town Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	6.00	No	No
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Jefferson Bldg.	Thursday	9	6.75		
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2373	Ann Arbor, Mich.						
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	Biddelle Labor Temple	Friday.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2376	Greenville, Miss.						
2377	Cairo, Ill.	Pete Day Hall	2-4 Wed.	10	4.75		
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Rooms I. O. O. F. No. 98.	1-3 Thurs.	8	6.00		
2379	Rock Hill, S. C.						
2380	Union City, Tenn.						
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Redmen's Hall	Thursday	8	7.20	No	No
2383	Wilmington, N. C.	Giblen Hall	Tuesday	8	5.60		
2384	Flat River, Mo.		Saturday	8			
2385	Arroyo, P. R.						
2386	Kenova, W. Va.	City Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2387	Savannah, Ga.						
2388	Milton, Ore.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
2389	Campbellton, N. B., Can						
2390	London, Ont., Can.						
2391	Moore Haven, Fla.						
2392	Ft. Morgan, Colo.						
2393	Chaffee, Mo.						
2394	Demopolis, Ala.						
2395	Lebanon, Ind.						
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Sat.	8	7.00		
2397	Rio Piedras, P. R.	3 Roble St.	Tuesday	8	2.50 to 3.00		
2398	Jamestown, N. D.						
2399	Laurel, Mont.	Block North of Post Office.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.						
2402	Pipestone, Minn.						
2403	Butte, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	5.50		
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
2405	Caguas, P. R.						
2406	Crookston, Minn.	Basement under Morotte's Bakery	2-3 Wed.	10	7.50 and 8.00	No	No
2407	Albany, Ga.						
2408	Xenia, O.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	5.20	Yes	No
2409	Galveston, Tex.						
2411	Elkins, W. Va.	Dardon Hall	Thursday	9	7.87½	No	No
2412	Cristobal, C. Z.						
2413	Attica, Ind.						
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	6.50	Yes	Yes
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	7.20		
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2418	N. St. Paul, Minn.	Old Singer Hall	1-3 Thurs.	10			
2419	Astoria, Ore.	425½ Bond St.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2420	Paola, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Mon.	10	6.50	No	No
2421	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	510 Oak St.	1st Wed.	10	6.00	No	No
2422	Clintonville, Wis.						
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.						
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	Boiler Makers' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.00	Yes	No
2425	Glendire, Mont.	Manual Training Bldg.	1st Mon.	9	7.66	No	No
2426	Tacoma, Wash.						
2427	White Sulphur, W. Va.	High School Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	9	6.00		
2428	Portland, Ind.	Suchland Soft Drink Parlor	Tuesday	10	No set scale	Yes with some	No
2429	Somersworth, N. H.	Foresters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	4.72 and 5.40	Yes	No
2430	Palatka, Fla.	N. 9th St.	Tuesday	8	4.00 to 4.80	No	No
2431	Chico, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2432	Houston, Tex.	Houston Labor and Trade Council Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	8.00	No	Yes
2433	Galveston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-2 Thurs.	8	7.00		
2434	Valley City, N. D.	421 Main St.	2-4 Fri.	10	8.50	No	No
2435	Hoosick Falls, N. Y.						
2436	New Orleans, La.						
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Cor. 5th and Fulton Sts.	1-3 Wed.	9	7.20	Yes	No
2439	Huron, S. D.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	10	9.00		
2440	Bushnell, Ill.						
2441	Juana Diaz, P. R.			8-9	30-35 h.		
2442	Faribault, Minn.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	6.30		
2444	Crowley, La.	Woodmen's Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	Vbl.
2446	Athens, Ga.						
2447	Iron Mountain, Mich.	Robbin's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	6.00	No	No
2448	Clinton, Ind.						
2449	Watertown, S. D.	Liska's Hall	2-4 Tues.	10	7.00	No	No
2450	Sanger, Cal.						
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	B. of R. T. Hall	Wed.	8	6.00		
2452	Bentonville, Ark.						
2453	Bertheirville, Que., Can.						
2456	Indian Head, Md.						
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.						
2460	Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.						
2461	Wimsboro, S. C.						
2463	Ventura, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2464	Stanley, Wis						
2465	Grandfield, Okla.						
2466	Pembrok, Ont., Can.	No particular place	1st Fri.	10	3.50 to 6.50	No	No
2467	Chrisholm, Minn.	Sartori Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		No
2470	Robstown, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	6.00	No	No
2471	Nashua, N. H.	O'Donnell Hall	2nd Sun.	8	5.68		
2472	Griffin, Ga.						
2473	Jasper, Ala.	City Court Room	2-4 Mon.	9	5.85	No	No
2474	Lake Worth, Fla.	Liberty Theatre Bldg.	Tuesday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2475	Winnett, Mont.						
2476	Clay, Ky.						
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	Hart's Hall	Tuesday	8	8.00		No
2479	Rochester, N. Y.	Mill and Corinthian Sts.	4th Thurs.	9:5	about 4.50	Yes	No
2480	Thief River Falls, Minn.						
2481	El Paso, Tex.						
2482	S. Pittsburg, Tenn.						
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	7.20	No	No
2485	Augusta, Ga.	Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	4.00		
2486	Port Royal, S. C.						
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Owls' Hall	1-3 Tues.	10	7.50	No	No
2488	Milledgeville, Ga.						
2489	Columbus, Ga.	Cor. 11th and 1st Sts.	1-3 Wed.	9:45	4.00 to 5.75		
2490	New Castle, Wyo.						
2493	Lawton, Mich.						
2494	Guayanilla, P. R.						
2495	Chehalis, Wash.	G. A. R. Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	No	No
2496	Neustadt, Ont., Can.						
2497	Durham, N. C.						
2498	Central City, Ky.	City Hall	Friday	9	6.75	No	No
2499	Madison, Conn.	Hunter's Hall	1st Tues.	8	5.00		
2500	Akron, O.	50 S. Howard St.	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2501	Boston, Mass.	Paine Memorial Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	8.00	No	No
2502	Boston, Mass.	Lusitania Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20		
2503	Boston, Mass.						
2504	Buffalo, N. Y.						
2505	Chicago, Ill.	180 W. Wash., Room 201.	1-2 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2506	Chicago, Ill.	6654 S. Halsted St.	2-4 Mon.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2507	Evanston, Ill.	620 Davis St.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00		
2508	Cleveland, O.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat ½ Hol.	Agrt
2509	Cleveland, O.						
2510	Cleveland, O.	Carpenters' Headquarters.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.32	Yes	
2511	Cleveland, O.						
2513	Detroit, Mich.						
2515	Jersey City, N. J.						
2516	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple, Biddle Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	8.00		
2518	Harrison, N. J.	Labor Lyceum	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2519	Newark, N. J.	8 Clark St.	2-4 Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2522	New Rochelle, N. Y.						
2532	Berkley, Cal.						
2533	Oakland, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00		
2535	Paterson, N. J.						
2537	Philadelphia, Pa.	1805 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Mon.	8	8.00	Yes	No
2539	Philadelphia, Pa.	Gtn. Ave. and Butler St.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2541	Pittsburg, Pa.	McGeah Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	10.00	Yes	No
2543	Portland, Ore.	Room 302, Worcester Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	Yes
2544	Providence, R. I.						
2548	Rochester, N. Y.						
2549	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2550	St. Louis, Mo.						
2552	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2553	San Diego, Cal.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	8.00		
2555	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Tues.	8	9.00	Yes	No
2558	San Francisco, Cal.						
2559	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	7.00		
2561	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2563	Washington, D. C.						
2564	White Plains, N. Y.						
2565	Yonkers, N. Y.	Wiggin's Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	8.00	Yes	Yes
2566	Bayonne, N. J.						
2602	Brantford, Ont., Can.						
2603	Burlington, Ont., Can.						
2604	Calgary, Alta., Can.						
2605	Central Park, B. C., Can						
2607	Edmonton, Alta., Can.						
2610	Ft. Williams, Ont., Can.						
2611	Gulph, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.20	Yes	Yes
2612	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Bricklayers' Hall	Alt. Wed.	8	6.00	Yes	Part
2615	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	6.00	Yes	No
2617	Montreal, Que., Can.	Royal Arcanum Chambers.	1-3 Tues.				No
2624	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Orange Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	6.40	Yes	Yes
2628	Ottawa, Ont., Can.						
2630	Preston, Ont., Can.						
2632	St. Catherines, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.80	Yes	Yes
2639	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	7.20	Yes	No
2641	Toronto, Ont., Can.	St. Julian Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2642	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2643	Toronto, Ont., Can.						
2644	Toronto, Ont., Can.	Player's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2651	Victoria, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	6.60	Yes	No
2654	Whitby, Ont., Can.						
2655	Winnipeg, Man., Can.						
2658	Saskatoon, Can.						
2659	Hamilton, Ont., Can.						
2701	Albonita, P. R.			8	2.00		
2702	Dover, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	4th Tues.	8	4.88	No	No
2703	Nuyaka, Okla.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.40	No	No
2706	Jamestown, N. Y.						
2707	Gardner, Me.	Gardiner	Thursday	8	6.40	No	No
2708	Copper Hill, Tenn.						
2709	Rock Hill, S. C.	Union Hall	Tuesday	9	5.40	Yes	No
2710	Arlington, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	8.00	Yes	No
2711	Nevada, Wyo.	111½ E. Cherry St.	Thursday	8	7.00		
2712	Denver, Colo.	Club Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	6.00		
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	8.00	No	No
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	M. W. A. Hall	1-3 Thurs.	8	7.20	Yes	No
2715	Meridan, Miss.	Phythian Hall	1-3 Thurs.	9	6.75	No	No
2717	Brooklyn, N. Y.	219 Seckman St.	Monday	8	9.00		
2718	Slick, Okla.	School House	Monday	8	10.00	No	No
2719	Dalton, Ga.						
2720	Marlow, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wed.	8	8.00	No	No
2721	Somerset, Pa.	Berkey's Hall	Thursday	10	7.50	No	No
2722	Columbus, Ga.						
2723	New York, N. Y.						
2724	Renfrew, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	2.25 to 3.60	No	No
2725	New York, N. Y.	112 E. 125th St.	Monday	8	9.00	Yes	Yes
2726	Meggett, S. C.		2nd Mon.	8	3.50	Yes	No
2727	Eliasville, Tex.						
2728	Greenwood, S. C.						
2729	Lufkin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	6.40	No	Part
2730	St. Thomas, Vir. Islands	A. F. of L. Bldg.	2nd Mon.	8	2.80		
2731	Bonham, Tex.	Brotherhood Hall	Wed.	8	7.00	No	No
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Thurs.	8	7.20	No	No
2733	Baynton, Fla.	Women's Club Hall	Thursday	8	7.00	Yes	No
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.						

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1921

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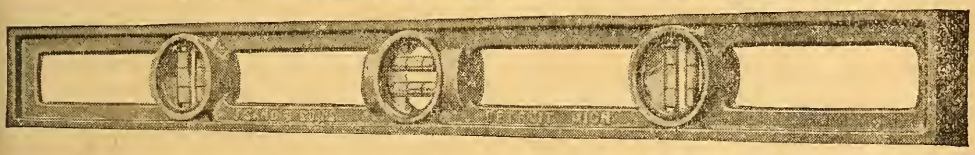
Here's The Lightest Level Made
The Easiest To Use And To Read



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Yet, in spite of its lightness it stands up and holds its accuracy on the rough and ready jobs. It fairly speaks to you and always tells the truth.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XXXXI—No. 9 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1921 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

I F

By Fred H. Calvin
(After Kipling)

If you can keep your head while all about you
Are losing theirs and trying to turn things back,
If you can hold yourself while times are changing,
Keep looking forward, see the onward track,
If you can run your shop when business slackens,
Nor profit by the workers' need for bread,
Refrain from using power though you have it,
But keep on doing what is right instead.
If you can see competitors cut wages
Because there are two men for every job,
See them forget the profits they've been making,
And talk about their people as "the mob,"
If you can see that past year's extra profits
Should partly go to pay for this year's loss,
That you must play the game with utmost fairness
Because the world expects it of a boss;
If you can see how much depends upon you
At times like this, when others yield to greed,
If you can hold now to the best that's in you,
Refuse to profit by your workers' need,
If you can hold the weak-kneed to their duty
And make them see that selfishness is wrong,
That strife and struggle can bring naught but losses,
That naught but harmony can make us strong.
If you can keep yourself from present grabbing,
Can show the weak that meanness never pays,
Can hold the path of right without a falter,
Can show them how it leads to better days,
If you can make your fellows see that losses
Must come to all who do not play the game,
Yours is the Earth, my son, and all that's in it;
You'll be a man—and win a place of fame!

—New York Times.

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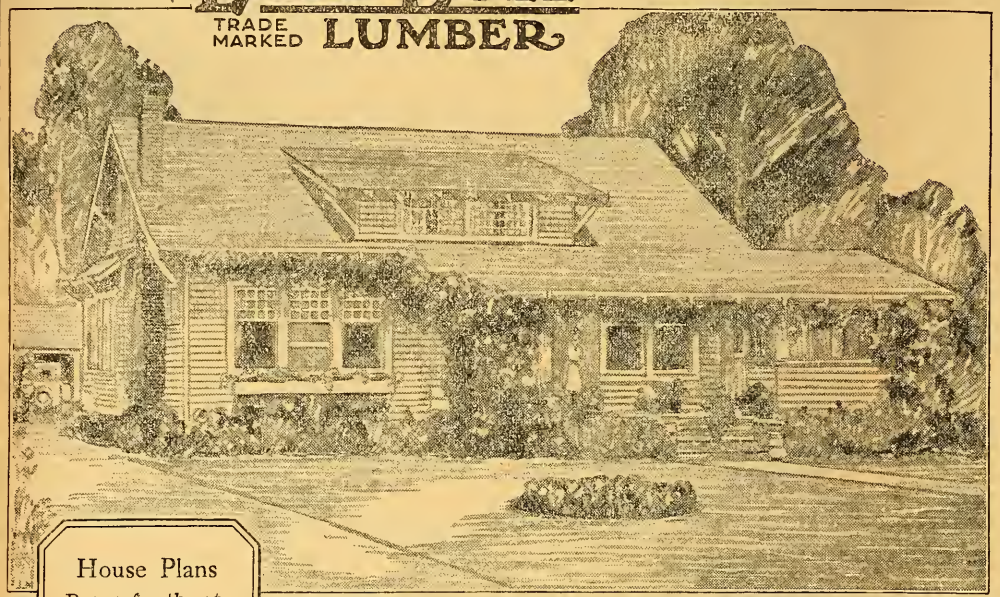

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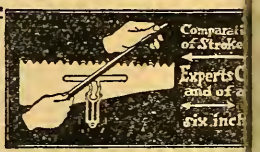

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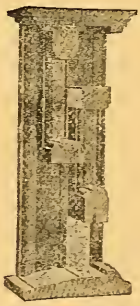

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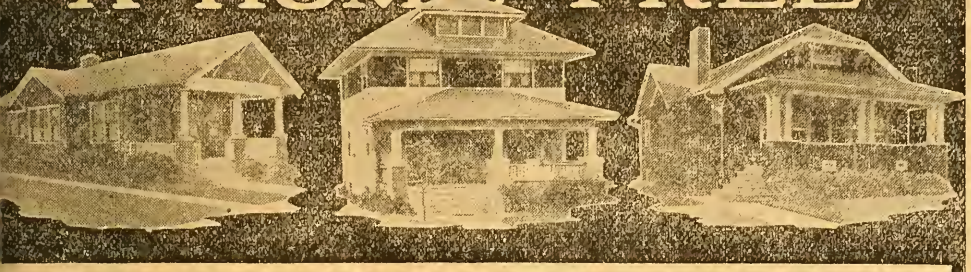

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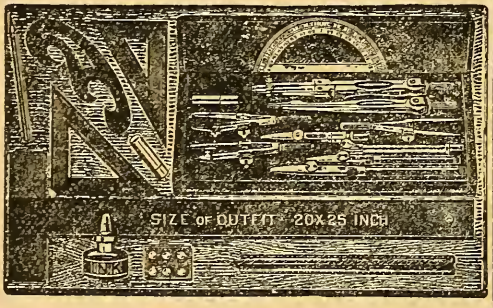

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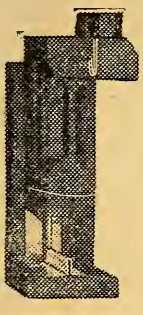

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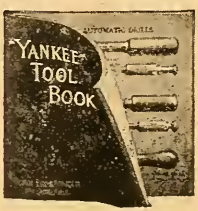

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

DIRECTOR General Col. Alvin M. Owsley of the American Legion was authorized by the late Col. Galbraith to attend the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and place the position of the Legion clearly and plainly before the delegates. He said in part:

"Just before his death Col. Galbraith, our very illustrious commander, said to me: 'You must go to Denver and say to the representatives of the laboring people of America that the heart of the Legion beats for them.'

"I today greet you in the name of that organization he loved so well.

"The aims of your great and masterful and powerful organization, must, of course, meet with the patriotic approval of men who love this nation. Our fathers had their problems for solution and we have ours. Ours are as much more grave than theirs as our civilization is more complex and complicated than theirs. They fought to give us liberty; we have fought to save that liberty, regain that which was lost and win industrial and educational liberty for ourselves.

"We are confronted in the American Legion many times with that great question of the coming in of immigrants to this country. We have opened our arms to this country and have let in men from all the ports of all the nations of the earth, and as Americans we have taken our arms and placed them around those immigrants in friendly reception, earnestly striving that they might understand and know and love America. But we must remember that it does not matter so much where a man was born; the thing that does matter is: Has he taken America as his own? Has he made her honor his honor? Has he made the glory and triumph of her name his own? There is but one kind of loyalty in this country that will be acceptable to this great organization, and that is the loyalty that we of the Legion have adopted — undivided allegiance to the American Government. No man is an American citizen who does not believe in the American Government.

"The time has come in the history of this nation when the men who defended it from the foes from without must now join hands from the foes from within; and when the great laboring masses of this nation join hands with their brothers in the American Legion the nation will go forward. We believe in the Legion that the harmony of this nation and the best interests of all the people can be preserved by upholding and defending the Constitution of the United States, by wiping from our statute books every law that oppresses one for the benefit of the other. Let us give to every man and woman in this country an equal and exact justice. Let us frown down those who would enkindle the fires of hate; let each man believe that others are striving to give the greatest good to the greatest numbers, to give peace and prosperity and happiness to the greatest number of our people.

"Upon these three great pillars of American society rests this great Republic—equality of right, community of interests and reciprocity of duty. Riches and honor and length of days will mark the nation that rests upon that imperishable basis. Very deep in the hearts of the American Legionaires is this one thought, and I want to leave it buried in your hearts today: Who saves his country saves all things, and all things saved will bless him. Who lets his country die lets all things die, and all things that die will curse him.

"In these perilous days let us remember those words of that great and illustrious statesman, Daniel Webster: 'When the mariner has been tossed for many days in thick weather and upon unknown seas, he naturally takes the first opportunity to glance at the sun to take his latitude and see how much from the true course the elements have driven him.' We in the American Legion are constantly asking that we shall search our hearts to see how far from the true course have we drifted. Only in this way can we determine where we are today. In these days when would-be leaders are steering by drifting fog banks, when they are moving from one cloud of expediency to another, it is well for those men who love the nation to search their hearts deeply.

"I believe that every true American can subscribe to these principles. The American Legion stands pledged to uphold and defend the Constitution of the order; to combat the autocracy of both classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace

and good will on this earth; to transmit and safeguard and hand down to posterity the principles of freedom, justice and democracy, and then to safeguard and transmit to ourselves a sacred memory of our men who fought with us and that we shall advance the interests of the ex-service men by our devotion and mutual helpfulness.

"The men of the Legion, and that is all the American boys who went overseas—those who fought on the seas and those who remained in the camps waiting happily for the call that never came —are going to be a great force fo Americanism in this country. They wi tolerate no disorder. Having saved th nation, haven't they the right to help i on in security and safety? While the do not believe in any form of militarism they do believe in physical developmen against softness, in education agains ignorance, in work as against idleness in thrift as against waste. Then the will put their brains, their muscles, thei ideals, all developed through service an through devotion, to the best interests o their country.

ADDRESS OF MR. JAMES WALKER, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, AT THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

IT is a privilege to me to be given the opportunity of conveying the fraternal greetings from the British labor movement to the labor movement of America. Mr. Thomas, my co-delegate, has delivered one of the speeches of his life, and I, in the time allotted to me, am not going to cover the same ground.

I want to deal more particularly with the situation at home in Britain today in order to give you an idea of what is confronting the British working man, and so that you will see how similar are the problems to the ones that are confronting you here in America.

When I left Britain on the 25th of May the miners' strike was on, and it is still on today. But apart altogether from that strike, which closed down not only the mines but the whole iron and steel trades, the whole of the ship yards of Britain, apart altogether from that, many thousands of British workingmen and women were walking the streets idle because there was no employer that could employ them at a profit in that country.

When I arrived in America I found exactly the same state of affairs. Thousands of working men were walking the streets idle. And if I were to go to another country, say to France, I would find exactly the same thing existing there. That ought to show to us some way that there is a connecting link between all those countries, a primal cause bringing about the same effect in the countries of Europe and America which causes workmen to be unemployed.

During the war, we in Britain were told—as I expect you Americans were told—that never again would the British workingman revert back to the old rotten conditions that existed prior to the war.

And when war was over and peace was declared, we in Britain, like you in America, looked forward to a period of reconstruction when every unit in the nation would be working to reconstruct Britain in order, as Mr. Lloyd George said, to bring sunshine into the homes of the people and happiness to the whole of the common people.

That is what we looked forward to but as soon as the armistice was signed they all forgot the things we had gone through; they forgot all about the common tie that was binding us during that crisis and employers' associations after employers' associations immediately set out to wrest back from the unions the concessions they had gained during the period of the war.

We are in this position in Britain today: The miners, to commence with, are back in a worse position than they were in 1914; the trades union movement in Britain is facing a crisis that it never faced before. In spite of the fact that we have an organization of nearly seven and a quarter millions organized workers we find ourselves today, because of the world-wide economic situation, almost powerless to defend ourselves against the attacks that the capitalist class are making on the wage-earning class of Britain.

When I came over to America I found that demands were being made on all the unions in America, not only for re-

luctions in wages, but demands for the)pen shop, which means the smashing ıp of your trades union organizations ınd the employment of nothing else but ıon-union labor in this country.

I have read the report issued by he Interchurch Movement in connec- ion with your steel strike. I be- ong to the steel trade myself, and read with interest the action of he steel masters in America in beat- ng down all attempts at organizing he steel workers of this country. I ·an remember the time when over n Brussels, long before we thought ıny war was coming, Mr. Schwab went)ver and organized a meeting of the steel nakers of the world—Belgian, French, Ierman, British and American—all for he purpose of trying to make a world- vide ring for the fixing of the price of steel. They knew no country, they knew ıo patriotism—all they were out for was)rofits. They were going to fix a world- vide price for steel and fix a world-wide vage for the people who work, so far ıs they could.

That did not come off, but here in America they were able to defeat all at- empts at organization. We in Britain ıre anxious to see the steel workers of his country organized. We are anxious)ecause today all the countries of the vorld are interdependent, commerce is)ractically breaking down all of the)arriers, and we realize that anything hat is done over here in America has a ·eflex action upon us over in Great Britain. Likewise you must realize that f the British labor movement were to go down it would have an effect upon your American labor movement over ıere.

In spite of the fact that all the economists and all the commercialists ıre telling you this crisis will be over within three or four months, you must realize that all over the world, in every commercial country, we are in for two years of the worst possible trade the world has ever seen. During those two years the workers will have their stand- ard of life steadily driven downward un- less they keep their organizations intact and are able to make the employing classes keep the promises they made dur- ing the war about a new heaven and a new earth for the common peoples of all countries after the war was settled.

I heard you asking questions about what the labor movement was doing in Great Britain, and I want to digress for a moment in order to pay a tribute to my colleague, Brother Thomas. I do not know any other man in the political- labor movement of Britain who has done more in behalf of Irish freedom than Jim Thomas has. The British labor movement, ever since it was formed, ever since it had a separate entity, ever since it went into politics has always stood on the side of the Irish movement; but I want to tell you people right here that the Irish movement did not always vote for labor. The Irish movement in fighting for its freedom voted over there in Great Britain for the Asquiths and the Lloyd Georges who have betrayed their cause time and time again. And it was only at the last election that the Irish movement definitely decided to vote the labor ticket, because they believed the labor party was the only party that would give self-government to Ireland.

We have only sixty-six members in Parliament out of a total membership of 670, and I ask you how can you ex- pect Thomas or any of the other mem- bers of that band of sixty-six to do any- thing against that great hostile majority that has been sent to the British House of Commons by the vote of British and Irish working men residing in the great industrial centers of Great Britain?

That is the problem we are fighting. Labor is Ireland's only hope; labor is the only party that has ever fought con- sistently for Ireland, and I hope you peo- ple here will realize that the labor move- ment in Britain is the best friend the Irish ever had.

The British labor movement, first and foremost is a peace movement. We want peace in the world; we want peace because we believe that war is the death- bed of democracy; that in every war that has taken place in the world all the progress made by the democratic forces, or very much of it, was lost during the period of the war. We believe that world-wide peace is the best possible condition for the true development of the labor ideals of the world.

And, friends, we can only get that peace with the co-operation of the American labor movement. America and Britain united to make peace in the world would be the greatest force the world has ever known, the greatest peace-making force the world has ever seen. I notice in your report that, just like us, you are planning for disarma-

ment. Over in Britain we have a type of politician who is always telling us that if we want peace we must be prepared for war.

Well, if any student of history will just look at the situation that existed in Europe prior to the war in 1914 he will find that Europe was an armed camp prepared for war, nations armed to the teeth, and they got war simply because they were prepared for it. And so long as you have nations organized on that particular basis, so long will there be danger of war with all of its horrible sufferings to the common people.

We in the British labor movement want to see the American labor movement taking the lead here in America, standing four-square demanding disarmament throughout the world in order to protect by peaceful measures the democratic ideals that you, like us, stand for. We can only get it, friends, when all this misunderstanding and distrust is swept away.

I cannot understand why it is that in one country the governing class takes a band of men away from their homes, puts them in camps and barracks, trains them to shoot and be soldiers; and that in another country the Government is doing exactly the same thing, and some day, because these Governments have not developed sufficient capacity and sufficient intelligence to be able to settle their disputes in an amicable fashion, these bands of men who never saw each other before, many of whom never even heard of each other's existence, are taken out on the battlefield, placed up against each other and at a given signal start slaughtering each other because two individuals belonging to different Governments could not settle some petty dispute.

That is the history of all wars. You found Germany, prior to the war, seeking to dominate the whole of Europe; you found the rest of Europe refusing to be dominated. The Government of Germany did not know what it was us against; the Governments of the other countries did not know what would be the result, and so they came together like two icebergs out there in the ocean when the crash came, millions of Europeans were slaughtered all because of that stupid, unreasoning method of settling disputes by the sword rather than by arbitration.

The labor movement stands for arbitration of national disputes; it believes that there does not exist any kind of dispute in the world that is incapable of being settled by reason and argument when human beings sit together around one table. We must keep on driving into the Governments of the world that we, the working people, are not going to be used as pawns in their world-wide political games. We are demanding a real world democracy where peace will be firmly established and the labor movements of all countries will be able to develop to their fullest and highest possible extent, having as their object the uplifting of the peoples of all lands.

I today bring to you in the greetings of those trades unionists in Britain who look to America in spite of the fact that we are an older country and an older movement. We look to this country for the greatest resources of nature in the world, and we expect your movement, the American Federation of Labor, because of your great opportunities, because of our great environment, to show Europe the road out of this maelstrom of capitalist chicanery we are in today.

I bring you the fraternal greetings of the British trades union movement.

ADDRESS OF MR. U. M. F. BUSH, FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM CANADIAN TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS AT THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

IT affords me great pleasure to convey greetings from the organized workers of the Dominion of Canada to this body. We have the same problems confronting us in the Dominion of Canada as workers that you have in this and other countries. We have our unemployment problem, thousands of men are begging for work and it is not to be had. We have the employers trying to tear down the trade union movement, trying to reduce wages and trying to install the open shop.

It is not from the employers of Canada we have the most to fear; it is from the men in the ranks who are doing more

disrupt the movement than the em-oyers. We have so-called leaders ringing up from day to day who, when ey cannot have their own way in the ternational movement, start dual or cession movements. I might cite a uple of these cases that will describe e caliber of these people.

During the agitation for the One Big nion a Local Union of the Butcher orkmen was organized. That was one the organizations cited in the court terwards for organizing to start a rev-ution in Canada. The organizer of that ocal, after trying to become an organ-er for the International movement and iling, decided to have a movement of s own. We had an International mem-r of the Butcher Workmen threatening at if he was not put on the pay roll d made an organizer for the Dominion at his organization would secede. turally the International sent back ord that they would not be dictated to, d the organization seceded.

An electrical worker sprang up as one the great leaders, and not being able get his own way he decided he must ve a little movement of his own. He uld not be a toad in the big puddle d so he started a little puddle in which could be a big toad. We learned that is man had come from England eleven ars before and had not affiliated with y organization. That is the kind of en who are leading the workers in nada that are opposed to our Inter-tional labor movement. We have ner dual organizations in Canada, but ey are purely local in the Dominion d we think it will not be long before e are able to show those people how ey are being misled and get them back o the International Unions.

In previous Conventions we talked to u about the One Big Union. I think the last two Conventions of this body e delegates who preceeded me spoke the fear we had of the One Big Union. day we do not fear it. Last year they orted forty-one unions with a mem-rship of 43,000; this year they re-rted forty-one units with a member-ip of about 5,000. I think at our Con-ntion in Winnipeg this year, where the e Big Union was born, we will go to funeral.

The Congress, which represents the ternational movement, is holding its n. We have not gained any, but we ve not had any material loss, and with the continued assistance of this body and the Internationals we will continue to forge ahead and make you proud of the membership you have in Canada. We would like, if possible, to have the officers of the different Internationals visit us oftener than they do. The men on the road get complaints frequently from members who say they have never seen their Intenational officers, and we think it would be much better if they visited us oftener.

Lately a number of International Unions have held Conventions in Canada. This year sixty-five Conventions, many of them of labor organizations, will be held in Quebec.

The Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress will be held in Winnipeg next September, and I know it has been decided to send out invitations to the International officials to visit us. We hope you will accept the invitations. The organizations in Canada affiliated with the International labor movement will continue to work to maintain the good feeling between the countries. Conditions are so similar in the two countries that we know we must be affiliated with each other. The workers in Canada who are in accord with the International movement will do everything possible to carry along that good fellowship, but we must have your continued assistance, and, if possible, even greater assistance than you have given us in the past.

I think most of you are as well aware of the conditions in Canada as we are because you have organizers and officials of different organizations over there who report to you week by week, so I will not burden you with any more details. I will close by again conveying the hearty and sincerely fraternal greetings of the workers in the Dominion of Canada to this Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We Will Speak Out; We Will Be Heard

"We will speak out, we will be heard
Though all earth's systems crack;
We will not bate a single word,
Nor take a letter back.
Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think,
That dare we also say;
We speak the truth, and what care we
For hissing and for scorn;
While some faint glimmerings we can see
Of Freedom's coming morn!"

—James Russell Lowell.

Industrial freedom and justice are typified in the Union Label.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1921

Regarding Clearances

Many Financial Secretaries do not seem to grasp the clearance system which has been adopted by the organization, from the fact that they report members in arrears and in some cases as suspended who were granted clearance cards months before and who have become members in good standing in the Locals in which they deposited their cards about the time they were reported delinquent by the Financial Secretary of the Local from which they cleared.

In order to avoid complications of this nature it would be well for Financial Secretaries not to treat too literally that section of the General Laws of the United Brotherhood which says:

"A member is considered a member of the Local Union from which he has cleared until he has deposited his card,"

As many Financial Secretaries overlook the necessity of notifying the Financial Secretary of the Local granting a card when a member of that Local has deposited same, it would be a good policy for the Secretary granting the card to forget that he ever had such member unless the latter re-deposits his card, in which case a new account should be opened for him the same as any other member whom he admits from another Local and report same to the General Office on his monthly report for the month in which the transaction takes place.

Another matter to be considered in reporting clearances is the status of members who come into a Local and go out again before their clearances have matured. In such cases they should be reported as admitted, the Local Union number from which they were granted clearance given and the date of their admission. It is also necessary to report them as having been granted clearance and the date same was granted as otherwise a member's record at the General Office will not be complete and, as per capita tax is only due from the Local admitting the member on clearance from the time his card matures, there would be no tax due in the case mentioned.

In all cases it is absolutely necessary that the correct Local number from which a member transfers be given and after receiving the Clearance Card and properly filling in same on the reverse side, it should be mailed to the General Office, together with the month's report in which the member is reported as admitted and the Financial Secretary of the Local granting the card should be immediately notified by post card or letter of the transaction.

Financial Secretaries should make it a point to follow out the foregoing instructions carefully. By observing them they will not only assist the General Office in the task of keeping a correct record of the membership at large but they will also greatly lighten the burden placed upon individual Financial Secretaries in keeping tab on the members who have cleared from their Locals.

A Liberal View of Wage Rates

In 1919 the National Catholic War Council on Social Reconstruction had this to say on wage rates, and the council has since found no reason to alter or amend its view:

"The general level of wages attained during the war should not be lowered. In a few industries, especially some directly connected with the carrying on of war, wages have reached a plane upon which they can not possibly continue for this grade of occupation. But the number of workers in this situation is an extremely small proportion of the entire wage-earning population. The overwhelming majority should not be compelled or suffered to undergo any reduction in their rates of renumeration, for two reasons: First, because the average rate of pay has not increased faster than the cost of living; second, because a considerable majority of the wage earners of the United States, both men and women, were receiving living wages when prices began to rise in 1915. In that year, according to Lauck and Sydensticker, whose work is the most comprehensive on the subject, four-fifths of the heads of families obtained less than $800, while two-thirds of the female wage earners were paid less than $400. Even if the prices of goods should fall to the level on which they were in 1915—something that can not be hoped for within five years — the average present rate of wages would not exceed the equivalent of decent livelihood in the case of the vast majority. The exceptional instances to the contrary are practically all among the skilled workers. Therefore, wages on the whole should not be reduced even when the cost of living recedes from its present high level.

"Even if the great majority of workers were now in receipt of more than living wages, there are no good reasons why rates of pay should be lowered. After all, a living wage is not necessarily the full measure of justice. All the Catholic authorities on this subject explicitly declare that this is only the minimum of justice. In a country as rich as ours, there are very few cases in which it is possible to prove that the worker would be getting more than that to which he has a right if he were paid something in excess of this ethical minimum. Why, then, should we assume that this is the normal share of almost the whole laboring population? Since our industrial resources and instrumentalities are sufficient to provide more than a living wage for a very large proportion of the workers, why should we acquiesce in a theory which denies them this measure of the comforts of life? Such a policy is not only of very questionable morality but is unsound economically. The large demand for goods which is created and maintained by high rates and high purchasing power by the masses is the surest guarantee of a continuous and general operation of industrial establishments. It is the most effective instrument of prosperity for labor and capital alike. The only persons who would benefit considerably through a general reduction of wages are the less efficient among the capitalists and the more comfortable sections of the consumers. The wage earners would lose more in renumeration than they would gain from whatever fall in prices occurred as a direct result of the fall in wages. On grounds both of justice and sound economics, we should give our hearty support to all legitimate efforts made by labor to resist general wage reductions.

* * *

Over Production "Bugaboo" Exploded

The "over production" cry that has been sent up by the employers as an excuse for non-employment has been shown to be a fallacy by Herbert Hoover in address recently delivered before the American Engineering Council at their Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y.

"With 3,000,000 men idle in American industries and other millions suffering for the actual necessaries of life there must be something radically wrong with our system. There would be no over production under a proper method of co-ordination and distribution," said he.

"The waste in our production is measured by the unemployment, the lost time due to labor conflict, the losses in labor turnover, the failure to secure maximum production of the individual, due either to misfit or lack of interests." Mr. Hoover asserted. Beyond this again is a wide area of waste in the poor co-ordination of great industries, the failures in transportation, coal and power supplies, which re-echo daily to interrupt the steady operation of industry. There are again other wastes due to lack of standardization, to speculation, to misman-

agement, to insufficient national equipment and a hundred other causes.

"There is no such thing as the nation's over-producing, if it produces the right commodities. The commodities of services produced by the whole nation are capable of absorption by the whole character. If we could attune the whole industrial machine to the highest pitch, agriculture as well as manufacture, an increasing production would mean a directly increasing standard of living."

Mr. Hoover said that while it is true that any particular commodity or service can be over-produced, because it will reach a saturation point in demand when all members of the community have been supplied, the absorption of increased productivity lies "in the conversion of luxuries of to-day into the necessities of tomorrow." This can be spread through the whole population by stimulation of habit and education.

* * *

Public Is Being Doped

Building contractors who demand wage reductions and ignore the building material man are doping the public, said Secretary-Treasury Spencer of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department in his annual report.

"There can be no justice in any agitation to reduce the price of labor while building materials are ascending to higher levels, evidences of which are painfully evident in many staples and specialties, some higher than war time prices," the unionist said. "The prices of some materials are down, but there is no guarantee that they will not go up immediately the boom in building gets under real headway.

"When the contractors aim solely at a reduction of wages and suffer material dealers the enjoyment of unlimited, latitude, they are taking part in a monumental game of opera bouffe for the purpose of doping the prospective house owner or builder."

* * *

The Bonding of Financial Officers

The month of July has now passed and the records at the General Office show that many of our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils have failed to carry out the provisions of Section 15, Paragraph K, of our General Constitution, by making application for bonds for their financial officers. If your organization has failed to comp see that this is attended to at once.

The minimum premium of any sing bond up to $500 is $2.50, and 50c f every additional $100, so that the mi imum cost on bonds of Financial Secr taries and Treasurers would be $2.5 each or a total of $5.

Any organization desiring to bond i financial officers in a sum in excess $1,000 should notify the General Trea urer, as the rules of the Surety Compa call for an individual application in the cases and application will be forwarde forthwith.

Send all applications to General Trea urer Neale, together with check money order covering the cost of pr mium, making check payable to Gener Secretary Frank Duffy.

The receipt for premium paid on t bonds is all that is necessary for yo union to hold as a record of the transa tion. A special bond is not issued f each union. A Schedule Bond is issue by the Surety Company which is re istered and which we hold at this offi and the individual bonds are cover thereby. If there should be any chan in the office of the bonded official duri the year for which bond is issued, kind notify General Treasurer Neale, it is u necessary to transfer the bond to co the successor, as the bond covers t position and not the individual, exce in cases where bond is in excess $1,000.

Whenever a shortage of funds is di covered Treasurer Neale should be i mediately notified so he can file cla against the bond company. Eviden must be furnished showing that shorta has occurred within the term of t bond covering the officers at fault; other words, a union should be able give dates and amounts of items handl by such officers, making up the total lo In order to furnish same, every orga zation should know through its Auditi Committee the exact state of its a counts and books upon the execution a bond or a renewal, in order that the will be no confusion upon this point stand in the way of a settlement.

Unions seeing to it that their busine is transacted so that these requiremen can be fulfilled, will insure to themsel the fullest security against loss of fun and will facilitate the prompt settleme of any claims against their bonds.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1921

July 23, 1921.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

During the early part of April I visited Anderson, Ind., and attended a meeting of L. U. No. 352, where consideration was given to a proposed wage reduction for our members employed in that city and at that time I instructed the Local Union as to the necessary course to follow relative to resisting the reduced wage scale, and also assisted them in preparing a reply to the Contractors' Association. I also explained to L. U. No. 352 the proper course to follow to prevent other trades from encroaching upon our jurisdictional rights. Since my visit to Anderson an amicable understanding has been arrived at between our Local and the contractors over the wage question and harmony now prevails between the two organizations.

Pursuant to your instructions I visited Peoria, Ill., where efforts were being put forth by the Contractors' Association to bring about a reduction of 20 per cent in the wage scale. Accompanied by a committee from L. U. No. 183 I met and conferred with a committee representing the Contractors' Association in an effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement. My efforts in this respect were unsuccessful however, and a short time after my visit to that city the Carpenter Contractors' Association locked out our members in an effort to make the wage reduction effective, and up to the present time no settlement has been reached. Reports at the General Office indicate, however, that L. U. No. 183 has the situation well in hand and there is a possibility that a settlement will be arrived at in a short time.

From Peoria I returned to the General Office to give attention to routine matters and mail that had accumulated dur-

ing my absence, and remained there until May 5th, when I proceeded to Huntington, W. Va., to represent the General Office at the Convention of the West Virginia State Council of Carpenters.

My next visit was to Terre Haute, Ind., where L. U. No. 133 was on strike, in an effort to bring about an increased wage scale. I accompanied a committee from the Local Union to confer with representatives of the Contractors' Association, with the result that the proposed increase in wages was later submitted to arbitration and when the decision was finally rendered they were granted an increase of 2½c per hour.

From Terre Haute, Ind., I proceeded to Columbus, Ind., and with representatives of L. U. No. 1155 appeared before the Board of Directors of the Bartholomew County Fair Association on account of the fact that non-union carpenters were being employed at the Fair Grounds in the erection of some buildings. We endeavored to impress upon the Board of Directors of the Fair Association the necessity of employing members of our organization on this work, and they agreed to tak ethe matter under advisement and notify the Local Union of the decision reached later. The directors of the Fair Association did not acquiesce in the demands of our Local Union that their members be employed on this work and the trade unionists of that County have decided to refrain from patronizing the fair when it is held next month.

From Columbus I returned to the General Office where I remained for some time giving attention to the official duties of my office.

My next trip was to Washington, D. C., where I gave attention to matters of interest to our Brotherhood, and from that city proceeded to Atlantic City, N. J., where I met and conferred with representatives of our Local Unions in the State of New Jersey, who were there attending the Convention of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council.

After returning again to the General Office, I proceeded to Chicago, Ill., where I conferred with Representative Lewis on the course we desired him to follow relative to our members employed in the various box factories in that city.

On June 5th I left the General Office and proceeded to Denver, Colo., to attend the Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and along with my co-delegates to this Convention we have prepared a separate report for the consideration of the General Executive Board respecting this meeting.

My last trip during the quarter was to Jersey City, N. J., where I met Representative Burgess and he accompanied me to the office of the Hudson County Building Trades Employers' Association where we met and conferred with the President and Secretary of that Association relative to a complaint the Secretary of this association had previously filed with your office. During this conference it developed that their complaint was against the Hudson County Building Trades Council rather than our organization, and I pointed out to them that they should have made their complaint to that body and they agreed to do so accordingly.

In addition to the various places visited in the interest of our organization I have during the past three months passed upon one hundred seventy-four (174) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, one hundred fifty-three (153) of which were received from our Local Unions, eighteen (18) from District Councils, and three (3) from State Councils.

During the past quarter I have also issued one hundred twenty-five (125) transfer labels, twenty-seven (27) rubber mill stamps and two (2) brass dies of our Label. Nineteen (19) firms were granted the use of our Label who previously had not used same on their products. Two (2) firms were deprived of the use of our Label for failure to observe local conditions.

Trusting that this report may merit your approval, and with best wishes, and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1921

July 26, 1921.

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the second quarter, April, May and June, 1921.

Early in April I proceeded to the State of Iowa where a concerted effort was being made on the part of the employers to bring about a uniform reduction in wages of 20 per cent throughout the state and other changes in our working rules as well as affecting our jurisdiction.

It seems that the fight was centered at Cedar Rapids where the employers had taken a firm position to compel our members to submit to the dictates of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and during my visit to that city I was not able to get them to deviate very much from their position; hence I advised the members to set a wage scale that could be followed and to work for anyone who would pay that scale and observe their working rules; later on the Association changed its mind and, at this time, our members are in full agreement with their employers, not only in that city, but in a great number of the cities in the state of Iowa.

During the balance of the month I took up routine matters at the office and the several matters referred to me has been reported on in detail as separate reports.

In May a committee visited the office and advised me of a situation that existed at Marion, Ind., and as per your instructions, I went to Marion to investigate the situation and reported to you in detail on what I found there. Suffice to say that since that time a representative has taken up the situation in that city and the membership of the Local practically doubled and making splendid progress at this time.

From there I proceeded to Cincinnati, O., where I met the parties interested in assisting in seeing that our jurisdiction relative to the erection of fire proof, commonly known as hollow metal trim, was observed, and on this I made a detailed report, and am happy to say that splendid progress was made with that situation.

A large part of my time during the quarter has been taken up with investigations and matters pertaining to wage adjustments; these have been difficult and exceedingly numerous during this quarter on account of the fact that a concerted effort on the part of the employers, backed by probably every interest that could gain anything or even thought they could gain anything in the stand taken by the employers for a reduction in wages, and while many of the adjustments made has not been what the members hoped they would be, yet I am satisfied that just as soon as conditions change so as to be more favorable to Organized Labor, that former conditions will be brought back, and even improved upon.

The present business stagnation throughout the country has made it more than difficult in a great number of localities to handle.

The several matters referred to me have been taken up, and just as soon as they are in shaps so that a detailed report can be made that report will be forthcoming.

Thanking you and my colleagues for the splendid support given me during the quarter, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
Second General Vice-President.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session of the General Executive Board

During the interim between the second and third quarterly session, 1921, of the General Executive Board, the following matters were acted upon by correspondence.

May 6, 1921.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., L. U. 1632.—Movement for the Saturday half-holiday, effective June 4th. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 31, 1921.

Johnstown, Pa., L. U. 1419.—Request for financial assistance. Request denied inasmuch as the instructions of the General Executive Board to levy an assessment had not been complied with.

June 8 and 21, 1921.

Bay Counties D. C., San Francisco, Cal.—The sums of $5,000 and $20,000 were appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

July 26, 1921.

The third quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for 1921 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. 422.—The General Executive Board made an appropriation of $102 for relief of men locked out.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—An appropriation of $426 was appropriated for relief of men locked out.

Albany, N. Y., District Council.—An appropriation of $252 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Portland, Me., L. U. 1661.—The Board appropriated $294 for the relief of men locked out.

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can., L. U. 446.—The sum of $168 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

Johnson City, Tenn., L. U. 1517.—An appropriation of $96 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Glen Falls, N. Y., L. U. 229.—The sum of $564 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

San Francisco, Cal., Bay Counties District Council.—The Board considered reports of conditions existing as well as accounting for expenditure of remittances sent, together with request for a further appropriation. The Board could not see its way clear to consider further appropriations until such time as the weekly reports are received at the General Office, giving the names of men involved, the number of their Local Union and the dates they have answered roll call daily, in order that these lists may be checked with the membership records at the General Office.

The reports of the General President, First General Vice-President and Second General Vice-President for the quarter ending June 30, 1921, were made to the General Executive Board. Same were received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The following agreement was entered into between the Theatrical Stage Employes and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and was approved by the General Executive Board.

"July 9, 1921.

"It is agreed by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes that all work done on lots or location and all work done in shops, either bench or machine work, comes under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"It is agreed that: All carpenter work in and around moving picture studios belongs to the carpenter. This includes:

"1. Any and all carpenter work in connection with the moving picture studios, the construction of stages or platforms on which buildings or part of buildings are to be erected.

"2. All carpenter work in connection with the erection of any building or part of building, from which a picture is to be taken.

"3. The operating of all woodworking machinery in the making of all furniture, fixtures, trim, etc., for use in motion picture studios, belongs to the carpenter.

"The carpenters lay no claim to what is usually termed or referred to as the property man, or those employed in placing furniture, laying carpets, hanging draperies, pictures, etc.

"It is clearly understood that insofar as Sec. 2 of this part of the agreement is concerned and particularly the right to the setting up and striking of the scenes on the stages after the construction work has been completed, it shall be liberally and co-operatively construed so as to do no injustice to either the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners or the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.

Any differences arising as to the interpretation of this agreement and particularly of Sec. 2 hereof, shall be adjusted by the International Presidents of both organizations.

"For Theatrical Stage Employes:
(Signed)
"WM. F. CANAVAN,
"322 Commercial Building,
"St. Louis, Mo.
"HARRY L. SPENCER,
"110 W. 40th St.,
"New York, N. Y.
"RICHARD GREEN,
"39 W. Adams St.,
"Chicago, Ill.

"For United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:
(Signed)
"JOHN T. COSGROVE,
"First General Vice-President.
"FRANK DUFFY,
"General Secretary."

Brother Jensen, President of the Chicago District Council appeared before the Board relative to conditions as they exist at the present time in Chicago.

July 27, 1921.

A report from the Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council was considered by the General Executive Board and the General Secretary was instructed by that body to secure the latest information as to present status of lockout and cause of increased number of men on lockout rolls.

Youngstown, O., L. U. 171.—An appropriation of $984 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Portland, Me., District Council.—The sum of $804 was appropriated for relief of men locked out.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—$270 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

Roundup, Mont., L. U. 1783.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1 to $1.12½c per hour, effective July 31, 1921. Official sanction granted when information requested in letter of July 6th is furnished the General Office.

The report of the delegates to the Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and concurred in and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the dedlegates to the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The District Council of Chicago requested the General Executive Board to appeal the contempt case in which Brothers Brims and Church of the District Council are involved—to the Supreme Court. After a careful consideration of the matter the Board referred same to the General President for further investigation.

July 28, 1921.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., L. U. 232.—Request for further financial aid denied.

The report of the sub-committee of the General Executive Board appointed at the last meeting of the Board to investigate the charges against Brothers Martel and Arcand preferred by L. U. No. 1244 of Montreal, Can., was concurred in. The charges were dismissed, as it was not shown in the investigation that either brother was guilty of any wrong doing.

Wichita, Kan., L. U. 201.—Request for an appropriation for the purpose of paying outstanding bills was referred to the General President for investigation.

Norristown, Pa., Montgomery County District Council.—The sum of $500 was appropriated for organizing work to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 41.—The sum of $200 was appropriated for organizing work to be

; under the supervision of the General
dent.
nsas City, Kan., L. U. 1529.—Request for
ppropriation for the purpose of organizing
denied.
ronto, Ont., Can., District Council.—An
ppriation of $800 was made by the Gen-
Executive Board for organizing work, same
spent under the supervision of the General
dent.
ringfield, O., L. U. 660.—Request for an
ppriation to maintain a Business Agent
denied.
ntreal, Que., Can., District Council.—Re-
for an appropriation for organizing pur-
was denied.
iladelphia, Pa., District Council.—Request
n appropriation was denied in view of the
that a settlement has been made of the
le that existed at the time of request be-
iled at the General Office.
e request of L. U. No. 982, Santurce, Porto
approved of by the Territorial District
cil to circulate an appeal for financial aid
requesting financial assistance from the
ral Funds was considered by the Board
that body concurs in the request that a
be sent out by L. U. No. 982 for relief
en locked out to the Local Unions in Porto
; the General Secretary to draft letter to
nt out by Local Union. The Board further
ppriated the sum of $1,000 for the relief of
nen involved.
luth, Minn., L. U. 1284.—Request for an
ppriation for organizing purposes was de-
and the matter was referred to the Gen-
President for investigation.
me, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—An appropriation
.14 was made for the relief of men locked

rermore Falls, Me., L. U. 1963.—The sum
82 was appropriated for the relief of men
d out.
ica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—An appropriation of
was made for the relief of men locked

eblo, Colo., L. U. 362.—A full accounting
made for the expenditure of the remit-
made for the relief of those members who
red in the flood of June 3, 1921.

shington, D. C.—The instructions of the
ral President ordering L. U. No. 528 to
ite with the District Council was con-
d in by the General Executive Board.

e protest of the Paterson and Passaic Dis-
Councils against the action of the General
dent in ordering the men back on the
O'Leary Co. jobs was placed before the
ral Executive Board by the General Presi-
and after careful consideration of same,
action of the General President was sus-
d and the protest dismissed.

peal of John Pearson, New York, from the
ion of the General President in the case of
Pearson vs. L. U. No. 787, New York.
After a careful review of all the papers
e case the decision of the General Presi-
was sustained on grounds set forth there-
d dismissed the appeal.

peal of L. U. No. 211, Pittsburg, Pa.,
from the decision of the General President
e case of L. U. No. 211 vs. the Pittsburg,
District Council. After consideration was
all the papers in the case the decision of
eneral President was sustained on grounds
orth therein and appeal dismissed.

July 29, 1921.

Appeal of George J. Mangold from the decision of the General President in the case of George J. Mangold vs. L. U. No. 500, Butler, Pa. After going over all the papers in the case the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. B. Ferrell from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of W. B. Ferrell vs. the St. Louis District Council and after a review of the case the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1184, Seattle, Wash., from the decision of the General President in the case of W. B. Johnson et al. vs. L. U. No. 1184 of Seattle, Wash. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Tacoma, Wash., District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Robert Nerland vs. the Tacoma Wash., D. C. The Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The litigation in which the United Brotherhood is involved was reported on in detail by the General President and referred to him for further consideration and action.

The request of the Tri-County District Council of New Jersey for an appropriation was denied.

The General Secretary was instructed to correspond with Secretary Young of the Canadian District of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, asking what action the Home Office in Manchester, Eng., has taken on the demand of the General Executive Board at its April, 1921, session demanding the suspension of L. U. 2647, Vancouver, B. C.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1016, Rome, N. Y., from the decision of the General Treasurer relative to the disability claim account William Redmond. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein, as the General Treasurer did not receive any communication in this case until after two years had elapsed. The appeal is therefore dismissed.

Northampton, Mass., L. U. 351.—The Board appropriated the sum of $288 for relief of men locked out.

Quincy, Ill., L. U. 1366.—Requesting the General Executive Board to remit the dues of those of their members out of work. The request denied, as the General Executive Board has no authority to remit dues.

Johnson City, Tenn., L. U. 1517.—An appropriation of $90 was made for relief of men locked out.

Ohio Valley District Council, Wheeling, W. Va.—An appropriation of $2,382 was made for the relief of men locked out.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., District Council.—An appropriation of $744 was made for relief of men locked out.

July 30, 1921.

Woonsocket, R. I., L. U. 801.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriation made May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the months of May and June, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Norfolk, N. Y., L. U. 1660.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations

made during the month of June, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the month of March, April, May and June, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Newton, Mass., District Council.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the months of April and May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Easthampton, Mass., L. U. 1372.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the months of April and May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Abilene, Tex., L. U. 1281.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the months of January and February, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., L. U. 308.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the months of April and May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Richland-Ashland D. C., Mansfield, O.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the months of April and May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the month of May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the month of April, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—A full accounting was received and filed for appropriations made during the month of April, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Austin, Tex., L. U. 300.—A full accounting was received for appropriation made during the month of April, 1921, for relief of men locked out. Received and filed.

Mobile, Ala., District Council.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriation made during the month of May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Steubenville, O., L. U. 186.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriations made during the months of April and May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

New York, N. Y., Furniture Workers' District Council.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriations made during the months of January and February, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Columbus, Ind., L. U. 1155.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriation made during the month of March, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Columbus, Ga., L. U. 1723.—A full accounting was received and filed for the appropriation made during the month of March, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

Messrs. Russell, Dresser and Pierson, representing the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry and Brothers Donlin and Hedrick representing the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the relations of the United Brotherhood to the Building Trades Department and the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards.

After a thorough discussion of the matter from all angles occupying the greater part of the day, the following proposition was submitted to the General Executive Board:

FIRST: The Executive Board of Carpenters officially consider they are out of the Build Trades Department.

SECOND: Subject to consideration and proval it appears to this sub-committee t under the circumstances that the award set aside and the case be reopened, that thermore all parties interested including m ufacturers of metal trim and frames, sash doors, be heard in testimony. When the penters are notified of such action they mediately become a party of the Jurisdictio Award Board through their reaffiliation w the Building Trades Department.

The General Executive Board then went i executive session and carefully considered proposition and as the information asked by authority of our Twentieth General C vention had been supplied us the proposit was accepted provided the National Board Jurisdictional Awards approves same.

August 1, 1921

Oakland, Cal., L. U. 1187.—Request on General Executive Board for an appropriat for lockout benefits. Request denied.

On receipt of telegrams by the General P ident relative to conditions in San Franci Cal., they were carefully and seriously con ered by the General Executive Board. General President was directed to wire District Council that if the District Counci any Local Union call the membership o general strike their Charters will be pended.

Cumberland, Md., L. U. 1024.—A full counting was received and filed for the ap priation made during the month of April, 1 for relief of men locked out.

Indianapolis, Ind., D. C.—A full accoun was received and filed for the appropriat made during the month of May, 1921, for relief of men locked out.

St. Joseph, Mo., L. U. 110.—A full acco ing was received and filed for the approp tions made during the month of May, 1 for relief of men locked out.

Hamilton, O., L. U. 637.—A full accoun was received and filed for the appropriat made during the month of May, 1921, for r of men locked out.

Port Chester, N. Y., L. U. 77.—A full counting was received and filed for the ap priation made during the month of May, 1 for relief of men locked out.

Boston, Mass., D. C.—A full accounting received and filed for the appropriations m during the months of February, March, A and May, 1921, for relief of men locked out

Corinth, N. Y., L. U. 491.—An appropria of $174 was made for the relief of men lo out.

The General Executive Board took up this time the regular quarterly audit of books and accounts.

Brothers Kelly and Crissman, properly dentialed by the Pittsburg, Pa., District C cil, appeared before the General Execu Board relative to the lockout in Pittsburg vicinity and supplied the Board with infor tion that body had asked for previously, a which the Board appropriated the sum of $ 406 for the sixth and seventh weeks for relief of the men locked out.

August 2, 192

Fox River Valley District Council, Apple Wis.—An appropriation of $534 was made the relief of men locked out.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. 422.—The sum of

s appropriated for the relief of men locked

Morris-Union Counties N. J., District Coun-—$174 was appropriated for the relief of a locked out.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—$396 was appro-riated for the relief of men locked out.

ersey City, N. J., L. U. 1985.—Request for appropriation for financial assistance was sidered by the General Executive Board, af- which the request was denied.

Protest of C. A. Snyder et al. of L. U. No. , Hanibal, Mo., from ruling of the General sident on points of law was considered by General Executive Board, after which that y sustained the ruling of the General Pres-nt on grounds set forth therein and the test dismissed.

Tacoma, Wash.—A communication signed . L. McMurphy was received and filed, as communication in question was not sent by hority of the Local Union, nor is it signed the Recording Secretary, nor has it the Seal the Local Union attached.

Following is report of the special sub-com-tee of the General Executive Board. the General Executive Board:

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the neral Executive Board, examined all papers safe deposit vault and find the following:

Nine $500 Third Liberty Loan United States nds, 4¼%, $4,500, Coupons.

Thirty-five $100 Third Liberty Loan United tes Bonds, 4¼%, $3,500, Coupons.

Three $500 Third Liberty Loan United States nds, 4¼%, $1,500, Coupons.

Fifteen 5,000 Third Liberty Loan United tes Bonds, 4¼%, $75,000, Reg.

Ten $10,000 Fourth Liberty Loan United tes Bonds, 4¼%, $100,000, Reg.

Twenty-five $1,000 Canada Victory Loan nds, 5½%, $25,000.

Five $5,000 Canada Victory Loan Bonds, %, $25,000.

United States Treasurers Certificate No. 1553 ued March 15, 1921, due March 15, 1922, $200,000.

Receipt of Indiana National Bank for $50,000 Second Liberty Loan Bonds at 4% to be verted into 4¼% United States Bonds.

Total, $484,500.00

(Signed)

T. M. GUERIN,
W. A. COLE,
J. W. WILLIAMS.

Audit of the books and accounts continued oughout the day.

August 3, 1921.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. 1963.—An appro-ation of $258 was made for relief of men ked out.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—An appropriation $156 was made for the relief of men locked

Portland, Me., District Council.—An appro-ation of $774 was made for the relief of n locked out.

St. Edwards, N. Y., L. U. 673.—An appro-ation of $204 was made for the relief of n locked out.

Fall River, Mass., District Council.—The eral Executive Board received and consid-d request for further financial assistance for ef of men locked out. Financial aid will granted when list of men locked out is sent General Office to be checked with the ords.

Audit of books and accounts continued throughout the day and completed.

August 4, 1921.

Chicago, Ill., District Council.—The situation of the Millmen was considered by the General Executive Board, after which it was referred to the General President for investigation.

Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal.—Movement for a general strike. Official sanction denied.

Utica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—The sum of $168 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

Johnson City, Tenn., L. U. 1517.—$66 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and the session was adjourned. The next meeting to be held commencing Tuesday, October 11, 1921.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Local Unions Chartered in July

Saginaw, Mich. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Huntington Beach, Cal.
Roseville, Cal. Vandalia, Ill.
Rector, Ark. Willits, Cal.
Goose Creek, Tex. Hickman, Ky.
Sanger, Cal. Bokchito, Okla.
Total, 10 Local Unions.

New Try and Mitre Square

An improved Try and Mitre Square, known as the "Universal," designed especially for carpenters' use, has just been put on the market by The Lufkin Rule Company, Saginaw, Mich. It consists of a substantial steel blade marked both sides 8ths and 16ths, with figures and lines clear and distinct, fitted with a movable head which can be securely clamped at any point.

The "Universal" square is a tool of the higher grade in every respect, is accurate, durable and well designed. Primarily a Try and Mitre Square with blade adjustable in length, it serves well also because of this adjustable feature as a marking gauge, depth gauge, for measuring mortises, etc., and with head set at extreme end, as a height gauge. The blade can readily be removed and used as a separate rule.

Query For Flag Flappers

In an address to business men in Lynn, Mass., John P. Frey, editor of the International Moulders' Journal, submitted this query to flag flappers and "100 per cent Americans:"

"What kind of an American is to be made out of the alien who comes here trying to understand our democracy and finds it all right for one group to organize to prevent another group from the same right of organization?"

The Union Label is a protest against the exploitation of women and children.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE 41ST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board.

Brothers: The 41st Annual Convention of the American Federation of Lab opened in the Auditorium, Denver, Colorado, on Monday morning at 10:00 o'cloc June 13, 1921.

Addresses of welcome were made by the Mayor of the City, the Governor the State, the President of the State Federation of Labor and by Ex-Congressma Edward Keating.

Five hundred twenty-three Delegates were present, representing three hundr Unions as herewith shown:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
98	National and International	310	38,080
4	Departments	4	4
32	States	32	32
124	Central	124	124
48	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	48	51
4	Fraternal Orgaizations	5	3
305		523	38,294

The Report of Secretary Morrison showed that the financial condition of th Federation to be as follows:

Banlance on hand April 30, 1920	$ 203,980.4
Receipts from all sources during the year	832.169.9
Total	$ 1,036,150.4
Total expenses for the year	857,887.7
Banlance on hand April 30, 1921	$ 178,262.7

Recapitulation

In General Fund	$ 17,044.7
In Defense Fund for Local and Federal Labor Unions	161,217.9
Balances of funds on hand April 30, 1921	$ 178,262.7

The make-up of the A. F. of L. is as follows:

5 Departments
110 National and International Unions.
49 State Federations.
973 City Central Bodies.
783 Local Department Councils.
941 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.
36,247 Local Unions with an average membership for the year of 3,906,528.

The Report of the Executive Council dealt with many important matters such as

The Cost of Living.
Railroads.
Court Decisions against Labor.
International Labor Relations.
Disarmament.
Education and Educational Systems.
Legislation in the States.
Kansas Court of Industrial Relations.
Courts Declare Laws Invalid.
Labor and the Organized Farmers.
Chinese and Japanese Exclusion and Land Laws.
Convict Labor and Its Effect upon Free Labor.
Jurisdictional Disputes.
Alien Labor in Canal Zone, etc.

The matters of special importance to us herewith follows, showing the Committee to which they were referred, the action thereon, and the final disposition by the Convention.

Representation in Central Bodies

Upon instructions of a previous convention the Executive Council submitted to the last convention a carefully prepared survey of the representation to which each of the affiliated local unions should be entitled under the then existing rules of central labor unions.

In its report the Executive Council recommended a minimum and a maximum number of delegates to which each of the affiliated local unions shall be entitled leaving it optional with the central labor unions to adopt, within the minimum and maximum recommended, a system of proportional representation or to allow equal representation to all local unions regardless of numerical strength. In considering the report of the Executive Council the convention approved the prposal of a minimum and maximum representation and limited the minimum representation of affiliated local unions to two (2) delegates and the maximum representation to ten (10) delegates. The convention decided also that the system of representation between this minimum and maximum should not be left optional with central bodies but that a proportional basis of representation shall be made mandatory, granting authority to the Executive Council to determine the rules upon which this representation should be predicated.

By the action of the convention both the minimum and maximum as well as the proportional system of representation became mandatory. In compliance with the decision of the convention the central bodies were directed to amend their rules of representation accordingly.

In considering the graduated basis upon which the representation between the minimum and maximum number of delegates fixed by the last convention should be predicated, the Executive Council examined all available data and as a result of its study recommends the following graduated basis of representation of local unions to central bodies:

Local unions—less than 50 members	2 delegates
Local unions having 50 or more and less than 100 members	4 delegates
" " " 100 " " " " " 250 "	6 delegates
" " " 250 " " " " " 500 "	8 delegates
Local unions having 500 or more members	10 delegates

Inasmuch as the convention a year ago decided that a proportional basis of representation should be mandatory, the Executive Council further recommends the enactment of such a provision into the organic law of the American Federation of Labor.

This was referred to the Committee on Law and was concurred in, but the Convention referred it back to the Executive Council for further consideration in order to give larger unions better representation. The subject matter to be reported to the next Convention.

Building Trades—Theatrical Stage Employes

The Montreal Convention referred to us the case between Theatrical Stage Employes and the Building Trades Department and the Electrical Workers, with instructions to call a conference within ninety days after adjournment and endeavor to secure an adjustment. The conference was held but without results. The officials of the various organizations interested met with your Executive Council when the situation in all its ramifications was fully discussed and every effort made to get the contending parties to the point of an agreement.

Failing in this, your Executive Council declared:

> In the complaint of the Building Trades Department against the Theatrical Stage Employes International Alliance referred by the Montreal Convention of the A. F. of L. to the Executive Council relative to the action of the Theatrical Stage Employes in doing work in motion picture studios which is claimed by the building tradesmen, a hearing was held in Atlantic Cty, Auguts 3, 1920, when all organizations in interest were represented and the matter was presented from all sides. It developed that the Theatrical Stage Employes are doing building tradesmen's work and have in their organization

carpenters, electricians, plasterers, painters and members of other building trades affiliated with the Building Trades Department. As each International Union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has been guaranteed autonomy over its own class of work and as carpenter work in motion picture studios and the work of plasterers, electricians, painters and other building tradesmen is not and can not be considered as belonging to or coming under the claims of the Theatrical Stage Employes, the Theatrical Stage Employes Intrenational Alliance is therefore exceeding its authority in claiming this work and in doing it.

The Theatrical Stage Employes International Alliance is directed to immediately cease encroaching upon the work of Building Trades organizations as herein set forth and to dissiciate from its membership those members affected by this decision not later than January 1, 1921.

In the dispute between the Theatrical Stage Employes and the Electrical Workers, the Executive Council decided that the laying of conduits and all installation work in connection with electrical devices for lighting effects belongs to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, but that the operation of all lights and of all devices for electric lighting and electrical effects, as well as the operation of motion picture machines belongs to the Theatrical Stage Employes International Alliance.

New officers were elected to the Theatrical Stage Employes International Alliance. They expressed the desire to work harmoniously with the American Federation of Labor and contending organizations but being new to the situation, they desired to investigate the situation personally and thoroughly. The following correspondence should be presented for the information of this convention.

TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C., March 2, 1921.

JAMES LEMKE,
107 West Forty-sixth St.,
New York City.

Complaint received by Executive Council of American Federation of Labor that your organization at Los Angeles has violated every provision of the decision of the Montreal Convention and of the Executive Cuncil and in addition is soliciting work outside of the studios in the city. Executive Council directs me to send above communication to you and to ask for telegraphic explanation as soon as possible, same to be confirmed by mail.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
American Federation of Labor.

TELEGRAM

New York, N. Y., March 2, 1921.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
A. F. of L. Building,
Washington, D. C.

Your wire in reference to our members violating provisions of the decision of the Montreal Convention and Executive Council received and I am certainly surprised to hear of the situation if the same is true. I have wired our western representative to immediately investigate same and expel those who are violating the instructions. Letter following.

JAMES LEMKE.

LETTER

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF THE UNITED STATE AND CANADA, 110 WEST 40TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

N. Y., March 2, 1921

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
American Federation of Labor,
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: I was indeed shocked and surprised to receive your telegram of even date stating that complaint has been received that members of this

organization in Los Angeles are not rigidly respecting the jurisdictional rights of sister labor organizations in that section of the country. Definite instructions went forward to Los Angeles concerning this subject on receipt of the first complaint many months ago and in turn report was received that the Local Union fully understood and appreciated the policy of the International Alliance to refrain from even a semblance of encroachment on the rights of others, that nothing of the sort was being done nor would be permitted at any time.

Immediately on receipt of your telegram, I wired Los Angeles stating that if the complaint be based on fact, the offenders would be expelled from membership unless they at once desist from such practice. This matter, I assure you, will be vigorously investigated and if the instructions and policies of this organization are being disregarded by any, those affected will be expelled from membership.

As soon as I receive a report from Los Angeles, I will again communicate with you.

In the meantime, believe me, with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) JAMES LEMKE, International President.

Au New York, N. Y. 4 1921, Mar 4 PM 7 47.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,

American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Supplementing telegram and letter sent you last evening concerning complaint of building crafts, Los Angeles, desire to submit reply received by wire from my representative—Los Angeles—on this subject: "Local thirty-three office records show where every man goes when sent out and I fail to find one case where a man has been sent to work outside of studios. Two hundred fifty carpenters were suspended last year and these are nearly all working outside. Business Agent here does not have any information on members out of work until they report into office, so if there are any of our members working outside, we have no way of knowing unless Building Trades report same to the office of thirty-three. Any case they report I will investigate and take up card at once. Signed." If Building Trades know of any violating jurisdiction who are members this organization suggest they furnish names and particulars promptly and suitable and speedy action will be taken in each case proved.

JAMES LEMKE, International President.

Copies of this correspondence were furnished to the Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor from whom the following reply was received, copy of which was submitted to the Theatrical Stage Employes:

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1921.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

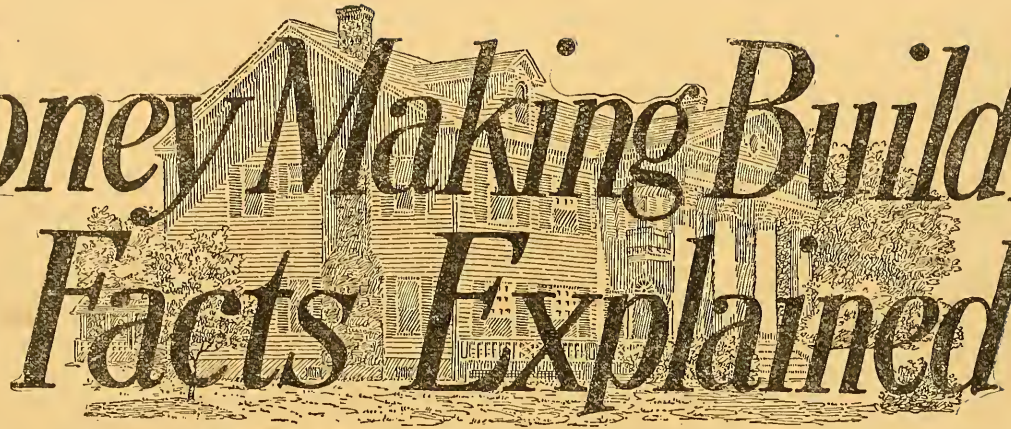
Dear Sir and Brother: Referring again to your recent letter in which you transmitted correspondence from President Lemke of the Theatrical Stage Employes having reference to us, we are now in receipt of a telegram from the Los Angeles Council of which the following is copy:

"April 1, 1921.

"W. J. SPENCER, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"The Los Angeles County Building Trades Council demand that immediate steps be taken to enforce the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Stop. If it is necessary to hold a conference between the stage employes and the various Building Trades International Presidents, such conference should be held in Los Angeles immediately. Stop. Members of the Stage Employes are working on outside work but this is not what we are interested in as we can handle that situation. Stop. What we want is the enforcement of the jurisdiction covering the motion picture studios. G. A. WRIGHT."

Money Making Building Facts Explained



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1000 Pictures
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American Technical Society, Chicago

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY
Dept. G-366 Chicago

Send me the five volume set of Carpentry & Contracting for a week's free trial by express collect. I will either return the books in one week at your expense or send you $2.80 as first payment and $3.00 every month until a total of $24.80 is paid. With these books I am to receive a free membership in your Society, including Consultation Privileges, Standard Tests and FREE Employment Service.

Name .....

Address ..... State .....

City .....

Reference .....

The foregoing information is respectfully referred to you for your further consideration an daction.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) W. J. SPENCER, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Dept.

At our meeting in February, President Lemke made the suggestion that he be permitted to enter into negotiations with the several building trades unions which claim jurisdiction over certain work which it is alleged members of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes perform. The Executive Council concurred in that proposal, setting the time limit of May 1, 1921, when a report upon these efforts should be made to the Executive Council. Up to the time of our meeting in Cincinnati, beginning May 5, no report had been received that the proposal has been carried out.

At our May meeting, a committee from the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department came before us. That committee charged that the Theatrical Stage Employes have not complied with the decision as rendered by the Executive Council. They said in view of the fact that the Theatrical Stage Employes, through their President, claimed that they are complying with the decision, that it would be agreeable to the Building Trades Department either to have the Executive Council accept the statement of the Building Trades Department and require the Theatrical Stage Employes to comply immediately with the decision of the Executive Council or to investigate the actual conditions and situations by having a committee proceed to Los Angeles to make a personal investigation, the committee to represent the Building Trades Department, the Theatrical Stage Employes and the American Federation of Labor, as such, this committee to go to Los Angeles in time to be able to report to the Executive Council in Denver prior to the opening of the Convention. The Executive Council concurred in the suggestion and at the time this report is being drafted the committee is in process of appointment and the Executive Council hopes to make a supplementary report to this Convention.

The Supplemental Report referred to was made during the afternoon session of the first day and herewith follows:

Supplemental Report
Building Trades-Theatrical Stage Employes

In the report of the Executive Council, attention was directed to the decision of the Executive Council rendered in the case of the Building Trades vs. Theatrical Employes, that thereafter the question arose as to whether the Theatrical Stage Employes were complying with the decision and that to determine this question the appointment of a committee was authorized, to proceed to Los Angeles, Cal., and conduct a thorough and impartial investigation and report its findings to the Executive Council before its findings to the Executive Council before the opening of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee appointed to conduct this investigation was as follows:

Representing the Building Trades:

JOHN H. DONLIN,
JOHN J. HYNES,
GEORGE F. HEDRICK,
WM. J. McSORLEY.

Representing the Theatrical Stage Employes:

H. C. HOLLINGER,
WILLIAM HOWARD,
W. L. HARMAN,
STEPHEN McNEILL.

Representing the American Federation of Labor:

HUGH FRAYNE,
JAMES H. DOYLE.

This committee, in co-operation with representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the Bricklayers, Operative Plasterers and Sheet Metal Workers, conducted a personal investigation into the conditions existing in the motion picture studios in Los Angeles to ascertain whether the Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes had complied with the decision of

the American Federation of Labor bearing upon this subject, the committee submitted its report and findings to the Executive Council at its meeting held in this city, Friday, June 10, 1921.

Representatives of the Building Trades and the Theatrical Stage Employes also appeared before the Executive Council at this meeting and when the report of the committee was being considered. From the findings contained in the report of the committee having investigated this subject and from hearings held, the Executive Council finds that the Theatrical Stage Employes have not complied with the decision of the Executive Council as contained in the Report of the Executive Council already submitted to this Convention. The Executive Council therefor recommends that the Theatrical Stage Employes immediately comply with this decision and that failing to do so by August 1, 1921, that the charter of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes be suspended on that day and remain suspended until that organization does comply fully with the decision rendered by the Executive Council on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES DUNCAN,
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE,
FRANK DUFFY,
WILLIAM GREEN,
W. D. MAHON,
T. A. RICKERT,
JACOB FISCHER,
MATTHEW WOLL,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
FRANK MORRISON,
Executive Council.

The entire matter was referred to the Adjustment Committee and was reported on as follows:

Your committee recommends concurrence in the action of the Executive Council and also recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor within fifteen days from the adjournment of this Convention call a series of conferences between the representatives of the Theatrical Stage Employes and each one of the contending organizations affected in the Building Trades Department in an effort to reach an agreement as to what the claims of each organization, relative to jurisdiction, are. These conferences are not to be general, but are to be between the Theatrical Stage Employes and each one of the organizations separately, and the President of the American Federation of Labor to appoint a member of the Executive Council to preside at same. If no agreements are reached between the contending parties the recommendations are to be put into effect on the date mentioned.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

ALIEN LABOR IN CANAL ZONE

Resolution No. 49 adopted by the Montreal Convention directed the Executive Council to take up with the proper authorities the amending of the manual of information of the Canal Zone with a view of eliminating the emergency clauses that permit the employment of alien labor in the operating and mechanical departments. The matter was taken up with Secretary of War Baker, who, in reply, contended that "we ought all to recognize the desirability of a change when it can be made which will reduce the number of people from the states who are required in the operation and maintenance of the canal." Secretary Baker also contended that it had been definitely shown that life in the tropics was injurious to the health of the people from the states. For that reason he said the United States should as far as possible refrain from sending its own citizens to the zone and that all work there which could be done by workers who are acclimated ought to be done by them.

During the war Secretary Baker was requested by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to eliminate the emergency clauses, but it was mutually agreed to defer action until hostilities had ceased. Since the war, however, American citizens are being separated from the service in the Canal Zone and their places are being filled by aliens.

The request for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor of the Union Obrera de Panamenos of Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, was referred to the various International Unions interested. A conference to consider the advisability of chartering the Union Obrera de Panamenos was called by President Gompers and it met in Washington, March 2, 3, and 4. The opinion of the representatives of the various organizations who attended was opposed to issuing a charter to that organization. The conference gave as its principal reason that in practically all of the Constitutions of the various organizations provisions were made that applicants for membership must be citizens of the United States or must have declared their intentions to become such. They declared:

> It is our belief and understanding that the applicants or a major portion of them are not citizens of Panama nor have they any intention of ever becoming citizens of Panama or of the United States. . . . . That to issue the latter (aliens) a charter would overwhelm our central bodies with aliens whose apparent intention is to evade the jurisdiction of the established organizations at a rate of pay fixed by the Panama Canal authorities and known as the silver roll, far and away below the rate of American standards.

The conference also declared:

> We firmly believe that in all such important projects as the Panama Canal, American citizens only should be employed at least in the operating and mechanical departments as a measure of safety to American interests."

This was signed by: William J. Spencer, Building Trades Department A. F. of L.; A. J. Berres, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; Geo. H. Lakey, United Brotherhood Carpenters & Joiners of America; Fred W. Baer International Association of Fire Fighters; Wm. S. Brown, National Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association; Archie E. Luther, International Association of Machinists; Luther C. Steward, National Federation of Federal Employes; C. L. Rosemund, Technical Engineers, Architects & Draftsmen's Union; Frank Duffy, United Brotherhood Carpenters & Joiners of America

The report of the action of the conference was submitted to the Executive Council. In view of the action of the conference the application for the charter of the Union Obrera de Panamenos (composed of workers alien to Panama and the United States) was denied.

This was referred to Committee on Executive Councils Report and was concurred in by the Committee and the Convention.

The following resolution was introduced by delegates of the Stationery Firemen the Switchmen, the Railroad Signalmen and the order of Railroad Telegraphers.

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers comprising a membership of approximately two hundred and fifty thousand is desirous of securing reinstatement in the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, This splendid organization stands suspended from the parent body of American labor upon protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on account of a controversy involving jurisdiction over certain classes of workers on the railroads who hold membership in the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers; and

WHEREAS, It must be realized that continued opposition on the part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the reinstatement of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers can only result in material damage to the American Federation of Labor and loss of needed moral support to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers; and

WHEREAS, The principles upon which the claims of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are predicated cannot be sustained by any method of intelligent reasoning nor by precedent; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the delegates to this Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instruct and order that the charter of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers be restored to that organization and the membership and officers thereof be reinstated in good standing in the American Federation of Labor representing as it does the labor movement and the laboring people of the United States and Canada.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

After a lengthy hearing at which the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers were given every opportunity to explain what had been done by that organization to carry into effect the decision in this matter of the Atlantic City Convention, and what they were willing to do in order to secure reaffiliation, the representatives of this organization stated that they were willing to live up to the proposition made by Vice-President Malloy of that organization to the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent meeting in Cincinnati, O., and agreed to renew this proposition in writing to the committee, but failed to do so.

Your committee feels that this organization can at any time secure reaffiliation to this Federation upon making application to the Executive Council for same, and convincing that body that they have and are making a sincere effort to live up to the decision of the Atlantic City Convention. Therefore, your committee recommends non-concurrence in the resolution.

The report was amended as follows:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to give consideration at the earliest possible time to the claims of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers that the decision of the Executive Council has been complied with; and if it be found that the provisions of the decision have not been fairly carried out, the Executive Council is directed to interpret its decision in such manner to as permit of compliance with the provisions of that decision, to the end that the organization affected may become reinstated in the American Federation of Labor.

The report as amended was adopted.

All the old officers were re-elected and Cincinnati, O., was chosen as the city in which to hold the next Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
ALEX KELSO,
WM. J. KELLY,
W. J. WEAVER,
M. J. MICHAELS,
WM. C. WHITE.

Delegates.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greeting:

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor went in session Thursday, June 9, 1921, in the Hotel Albany at Denver, Colo. President Hays called the Convention to order and introduced Mr. Earl Hoage, President of the Denver Union Label League, who gave a short address of welcome to the delegates. He was followed by Mr. James Bugler, President of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, who extended similar greetings to the delegates.

Following these addresses, President Hays called upon Secretary Obergfell, of the Credentials Committee, to make a report on the seating of delegates.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed eighty-six delegates representing thirty International Unions, and one fraternal delegate representing the Women's International Union Label League and Trade Union Auxiliary were present.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning showed that the total income of the Department during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1921, was $37,850.48, while the total expenses for the same period was $34,850.48, thus leaving a balance of $3,000 in the Department's checking account. In addition to this the Department has to its credit in a savings account the sum of $6,312.95, and also holds certificates of

deposit to the amount of $7,500, making its total available funds April 30, 1921, $16,812.95, which is almost double the amount of one year ago.

The Department now has 41 National and International Unions affiliated with it, representing an average paid membership of 69,525. During the past year three organizations affiliated with the Department that had not heretofore been a component part thereof.

The average monthly membership of each affiliated International Organization on which they paid per capita tax during the past year, is as follows:

American Federation of Labor	1,678
Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America	27,992
Barbers' International Union	46,967
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	24,722
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	41,025
Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of the United	27,333
Broom & Whisk Makers' Union, International	1,237
Carpenters & Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	26,250
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	34,153
Clerks' International Protective Association	10,000
Coopers' International Union of North America	4,434
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	10,000
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	6,471
Garment Workers of America, United	47,238
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	700
Hatters of North America, United	11,500
Hotel & Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	20,000
Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	5,554
Laundry Workers' International Union	7,000
Leather Workers' International Union, United	4,000
Machinists, International Association of	875
Meat Cutters & Butcher Workers of North America, Amalgamated	20,610
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	5,937
Molders Union of North America, International	1,000
Musicians, American Federation of	75,000
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	5,000
Polishers, Metal, International Union	2,000
Powder & High Explosive Workers of America, United	248
Printers, Plate and Die Stampers' Union of North America	1,461
Printing Pressmen's & Assistants' Union of North America, International	37,000
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	20,000
Stage Employes of America, International Alliance of Theatrical	19,500
Stereotypers & Electrotypers Union of North America, International	6,109
Stove Mounters' International Union	812
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen & Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	20,000
Textile Workers of America, United	5,667
Tobacco Workers' International Union	12,348
Typographical Union, International	74,839
Wall Paper Trades, Allied	880
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire	385

During the past year representatives of the Union Label Trades Department attended the Convention of 22 National and International Unions and the Conventions of 27 State Federations of Labor in the interest of the union label, shop card and working button.

During the past year the Department issued 51 charters for Union Label Leagues, which were to be located in the following cities:

Aberdeen, S. D.
Barstow, Cal.
Berlin, N. H.
Cairo, Ill.
Charlotte, N. C.
Cleveland, O.
Concord, N. C.
Durham, N. C.
Fargo, N. D.
Globe-Miami, Ariz.
Helena, Mont.
Holdenville, Okla.
Hull, Quebec, Can.
Jackson, Miss.
Jamestown, N. Y.
Livermore Falls, Me.
Ludington, Mich.
Marshfield, Ore.
Nashville, Tenn.
Rumford, Me.
Scotts Bluff, Neb.
Taft, Cal.
Topeka, Kans.
Wilmington, N. C.
Bartlesville, Okla.
Belleville, Ill.
Butte, Mont.
Centralia, Ill.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Columbia, S. C.
Fall River, Mass.
Gillespie, Ill.
Greybull, Wyo.
Henryetta, Okla.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Huron, S. D.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Long Beach, Cal.
Mandan, N. D.
Muskogee, Okla.
Portland, Me.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Can.
Shawnee, Okla.
Three Rivers, Que., Can.
Wilmington, Del.
Zanesville, O.

At the present time there are 137 Local Label Leagues chartered by the Department and doing continuous good work for the cause of the Union Label, shop card and button.

We desire to quote the following from the Report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the Department which appears therein under the caption "Union Labeled Goods." believing same will be of material interest to all trade unionists, and by receiving its proper consideration, will result in a marked increase in the demand for Union Labeled goods.

"At no time in our history has it been so necessary to educate trades unionists, friends and sympathizers of the labor movement to the necessity of withholding patronage from those hostile to the principles for which we stand. The hostile and vicious stand taken by the National Chamber of Commerce on all questions affecting our movement, makes it imcumbent upon us to accept the gauge of battle, to which that organization has challenged us.

It is common knowledge among many of the officers of unions in affiliation to this Department that force and coercion are being practiced in various forms by the Chamber of Commerce, the principal one being withdrawal of finances and credit to those employers who wish to continue or initiate friendly relations with their employes, through trade agreements.

"The facts in cases of this kind should be collected, care being taken to see that they are incontrovertible. From this information a campaign of publicity should be inaugurated, which will direct the attention of the public to the situation as it exists, so that instead of being in a defensive position, as we now find ourselves, we could assume the aggressive. By action of this kind, we not only aid our own membership, but we would also arouse a sentiment against practices of this character as would prevent a possible recurrence of them at some future time.

"In addition to this, wherever a member of the Chamber of Commerce, or other hostile organizations is found to be antagonistic, every effort should be made to have this fact become known to our membership, and they should be urged to withhold patronage. 'NO MONEY FOR OUR ENEMIES TO FIGHT US WITH', could be made familiar to trades unionists, at least, thus creating a receptive mood to purchase none but Union Labeled goods, and to patronize only places where union shop cards, or working buttons are displayed."

Without exception, this was the most successful Convention ever held by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and was concluded, by re-electing all the old officers without opposition, which are as follows:

Mr. J. W. Hays, President.
Mr. Jacob Fischer, First Vice-President.
Mr. G. W. Perkins, Second Vice-President.
Mr. Anthony McAndrews, Third Vice-President.
Mr. Matthew Woll, Fourth Vice-President.
Mr. Joseph Proebstle, Fifth Vice-President.
Mr. John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
JOHN DEXTER,
WALTER E. GEBELEIN,
FRANK SHIFLERSMITH.

DEATH ROLL

BRADY, PATRICK, L. U. No. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.

Detectives Sue "Open Shop" Guys

The Dallas Dispatch says: "Suit for $3,269.69 debt was brought by Pinkerton's National Detective Agency against W. C. Hedrick, W. S. Moser, H. W. Childs, the Hedrick Construction Company, the Builders' Association of Dallas, the Open Shop Association and the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers' Association of Dallas.

"The alleged debt, it is set forth by W. W. Nelms, attorney for the detective agency, is the balance of a bill of $8,100 contracted by the defendants in January, 1919, for services rendered by the Pinkertons in bringing open shop carpenters to Dallas to break a strike.

"It is alleged the defendants contracted with the detective agency to secure through its various agencies throughout the country open shop carpenters to come here to work for $7 a day, agreeing to pay Pinkerton's $10 a day and expenses for the services of each operation required in securing the men; and also to pay all advertising and transportation expenses incurred in hiring the carpenters and bringing them in Dallas.

"The balance has never been paid and the defendants have repeatedly refused to pay it, the detective agency alleges."

Railroad Carpenters Take Notice

The Bridge and Building Carpenters of the Pere Marquette Railroad have given up there charter in the maintenance of Way Organization and have taken out a charter in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as a Railroad Charter. They notified the railroad management that they would not agree to a set of working rules signed up by the Maintenance Union. The management had a ballot taken of the Bridge and Building Men on the Pere Marquette Railroad, which was won by the Carpenters Committee by a ratio of eight to one. In less than thirty days from date of our charter we have completed our conference with the management and the disputed rules have gone to the Labor Board for decision.

Get busy you Bridge and Building Carpenters on the other railroads and see if you can make a better record than the Pere Marquette Carpenters. When we all get into a craft organization of our own we can demand what we are begging now, and get it to.

(Signed)
C. H. JOHNSON,
WALTER GENTER,
A. L. McCLOY,
Pere Marquette Carpenters Committee.

Then Laugh

Build for yourself a strong box,
Fashion each part with care,
When it's strong as your hands can make it
Put all your troubles there.

Hide there all thoughts of your failures
And each bitter cup you did quaff,
Lock all your heartaches within it—
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

Tell no one else of its contents,
Don't even its secrets share;
When you've dropped in it care and worry
Keep them forever there.

Hide them from sight so completely
That the world will never dream half,
Fasten a strong lock securely—
Then sit on the lid and laugh.

—Selected.

Correspondence

Another Labor Bank Started

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The latest International Union to get into the banking game is the Order of Railroad Telegraphers which announces the establishment of a bank with $300,000 capital, to take its place alongside the Machinists' Bank, and the Engineers' Bank in the new drive for the freedom of the workers from the financial domination of the Wall Street plunderbund.

Congratulations to the Telegraphers are in order, and every forward looking union man and progressive citizen will join in best wishes to the new enterprise.

The announcement also suggest the pertinent question, "Why cannot the United Brotherhood, which is infinitely larger and better able to finance such an enterprise, get into the game also?"

The carpenters have made a big success of the printing plant at Indianapolis, and while there were some who opposed the establishment of the plant at the time of its inception, there probably could not be found a corporal's guard to advocate its discontinuance now.

So why not a bank, which could do infinitely more for the Brotherhood than the printing plant has done, and in addition would hasten the coming of the day of financial emancipation of the entire labor movement?

A bank with a capital of a half million dollars would be an easy matter for the Brotherhood to handle with co-operation between Headquarters and the two thousand odd Local Unions, to say nothing of many individuals who would take stock.

So why not start?

I would be glad if this plan appeals to others of our Brotherhood, to see them get busy, and express themselves.

Fraternally,

WM. B. DALY.
L. U. No. 364. Council Bluffs, Ia.

An Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish at this time to compliment you on your work as editor of "The Carpenter" and your judgment in the selection of articles that make up the Journal. The average carpenter leaves school at an early age and does not have the educational advantages that many in other walks of life have. The leaders in all trade organizations can be of great service to their membership by molding their thought and encouraging them to take advantage of opportunities offered for self improvement from time to time. The article on page 22 of the July issue by Mr. John Upton is a timely one and carries out my line of thought in addressing a number of the Locals. The entire July issue is full of articles which are food for thought and I hope every reader will read them to their profit.

Through the medium of "The Carpenter" you are trying to put the mechanic and the trade on a higher plane. You can reach a greater number of men than I can, but there is one thought that I would like to pass along, that I have been granted the privilege of meeting with, and that is, that they make their meetings more educational. Begin the meetings on time, devote a definite part of the evening to business, invite at least one speaker to talk on some trade problem, probably with a practical demonstration or a speaker to talk on some topic of the day. The meeting should be more than a mere place to pay dues and I believe that if some plan as suggested could be worked out that a larger representation would be present at various meetings. I hope to see the day when such a program will be considered and would like nothing better than to have the privilege in taking part myself. I receive a number of trade journals, but "The Carpenter" over towers them all. The members of the Brotherhood should be proud of their Journal.

Very truly yours,
R. M. VAN GAASBEEK.

A Carpenter On the Federal Board of Vocational Education

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I know you are interested in vocational training. I am a member in good standing of L. U. No. 308, and I received appointment with the Federal Board for Vocational Education last November. Brother Williams was here at that time, and he told Brother Leonard, Business Agent of L. U. No. 308, to get a man for the Federal Board if he could. Brother Leonard recommended me, and I took the Civil Service examination and received appointment. I believe that I am the only carpenter on the Federal Board staff in this district.

I am sure you are acquainted with the work the Federal Board is doing, and at this time we would like to have all of the publicity possible. I would appreciate it very much if the Federal Board could be given some space in our magazine. I am sure that there are a number of carpenters who were in the service that are eligible for training under the Federal Board and would be glad to take advantage of it if they were more thoroughly informed as to the benefits and maintenance allowance they would receive while in training.

1. No application for Federal Board training will be accepted after December 16, 1922.

2. A single man while in training will receive from $80 to $100 per month. The Federal Board will also pay for his tuition, books, tools, etc., which he needs to successfully carry on his training. A married man receives from $115 to $117 per month, according to the number of his dependents.

3. A man may take up any trade or profession which he desires, providing his disability does not interfere with this training.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Act became a law when it was signed by the President on June 27, 1918. This is one of the most humanitarian pieces of legislation ever placed upon the statute books of the country. Much organization and preparation was necessary to carry out its purpose and intent.

On April 1, 1921, 145,459 persons had been examined and passed as eligible for training with maintenance allowance from the Government while in training. Of this number 30,875 were physically unable to begin training, 81,481 had entered training and 77,723 were still in training on that date.

In addition to these numbers, there were in training 8,177 persons who were not receiving maintenance allowances. The distribution between the general types of occupation were on April 1, 1921, as follows: Prevocational, 15 per cent; Professional, 13 per cent; Agriculture, 12 per cent; Commercial, 26 per cent; Trades and Industries, 34 per cent.

A few facts indicate what progress has been made. At this time there are in training under the direction of the Federal Board more than 80,000 persons who have been disabled through wounds or illness while in the service of the country. They are being trained in the widest variety of occupations. The trainees are distributed over the whole field of human endeavor properly within the classification of "Vocational". Therefore no disturbance of the ordinary distribution of labor is encountered, no dadnger of overcrowding any single occupation. Trade unionists are deeply concerned in this great economic and humanitarian enterprise which they have been so influential in promoting.

I wish to request also that if there are any members of the Brotherhood who were disabled in the World War and who believe that they are entitled to Fedderal Board training, they should be instructed to get in touch with the nearest office of the Board; or if any brother knows of an ex-service man who thinks he is entitled to training, he should have the man write to the Board, and I am sure a representative will call upon him in person and take the necessary steps to arrange immediate training.

If there are any members of the Brotherhood in the contracting business who would be willing to take one or more of these disabled men and teach him the trade, the Fedderal Board would appreciate it very much. I am sure that the Board would not send any men for training who were not capable of becoming competent mechanics.

There are fourteen districts in the United States, and we request that all correspondence pertaining to training opportunities be addressed to the place where training is offered. A list of the district offices is attached to this letter.

Trusting you will give this worthy cause publicity in the columns of our magazine, I am

Yours very truly,

C. L. DOOL

Supervising Officer

District Offices

Federal Board for Vocational Education

Dist. No. 1—F. T. A. McLeod, 101 Milk St., Boston, Mass.—Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island.

Dist. No. 2—W. F. Shaw, 25 W. 43rd St., New York City.—Connecticut, New York, New Jersey.

Dist. No. 3—R. J. Fuller, 140 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania, Delaware.

Dist. No. 4—W. H. Magee, 450 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

Dist. No. 5—M. Bryson, 312 Majestic Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida.

Dist. No. 6—L. R. Fuller, Washington Artillery Hall, 736 Carondelet St., New Orleans, La.—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana.

Dist. No. 7—H. V. Stirling, Denton Bldg., 7th and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O. —Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky.

Dist. No. 8—Chas. W. Sylvester, 14 E. Congress St., Chicago, Ill.—Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin.

Dist. No. 9—M. E. Head, 6801 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri.

Dist. No. 10—Carl D. Hibbard, 600 Keith-Plaza Bldg., 1700 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana.

Dist. No. 11—H. Allen Nye, 800 U. S. Nat. Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.—Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah.

Dist. No. 12—E. L. Shirrell, 521 Flood Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.—Arizona, California, Nevada.

Dist. No. 13—C. H. Anderson, 5th Floor Arcade Bldg., Seattle, Wash.— Idaho, Oregon, Washington.

Dist. No. 14—W. F. Doughty, Baker Bldg., Akard and Pacific Ave., Dallas, Tex.—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

A New Plan of Attracting Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A new plan of attracting labor to Detroit, Mich., is being developed by the employing interests of this city.

Instead of the usual advertisements in the "Want Ad" columns of the newspapers, the non-union interests are advertising for labor through the medium of glowing newspaper articles announcing full resumption of industry in Detroit. City authorities with the aid of the newspapers are now using the moving picture show houses to advertise municipal construction, such as sewers, water department operations, municipal street railway building, highways, bridges, etc., which is resulting in bringing a large number of workers to Detroit, entirely out of proportion to the needs, as there is a large surplus of labor looking for jobs at this time, some of which have been out of employment six and seven months. Through the aid of expert photography some of the work shown in moving pictures is not being built at all.

The real facts are: Manufacturing concerns are working their employes short time with one-half their usual force or less. For instance the Ford Motor Car Co. at its Highland Park plant employs 10,000 men in place of the usual 25,000 or more. Some industries are now closed down for two months at least, under the pretense of taking inventory.

No additions to industrial plants will be erected now or for some time in the future. There are no new office buildings or department store contracts being let. Materials are high—labor's wages are low—rents are high—families are doubling up—unemployment is on the increase. Reports have it that automobile factories will close down indedfinitely about October for lack of orders.

These facts will stand investigation. Give this information as much publicity as possible in yours and other labor papers and the daily newspapers of your city, if possible. Warn all labor to stay away from Detroit, especially building tradesmen.

Fraternally yours,

FRED'K G. PALLIAER,

Secretary, Detroit Buildidng Trades Council.

A Carpenter Wants to Know

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read with interest "Stairbuilding Problems" (By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek), in our Journal, "The Carpenter," of June and July, 1921, would ask when you get through, will you use

Ford Auto GIVEN AWAY

SOLVE this puzzle, win Ford Auto votes free. The letters of the alphabet are numbered: A is 1, B is 2, and so on. The figures in the little squares to the left represent four words. (20 is the letter "T".) What are the four words? Can you work it out? If so, send your answer quick. Surely you want this fine, new Ford auto. Send no money. I have already given away many autos. You can own an auto.

SEND ANSWER TO-DAY

We not only give away this Ford auto, but hundreds of dollars in cash and scores of other valuable prizes. Bicycles, Guns, Watches, Talking Machines; something for everybody. Everyone who answers this can have a prize. There are no losers. Nothing difficult to do. Everybody wins. Someone gets this new, latest model Ford Auto free. Electric starter and lights. Do you want it? Write today and be first.

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Will instantly fasten itself to work bench, tool box, board, joist, or pile of lumber, rail of fence—to any suitable place—and without screws or nails, or any other means of fastening; stands firmer than any other—with their troublesome screws, nails and braces.

Made of best malleable iron, 13 inches long; weighs 3 pounds; folds like a jack-knife; can be carried in coat pocket. Guaranteed not to break.

Price, $2.00 at Most Good Hardware Stores, or Sent Prepaid Anywhere for $2.00. Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory.

CLAN GUNN FOLDING SAW CLAMP CO., P. O. Box 643 Pittsburgh, Pa.

the same plan and omit newel posts No. 2 and 3 and run the rail up from post No. 1 to post No. 4, making the well hole a cylinder on plan, but reducing width of same, so as to make the rail center to center on plan about 6 or 8 in. This would make a very interesting subject for the boys, more especially the layouts of wreathes, etc. Kindly let me know if you can continue this subject and twist rail for same kind of stairs as in our June and July, 1921, numbers. I have no doubt this would be very practical and that it would reach the right parties. (Meaning the men that have to do the work.)

Hoping you can continue this subject as above, I thank you in advance.

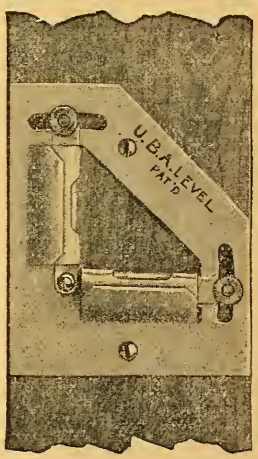
Yours fraternally,
ALFRED E. FASSETT,
L. U. No. 1208. Johnstown, N. Y.

An Interesting Meeting

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 393 held a very interesting meeting with a good attendance of our brother members and after the business was transacted we had a prize drawing for a very handsome library table scarf, valued at $50. The prize was won by Brother George Brown, a member of Atlantic Local, and we wish the brother the best of success with his prize.

Fraternally yours,
WM. H. WATKINS, R. S.
L. U. No. 393. Camden, N. J.



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No holes to cut. Simply apply to any length straight edge and fasten with screws. Pocket size. Can be set to any degree of Rise. For Grades and Pitches, Fine or Rough. Light or Heavy Work. Simple to adjust. The Ideal Tool for Leveling Girders, Wall Plates, Etc. Plumbing Outside and Inside Studs, Door and Window jambs. In other words an All Around Emergency Level and Plumb. All Steel. Finished in All Nickel or in Nickel and Black Mat Chemically treated Parker Rust Proof Process to Insure Durability.

Every One Guaranteed

Size 3½x4 inches. Mention Hardware Dealer.

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to Members of Brotherhood

THE UNION LEVEL SALES CO.

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Where do you live? The best place is Easy St. You get there through Safety Lane. Take the War Savings Stamps Road.

Casual Comment

Now is the time to get a move on and help towards that 500,000 we are after.

* * *

The Court of Industrial Relations of Kansas is due for a set back, as both capital and Organized Labor are now fighting it.

* * *

The Government is publishing the slacker list. The community has a right to know who the slackers were. But how about publishing the profiteers' list?

* * *

A slacker list is all right, but the average thinking American would have more confidence in the Government's desire to expose those who were unpatriotic during the war, if it was accompanied side by side with the list of the profiteers in the community.

* * *

The papers that are strong on talking about workingmen sporting silk shirts and farmers loafing around in flivvers, have not discovered how the steam yacht has entered banking circles.

* * *

We used to think that Congress was mostly made up of Democrats and Republicans, but we are forced to the conclusion that it is now wholly Wheelerites. The only thing left in this country in the way of liberty is the Statue of Liberty and that needs rejuvenating.

* * *

The anthracite coal barons care nothing about the buyers' strike as they claim to be in such a strong financial position that it has no terrors for them. We wonder if the Sherman Anti-Trust Law could be stretched a point to meet the situation?

* * *

It is about time that a halt was called on combines. The present coal situation is a splendid weapon in the hands of those who would shake our faith in government and who are seeking to lead the American people into bolshevism.

* * *

It takes time to throw off the false notions bred by the war concerning what constitutes reasonable profits. The sooner, however, we all get back to brass tacks, the better will it be for all concerned.

When the largest employer of labor in the United States, Judge Gary, informs the public that there is no further need for trade-unions, and in the same address admits that the 12-hour day, 7-day week still affects about one-third of his employes, it is a sufficient commentary upon his fitness to deal justly and successfully with the industrial problem.

* * *

The anti-union shop was praised by Judge Gary in his commencement address at Syracuse University. The steel trust magnate revamped every dull charge made against Organized Labor during the past twenty years.

* * *

His plea not to "smother ambitions" or "destroy incentive" will be interesting reading to his 12-hour employes, who lack sufficient energy to read or think after their inhuman work day.

* * *

About the only thing that august body, the Supreme Court of the United States, has failed on one occasion or another to declare unconstitutional is the Union Label.

* * *

Analysis reveals the surprising fact that throughout a period of fourteen years under pre-war conditions the Steel Corporation was able to maintain a scale of prices high enough to yield them net earnings of no less than 78.6% of the total labor cost of their entire product.

* * *

Brindell was convicted and sentenced to prison and the big daily newspapers fairly shrieked in their head lines about it.

* * *

But when a great profiteer like the President of the Bethlehem Steel Trust is forced to admit under oath that he and his corporation are practicing sabotage on an industry, the soft pedal is applied.

* * *

The admissions of President Grace makes a joke out of our anti-trust laws. The offense of Brindell was local, but that of Grace was national. In proportion to the damage done, if Brindell should serve one day, Grace should be sent up for life.

Foreign Labor Notes

Shipyard workers in England have had their pay reduced 15 per cent.

* * *

The Bombay (India) dockworkers have formed a union of 5,000 members and are demanding from the Pacific & Orient Steamship Co. an increase of 10 per cent wages. Real unionizing of labor is going forward rapidly in all industrial centers in India.

* * *

Between January and June, 1920, nearly 9,000,000 people throughout the world took part in strikes. The total number of workdays lost was 114,814,980. The largest number of workers affected were in the mining industry.

* * *

The general strike at Christiania, Norway, ended and work resumed, except by the stokers, engineers and dock workers. They remain on strike pending mediation negotiations.

* * *

At the end of 1920 only 42 per cent of a total of 132 blast furnaces were in operation in Sweden, or only 31.8 per cent. The cause of this closing down is due to the fact that the market price of pig iron is not sufficient to meet operating expenses.

* * *

The British ministry of labor states that there are now 17,000 men at work on the now arterial roads; in addition, at least an equal number, over and above those ordinary employed on such work, have found employment on the program of road maintenance and repair work. Work has been accelerated on the layouts and sewers of housing schemes to employ an extra 400 men.

* * *

A general strike of seamen and stokers was declared at Stockholm, Sweden, in protest against a reduction of 30 per cent in wages. Ship owners are showing no alarm as, with 75 per cent of the Swedish merchant marine already laid up through economic depression, they claim they will obtain a sufficient number of volunteers to man the active fleet.

* * *

It is pointed out that the unemployment figures for Greater Berlin are much larger, and that now there are 134,500 unemployed against 73,500 unemployed a year ago. In Greater Berlin alone are to be found about one-fourth of all the unemployed in Germany.

Instant Bunion Relief
Prove It At My Expense

Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for over 72,500 others in the last six months. I claim to have the most successful remedy for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you my **Fairyfoot** treatment **Free.** I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you are with them all—you have not tried my remedy and I have such absolute confidence in it that **I am going to send it to you absolutely FREE.** It is a wonderful yet simple home remedy which relieves you almost instantly of the pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity **disappears**—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. Just send your name and address and **Fairyfoot** will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.

FOOT REMEDY CO., 2207 Millard Av., **Dept. 120**, Chicago

$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 439-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

Practically the entire Belgian working class is organized in 12 industrial unions and now a plan is being put into effect to combine all these industrial unions into one organization.

Information Wanted

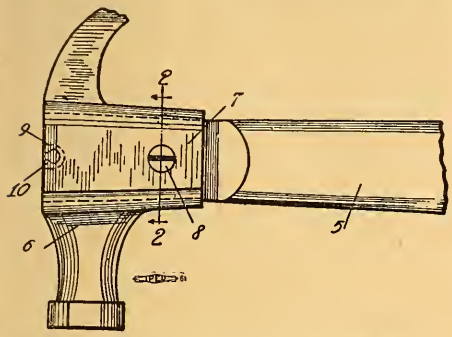
Any one knowing the whereabouts of Vance W. McCormick, who at one time lived in Center Hall, Pa., and Montandon, Pa., kindly address Ben Barcus, R. S., L. U. 1753, 513, Washington Ave., Lockport, Ill.

Obituary Notice

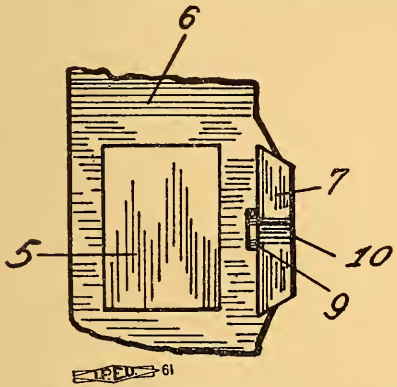
Mr. Lot O. Jobs died at his home very suddenly after a lingering illness. The doctor described the decreased complaint as hardtimes. Both of the deceased's children are suffering with the same malady. The youngest, Mr. High Wages, the favorite of the entire family, is reported to be very low. Hopes for the recovery of Mr. Eight Hours was given up by Dr. Nonunion Man when the patient breathed his last. The nurse, Miss Join D. Union, accuses the doctor of being a quack and blames the death of one patient and the serious condition of the other on him. Miss Previous Experience, the maiden aunt member of the family, it is expected, will call in a specialist, most likely Prof. Organized Labor, to save the youngest member.—Ex.

A Combination Hammer

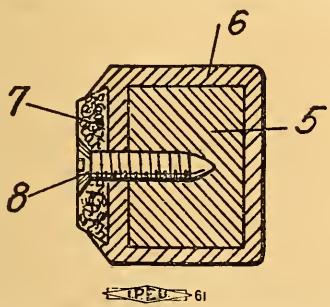
One of our members, Mr. E. F. Busse, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 1061, Jerome, Ariz., has applied for a patent on a combination hammer, as



shown by the accompanying photograph. It is designed with the object of supplying the carpenters with a hammer, mallet and nail holder. The mallet part is



inserted on the side in a groove and fastened on with a screw, which also helps to keep the hammer from coming loose on the handle; there is also a groove to receive a nail for sticking that



would be out of reach otherwise. With this tool one can stick a nail with one hand while holding on with the other, and should meet with the approval of those engaged in scaffold or form work.

Conditions Bad in Panama

We have just received word from L. U. No. 913 of Balboa, that conditions in Panama are very poor and that men are being discharged just as fast as boats are available to take them home. Under these circumstances it would not be advisable for members of the United Brotherhood to figure on going there.

Wood That Will Not Rot

The wood of the mangove tree, which flourishes in French Guiana, is being exploited in France as a wood which will not rot. At least it has withstood all exposure and efforts to break down its fiber in years of experiment by the officials of the French railway service.

Every one of the many samples which were subjected to all the known processes of inducing decay, behaved faultlessly, and it would seem that the wood is rot-proof. The grain of the wood is so close as practically to exclude moisture. Its density, indeed, is placed at 10, as against 40 in fir and 70 in oak.

In addition to this closeness of fiber the mangove has an unusually large amount of tannin in its composition. This protects it from invasion by insects. It also prevents the multiplication of various germs, and is a specific against such wood maladies as mold, damp and the like.

It has other desirable qualities. For instance, tests show that while it is not brittle, it presents twice the resistance to flexation that oak does. It has about the same potency against crushing or twisting.

"Well and Truly Laid"

David Campbell practised among other trades that of a jobbing mason. One day he was busily employed at a farm house executing some repairs and, while laying a hearth stone, daylight declined, compelling him to work in semi-darkness. Soon, however, he completed his task and placed his spirit level on the stone to assure himself that it was "well and truly laid." But not being able to distinguish the position of the bulb in the level, he took it up and carefully carrying it to the door, examined it, exclaiming as he did so: "Man Dave, bit that's jist the thing tae a hairbreedth."

The Union Label is not a "cure all" for industrial injustices, but it is the best tonic to prescribe for many of them.

Craft Problems

Craft Problems

The writer has been reading "Craft Problems" as published in trade journals for years and years, in fact, he like the majority of "chips" consider, or like to consider these pages as being the most interesting, and no trade journal can be highly successful that does not cater to these tastes.

If the years that have been devoted to the study and practice of roof framing, the developing of simpler methods for the execution of this skiled branch of carpentry, the inventing of framing squares that are wonderfully efficient, if these things with the addition of a good reputation in this line among the brothers in my district and state qualifies me to criticize and be called a "reactionary", we will be satisfied if it results in reforming the able writers for Craft Problems.

We are assuming that the majority are interested in "Craft Problems" through the hope that some knotty questions will be found there that have been boiled down to simplicity, what is the good in talking and writing about craft problems if you don't take the problem out of it?

Experience has taught us that the majority of our journeymen are; (like the writer) uneducated to that extent that any thing technical or of an academic nature is "Greek" to them, but "Glory be" to them, how he smiles when he comes across such elucidating information as R. M. Van Gasbeek lays before him on the "Stair Problem" in June and July issues of "The Carpenter." A great subject, grandly handled in simple language and easily visualized. We recommend a careful study of Mr. Van Gasbeeks style and simplicity to all our problem writers if they seek approval in the Court of Last Resort—The Union Carpenter.

The general subject of roof framing, or any information on the subject of laying off rafters is bound to be an interesting study to the great majority, and that is caused by the fact that less than one percent of all the carpenters are proficient in the art.

We believe that at least 90 percent of us are anxious to learn and get wise to our own game, "A consumation devoutly to be wished," but; how are the non-technical majority going to get wise and be come proficient in the art of roof framing when all the text books, correspondence schools, writers and educated carpenters talk about tangents, base and perpendicular, hypotenuse, square root, apex etc., etc., these treatises and theorems don't mean anything to the average carpenter but when he does get a dose or two of this dope he is pestiferous little devil with his theory and book carpentry.

Some day, a bold mariner on the sea of framing progress will be brave enough to condemn the "foot run," and "stepping off the rafter," what a blight and consequent dry rot these two follies have spread over our craft by having them accepted as the foundation of the art of rafter framing.

Why should a writer suggest "stepping" 15 times 12 and 8 with his square when one application suffices? Fifteen errors are possible and probable in one case as against only one chance in the other. There is not any "class" in "stepping a rafter," nor does it elevate the craft. The stepping poison does its deadliest work on hips and valleys with its 17 and 8 and often makes the ceiling of a raking cornice a loosing proposition to the employer.

And "square root," for the Lord's sake, problem writers, "forget it". What good can come to a carpenter that deals in the hundredth part of an inch? He has missed his calling, better be a baker, then he could eat what he spoiled.

The writer does not condemn square root in rafter framing because he is uneducated, he learned the secret when he was 40 years old and scrapped it at 41, no use for a roof framer; all right for an engineer or astronomer, in 45 years we have met just one man who got his lengths of rafters by square root, we find it better to use the steel square, and

invite you to get acquainted with it.

Look over some of the fancy journals of today, study them from the stadpoint here indicated and you will see at once that they are not very instructive to the average carpenter.

Take the June and July issues of "The Carpenter" and show us any thing to beat it in Craft Problems. The only way it could be done would be to switch Stoddard from home building back to roof framing with his happy and instructive chapters on how to use the good old steel square.

ROWLAND HILL.
L. U. No.29, Cin., O.

Stair Building

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

—Laying Out Winders—

To lay out the winders select a length of stock wide enough or glue up two or more pieces to make up the desired width

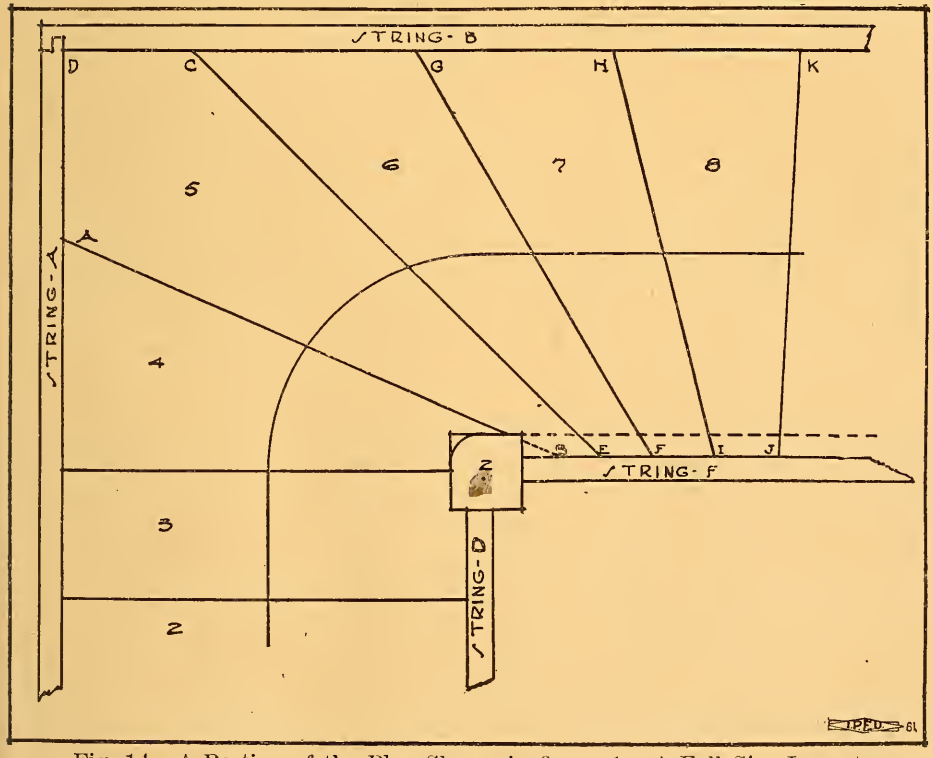


Fig. 14—A Portion of the Plan Shown in figure 1. A Full Size Layout Showing Shape of the Winders.

of the treads and draw a line parallel with each edge a distance equal to the projection of the nosing which is usually the thickness of the tread, shown by the dotted lines, Fig. 15. Refering to Fig. 14, which is a section of the plan, Fig. 2. The riser lines are only represented on the plan, so that if the measurements are taken on this line they must also be applied on a corresponding position on the plank from which the treads are to be cut or ½ in. from the edge in this particular one-third full size problem.

To lay out tread No. 5 use a thin measuring rod of convenient length and lay on the riser line, Fig. 14, marking the distance A-B. Transfer this distance on the riser line, Fig. 15, A-B. With a pair of dividers or trammel points and A as a center, Fig. 14, set to the radius A-C. With A, Fig. 15, as a center and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of C. With B as a center, Fig. 14, set again to the radius of B-E. With B, Fig. 15, as a center and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of E. Lay the measuring rod diagonally on the plan from A to E, Fig. 14, marking this distance on the rod. Lay the measuring rod on the plank, Fig. 15, with one mark on A and move the rod around until the other

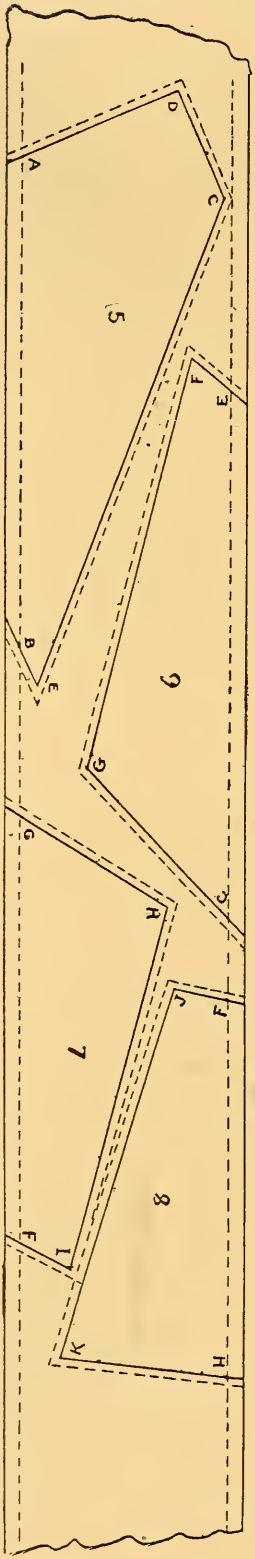


Fig. 15—Plank From Which Treads Are To Be Cut Showing Method of Transfering the Lines From the Layout, Fig. 14, to the Plank.

mark or length on the rod cuts the arc as at E. Connect E-B with a straight line. Lay the measuring rod diagonally on the plan from B to C, Fig. 14, marking this distance on the rod. Lay the rod on the plank, Fig. 15, with one mark on the letter B and move the rod around until the other mark or length cuts arc as at C. Connect E-C with a straight line. With A, Fig. 14, as a center, set the dividers to the radius A-D. With A, Fig. 15, as a center and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of D. With C, Fig. 14, as a center, set the dividers to the radius C-D. With C, Fig. 15, as a center and the same radius, strike an arc cutting the previous arc, locating the point D. Connect A and D and D and C. This gives the exact shape of the face of the tread that is seen. Proper allowance must be made for entering the housing as shown by the dotted lines, Fig. 15, and also some allowance for fitting. Along the lines A-D, D-C and B-E allow 5-16 in. for housing as shown by the dotted lines, along the line C-E allow at least ¼ in. for fitting, cut on the dotted lines. In laying out, housing and assembling there is sure to be some variation from the original measurements laid out on the floor, due to the inaccuracy of the mechanic. This is to be expected and does not materially effect the job. By allowing stock for fitting as suggested and placing the tread in position in the strings and marking where the next succeeding riser lines come, any variation can be readily overcome and a neat and tight job will be insured.

To lay out tread No. 6 use the same measuring rod after planning off the old marks and lay on the riser line, Fig. 14, marking the distance C-E. Transfer this distance on the riser line, Fig. 15, C-E. With a pair of dividers and C as a center, Fig. 14, set to the radius C-G. With C, Fig. 15 as a center and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of G. With E as a center, Fig. 14, set again to the radius E-F. With E, Fig. 15, as a center and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of F. Lay the measuring rod diagonally on the plan, marking the distance C-F, Fig. 14. Lay the measuring rod on the plan, Fig. 15, with one mark on C and move the rod around until the othe mark or length on the rod cuts the arc at F. Connect E-F. Lay the measuring rod diagonally on the

plan, marking the distance E-G, Fig. 14. Lay the measuring rod on the plank, Fig. 15, with one mark and move the rod around until the other mark or length on the rod cuts the arc at G. Connect C-G and G-F. Along the lines C-G and E-F allow stock for housing and along the line G-F allow stock for fitting as described for tread 5.

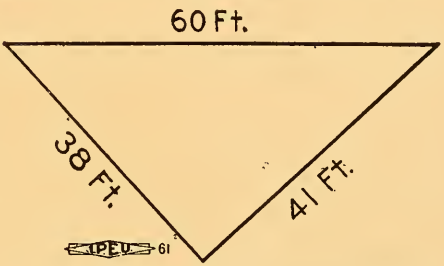
To lay out tread No. 7 use the measuring rod as before, planning off all old marks and lay on the riser line, Fig. 14, marking the distance G-F. Transfer this distance on the riser line, Fig. 15, G-F. With a pair of dividers and G as a center, Fig. 14, set to the radius G-H. With G as a center, Fig. 15 and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of H. With F as a center, Fig. 14, set again to the radius F-I. With F, Fig. 15, as a center and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of I. Lay the measuring rod on the plan diagonally, marking the distance G-I, Fig. 14. Lay the measuring rod on the plank, Fig. 15, with one mark on G and move the rod around until the other mark or length on the rod cuts the arc as at I. Connect F-I. Lay the measuring rod diagonally, marking the distance F-H, Fig. 14. Lay the measuring rod on the plank, Fig. 15, with one mark on F and move the rod around until the other mark or length intersects the arc as at H. Connect G-H and H-I. Along the lines G-H and F-I allow stock for housing and along the line H-I allow stock for fitting as before.

To lay out tread No. 8 use the measuring rod, again planning off the old marks and lay on the riser line, Fig. 14, marking the distance H-I. Transfer this distance on the riser line, Fig. 15, H-I. With a pair of dividers and H as a center, Fig. 14, set to the radius H-K. With H as a center, Fig. 15 and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of K. With I as a center, Fig. 14, set again to the radius I-J. With I as a center, Fig. 15, and the same radius, strike an arc approximately in the position of J. Lay the measuring rod diagonally on the plan, marking the distance H-J, Fig. 14. Lay the rod on the plank, Fig. 15, with one mark on I and move the rod around until the other mark cuts the arc as at K. Connect H-K and J-K. Along the lines H-K and I-J allow stock for housing and along the line J-K allow stock for fitting.

Treads 9, 10, 11 and 12 can be laid out in a similar manner, taking the diagonal measurements from the layout and transfering the measurements to their relative positions on the stock from which the treads are to be cut. Nose the treads either by machine or nosing plane. Dress the face side by hand and sandpaper, when they will be ready for assembling. The length of the risers may be taken from the layout, dressed, sandpapered, ready for assembling. The risers are all straight stock so that no special problem arises in obtaining the lengths.

Information Wanted

Will some brother kindly explain in as simple a way as possible the following problem: How many square feet is contained in a floor 60 ft. by 38 ft. by 41 ft., as shown in accompanying drawing?



Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH McGRATH,
Dallas, Tex.

Square Root

(By G. D. Mills, L. U. No. 919, St. John, N. B., Can.)

Referring to the several articles which have appeared from time to time in "The Carpenter," solving examples of square root, with approximate and ingeneous methods, I have devised a geometrical method which may be applied with the steel square quite readily, indeed, much quicker than any method of calculation, and it is quite easy to remember, absolutely true, and for the man who is unaccustomed to perform the calculation, this method will be found a positive relief, since the old square will do it all.

In order to prove the correctness of the system, and impart a more general knowledge of the mode of procedure, I have provided a detailed description of the problems of Euclid, from which it is derived; and they are both interesting and instructive. The method is derived direct from the 2nd Book of Euclid prop-

osition 14 of Todhunters Elements of Euclid, and the proposition reads: "To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure." The title of the problem does not seem to indicate any relationship with the extracting of square root, but a careful perusal of the description or analysis of the problem reveals the fact that H-E is the side of a square which is equal to the rectangle B-C-D-E in the diagram, Fig. 1, adjoin-

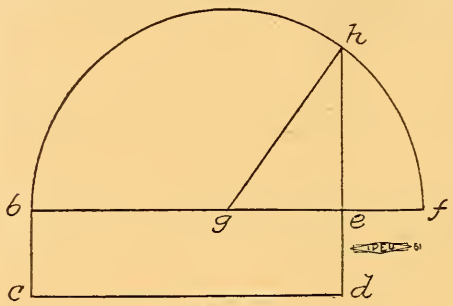


Fig. 1

ing, and this side HE so found is equivalent to extracting the square root of the rectangle BCDE because H-ExH-E equals B-ExE-D, as determined by the problem, and we shall analyse the diagram briefly in order to test the truth of the proposition. The line B-E of the rectangle B-C-D-E is extended to F, and E-F is made equa lto E-D from the middle point G, with a radius G-H, the half circle is drawn, then the rectangle B-E—E-F, which is the rectangle B-E—E-D, is equal to the square on H-E and this is shown very clearly in the 2nd Book of Euclid, proposition 5, the truth of which is demonstrated in the diagram, Fig. 2.

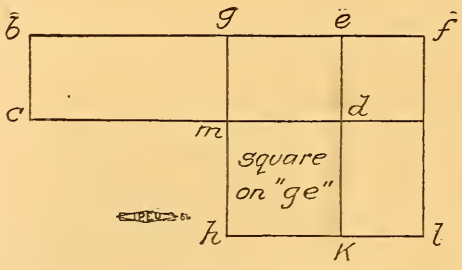


Fig. 2

The proposition reads: "When a line is divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts, the square on the half line, is equal to the rectangle of the two unequal parts, together with the square on the line, between the points of section," that is the square on the line from center to the point of unequal division. Referring to Fig. 2, we find that G-F-L-H is the square on the half line G-F which is equal to the radius G-H and that E-D is equal to E-F, therefore M-H is equal to D-K, which is equal to G-E, the rectangle G-E-K-H, together with the rectangle B-G-M-C is equal to the square on G-F the half line, and also equal to the rectangle B-E—E-D plus the square on G-E because the rectangle B-G-M-C is equal to the rectangle E-F-J-K.

Referring again to Fig. 1 we find that the rectangle B-E—E-F together with the square on G-E, has been shown to be equal to the square on the half line G-H, or G-F, and that the square on the half line G-H is also equal to the square on G-E, plus the square on H-E, from the 1st Book of Euclid, proposition 47, therefore the rectangle B-E—E-F plus the square on G-E equals the square on H-E plus the square on G-E and therefore the rectangle B-E—E-F equals the square on H-E and H-E is the square root of the rectangle B-E—E-F.

While preceding analysis has been very effective, up to the comparison with the right angled triangle G-H-E, Fig. 1 because H-E is drawn at right angles to B-F at the dividing point E, but we have not as yet analysed proposition 47 of the 1st Book of Euclid, which reads: "The square on the hypotenuse or diagonal of a right angle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides of the right angle." This wonderful proposition is perhaps the most widely used and popular of the many propositions in the Books of Euclid and is exploited in arithmetics, and works on mathematics without number.

The most interesting description of this celebrated proposition is to be found in the Notes on Euclids Elements by Todhunter, and I have repeated it here, in order to make clear to brother members, the truth of the proposition, as it shows how two given squares, may be cut into pieces, which will fit together so as to form a third square. The diagram, Fig. 3, shows how this may be done and completes the analysis for Fig. 1, demonstrating the absolute truth of the assertion that H-E is the square root of the rectangle B-E—E-F.

The two squares A-B-C-D and E-F-G-C are here shown divided in such a manner as to form a third square A-J-F-H.

The length D-H is made equal to F-G, the side of the greater square, and H-G is therefore equal to the side of the smaller square, it will be noted that the

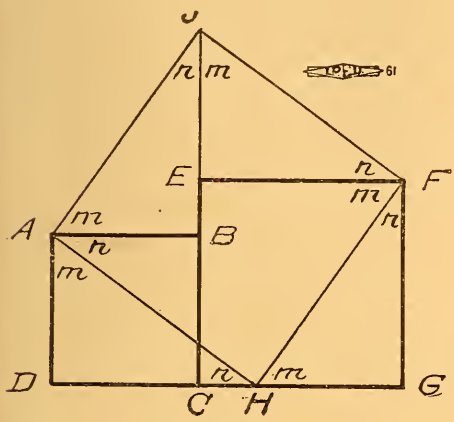


Fig. 3

side of the third square A-H or F-H is the diagonal length, between the sides of the two squares, and the two triangles A-D-H and F-G-H are equal and are the two triangles cut off from the two squares, and placed on top as J-E-F and J-B-A which they are equal to, thus forming the third square, A-J-F-H, and that the square thus formed is a square, can be shown by the 1st Book of Euclid, proposition 32, which reads: "The three angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles, or 180 degrees." The truth of which is so widely accepted that it will be unnecessary to explain the proposition. However, we shall examine the angles, and see how they fit in the corners of the third square. The two angles M and N are together to a right angle or 90 degrees, because in each triangle the other angle is a right angle, and on the base line D-G which contains 180 degrees, after deducting M and N we have remaining 90 degrees at H for this corner of the third square. At the corner of the greater square F the right angle is divided into two parts M and N and the angles of the third square at this point is necessarily the sum of the two angles M and N or a right angle, and the remaining point E, from which a line of indefinite length can be drawn at right angles and on which we are to measure the square root H-E. If the number given to extract the square root is comparatively small up to 24 in. with a fraction of an inch in 1-16 or 1-32 or 12ths or 10ths if you have them on your square, this will constitute the length B-E and the length E-F will be made 1 in. Therefore the length G-H will be given number plus 1 divided by 2, which is to be held from the middle point G until it intersects the right angle line, when the point H can be marked and the square root H-E measurer quite readily. I am sure this operation with a little practice, can be performed much quicker than the ordinary calculation, but the result with the square will only permit usually of about two decimal places of careful reading. It will be found, however, to serve a useful purpose, and the above also is but one method of several.

Let us require the square root of 48 and we shall make B-E 8 in. and E-F 6 in., then the rectangle B-E—E-F equals 8x6 equals 48 in. and the length B-F will be 6 plus 8 equals 14 in., which makes H-G 7 in., then to test our method the distance from G to E is 1 in. Euclid proposition 47 and 7 in. squared minus 1 in. squared equals 49 in., minus 1 in. equals 48 in. equals the square on H-E and H-E is the very length we have been looking for, viz: the side of that square, or the square root. Now if H-E is measured with a square divided into 10ths, it should read 6 in., 9-10, and about 1-5 of a tenth; equals 6.92 in. if we should measure H-E with the ordinary graduations, it would measure 6 7-8 in., and 2-3 of a 16 in., which can be readily reduced to its decimal equivalent with the following table.

1-2 equals .5.
1-4 equals .25.
1-8 equals .125.
1-16 equals .0625.
1-32 equals .3125.

and 6 7-8 in. equals 6 1-2 plus 1-4 plus 1-8 equals 6.875 while 2-3 of a 16th would equal .045 equals 6.92 in. This requires some calculation, but may prove useful in other ways.

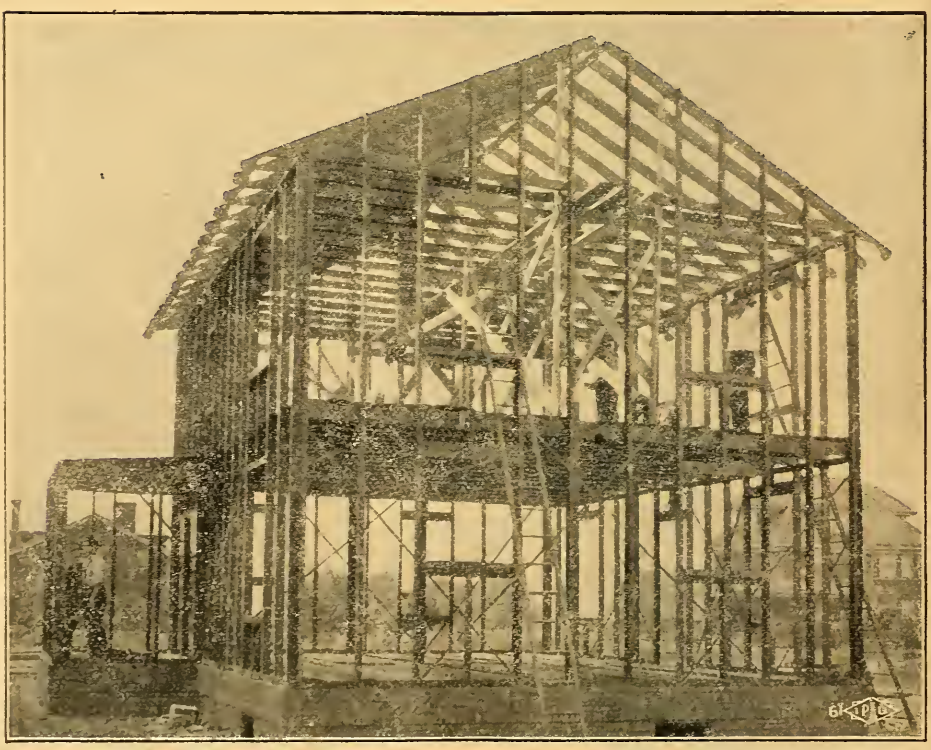
The rectangle B-E—E-F, Fig. 1, can also be divided and square root obtained of 5 figures thus 24 in. equals 768-32 and 3 1-8 equals 100-32, therefore by making B-E 2 4in., and E-F 3 1-8 in., H-G would be 1-2 of 27 18 in., and the square root H-E would measure 8 21-32 in. full or 277-32, which is the square root of 76800. Now in order to use the same length for E-F 100-32 or 3 1-8 in., for another number we would divide by 100, which is equivalent to pointing off two places in the number, thus, 54635,

would be 546.35-32 times 100-32 for the two lengths respectively, or 17 in. 2 1-3-32 for B-E, and 3 1-8 in. for E-F.

The dividing of the rectangle will doubtless permit of other methods, depending on the operator's ability. In "The Carpenter" of November, 1910, I contributed an article which was derived from 3 Euclid, proposition 35, a subsequent detail of the principles displayed in 2 Euclid, proposition 14, by which the three formulae radius, span, and height were devided, the radius H-G, the half span H-E and height E-F.

A Metal House

That metal lumber provides a most practicable home building material has been proved conclusively in an exhibit completed in the city of Conton, O., by the Berger Manufacturing Co., producers of Berloy products. The proof



is a two-story metal house—the first of its kind in America—which was constructed by Berger experts to show that metal lumber construction has reached a perfected stage.

From this house, which in time is expected to gain a place in building history, plans and drawings for homes of varying types, dimensions and costs will be evolved to meet the taste and purse of every home builder. For each standard house every metal joist, stud and channel will be supplied of an exact size, so that all parts fit quickly and easily. Spikes and nails are replaced by bolts (3-8 in. and 7-16 in.) in the assembly of metal lumber.

The general plan of construction in the house erected will be followed in all. The framing of the outer walls is of 4 in. channel shapes, on the inner out outer flanges of which are prongs, punched for the attachment of metal lath. Partitions are erected of 2 or 4 in. studs on both sides of which metal lath is affixed. Plaster is then applied as in homes of wood construction.

The floors are constructed by using metal joists, spaced by 2 ft. Strips are nailed to these joists and wood or composition floors may be installed as in any conventional construction building.

Metal lath goes quickly into place on the bottoms of these joists to provide ceilings. Metal lumber rafters support the roof to which nailing strips are at-

tached. Any form of roofing desired may be applied. Wood grounds are applied for the installation of windows, door frames, baseboards, picture molding, etc. In the finished house no metal can be seen, inside or out.

In the Berger-Berley house, an exterior finish of stucco is used. It is pointed out that in a building of such firm frame work this stucco will be permanently free from cracks, sometimes caused by settling or "weaving." Plaster and interior finishes will also be preserved.

"The steel structure is imbedded in the foundations at all points and is thus anchored securely," explains Lee Caldwell, originator of the Berley metal lumber system and supervisor of the construction of this house.

"The foundation may be on any standard type. In this building, fire risk is reduced to a minimum. It is far more fire-resistive than a brick house with wood partitions. Fire cannot get in from the outside and is confined to any room in which the blaze originates within."

The Berger Manufacturing Co. is preparing to furnish specific, detailed information concerning the metal lumber house to all interested. Many contractors and building material dealers have visited Canton to see and inspect the building.

Laying Out a Hopper

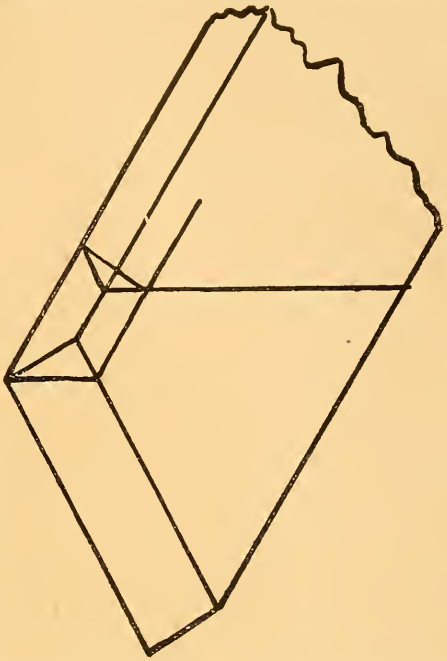
In reply to Mr. Graham, of St. Louis, I would advise him to abandon trying to acquire and remember rules; they are the refuge of the weak minded, and apt to be forgotten when most needed. It is far better to try to understand and reason out a problem.

A hopper can be laid out with the steel square, but not so intelligibly as by the following method:

Draw an end section, or part of an end section, of one of the sides at the required angle above the ground line X-Y. Draw projectors into the plan, thus determining D-A and E-C, the plan lines of the flare on the inside of the hopper.

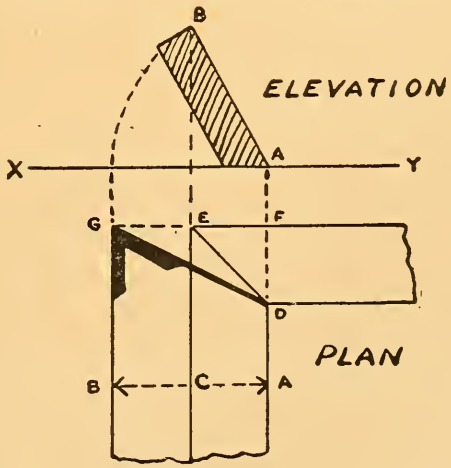
If all the sides are to have the same flare, which is invariably the case, then D-F is made equal to A-C and the plan of the joint, D-E, is a true miter. Make at B in the plan equal to a B in the elevation and through B draw B-G parallel to the plan of the side, meeting the line F-E extended in G; then the bevel B-G-D is the joint line of which D-E is the plan.

Demonstration: Cut the pape ralong the lines B-G and G-D and bend the cut section on the line D-A till B stands



perpendicularly over C. Crease the paper on the ground line X-Y and turn the elevation upright, then the plan and elevation will correspond.

There is a little quirk that needs explaining. When the top edge is bevelled parallel to X-Y the cut across for a



butt joint is a square cut, but when the top edge is square as shown in the elevation the cut across becomes a bevel,

as shown in the sketch. The joint line is shown running to the highest corner, therefore drow a bevel line from the lowest corner across the end and continue it along the side as shown. From where this line cuts the joint line square up to the top edge, then square across the edge, now draw the bevel across the top edge as shown.

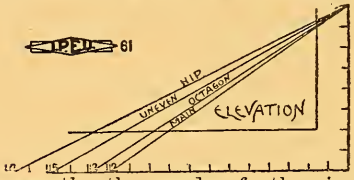
When the sides of a hopper have unequal flares, which is harely the case, the necessary modification will suggest itself.

ROBT. GRIFFITH.

The Square—A Few Things To Remember

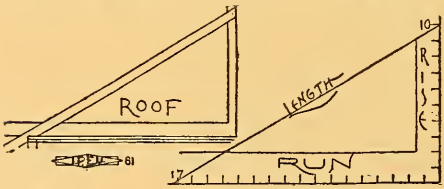
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

A carpenter should not be expected to remember everything about his trade, for if he did his head would be too full



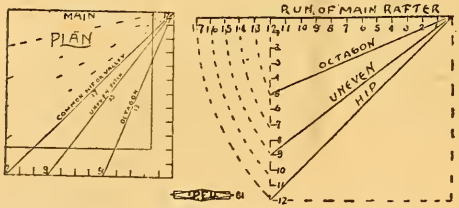
to grasp the thousands of other important things that come along in one's life

But every carpenter should know something about roof framing, and a real roof framer should know that the



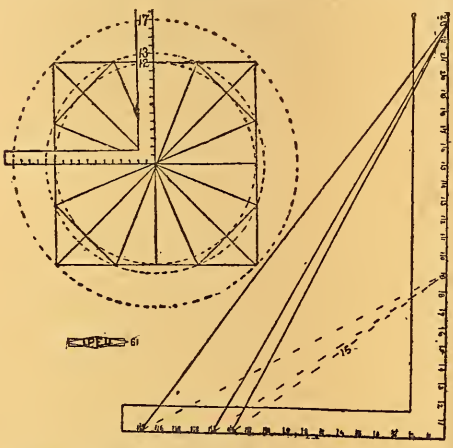
length of the rafter can be found by measuring across the run and rise, which gives length of rafter.

It would be well to remember some of our even measurements in roof construction, it matters not what the pitch of the roof is for every foot of run of the



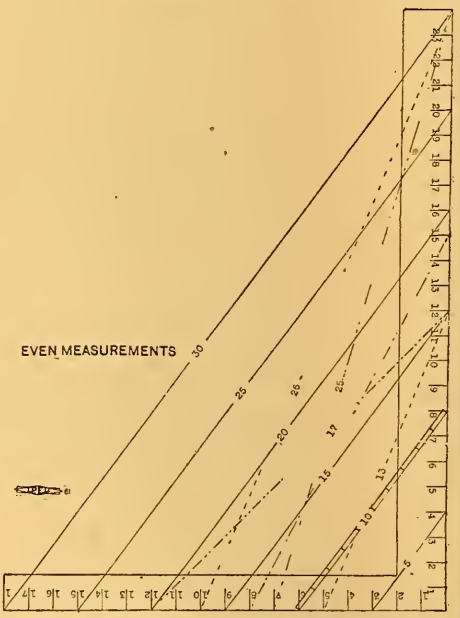
main rafter (or where the building had a 12 ft. run) octagon hip would be 13, if it came over to 9 would be 15, and the hip 17, though it lacks about 1-32 of an inch.

Study the tiny plan, see how it comes over on the square, note the other little one showing the dotted lines brought around with the compasses to show just what I have mentioned. See the entire roof corner dotted around with the com-



passes to show every foot of run, note that a center jack for hip or octagon hip either would be 6 ft. run, while if two jacks were to go against the octagon hip wanted, the run would be 4 ft. and 8 ft. respectively.

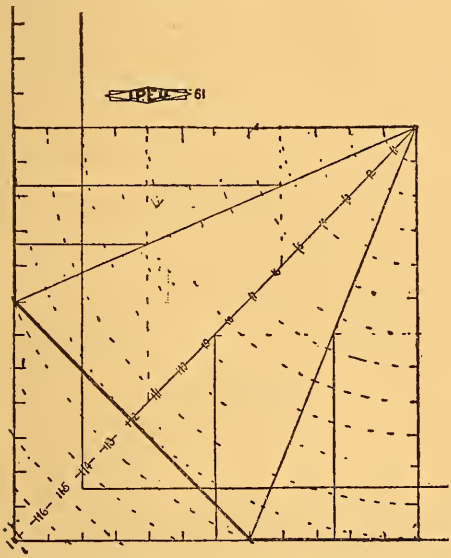
Note the complete plan of octagon and hip roof, see the part played with square and compasses as well as even feet. Note the square and the dotted lines



showing elevation of roof, these dotted lines show a roof running 12 and rising

9. has a measurement of exactly 15, a very good and handy roof to frame. In mentioning this I do not want the reader to get the idea that even feet have any such great advantage over any other roof of any pitch as the mainlines show can be handled practically just as easy, yet it is handy many times to know of even measurements.

There is not a carpenter worthy of the name who does not know that he can



take his 10 ft. pole and measure 6 ft. one way and 8 the other, and with his pole exactly right across the corner he has his work squared ready for his foundation. Yet I doubt if one in a thousand ever stopped to think about using it on their square or especially in all its proportions as any one might know, half of it would be 3-4, 5, then we have our regular 6-8, 10, followed by 9-12, 15, 12-16, 15-20, 25, and 18-24, 30.

We have found by our octagon measurements that 5-12 is exactly 13, while of course, to double it we have 10-24, 26. We call the diagonal of 12 17, though it lacks about a 1-32 of an inch, yet I expect a very few ever knew that 8-15 was exactly 17 and 7-24, 25 as illustrated.

Possibly the next to the nearest to an exact measurement is 16-23, which is strong 28, though the fraction is so small it would take an accurate mechanic to discover it, those that have a square with 17 in. tongue have a measurement equally as close in 17-21, 27. Now looking our square all over, we find on 1 and 2 the measure is too straight across to have any even measurement, yet on 3 we only have to go across to 4 to have exact 5, while of course on 4 we only have to go to 3 to find the same, the next nearest measurement on 4 is at 7, which is strong 8 and at 8 which is not quite 9, then at 5 we have at 12, 13 which is the only even measurement, at 6 our old 6-8 and 10, the next nearest is 18, which is not quite 19, 7-24, 25, near measurements at 4, 11, 16, which are strong 8, 13 and 18; 8-6 10, 8-15 17, at 9 strong 12; 10-24 26, at 15 strong 18; 11 nearest measurement is at 7 strong 13; 12 most wonderful one on the square 12-5 13, 12-9 15, 12-16 20, while the diagonal of 12 is near 17 and at 22 is strong 25 and at 23 not quite 26, 13 is unlucky, no exact measurement the nearest is at 19 strong 23; 14 no exact measurement nearest is at 22 and 23 which is near 26 and 27; 15-8 17, the only other near measurement is at 16 and that not very close to 22; 16-12 20, at 15 and 23 are near 22 and 28; 17 at 6 and 21 are near 18 and 27; 18-24 30, while at 6 is near 19.

I doubt very much if one carpenter in ten thousand ever gave this a thought and realized there was as many exact and near even measurements on his old square I do not think it would be advisable to try to keep the near even measurements all in one's head, but I do believe that hundreds of carpenters that once look earnestly at the illustration of the ten even measurements it will become so fixed on their mind that they will remember to use them thousands of times in their daily work.

Profiteer in Shoes

In predicting a decline in leather and shoe prices, the Federal Trade Commission says that high prices of shoes during 1918-1919 resulted from "abnormal conditions of supply and demand, both economical and psychological, arising out of the war."

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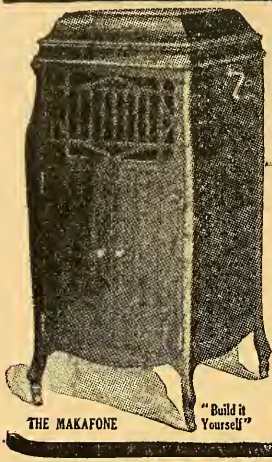

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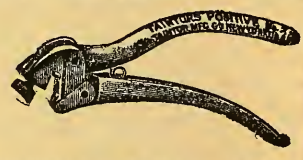

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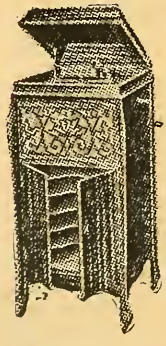

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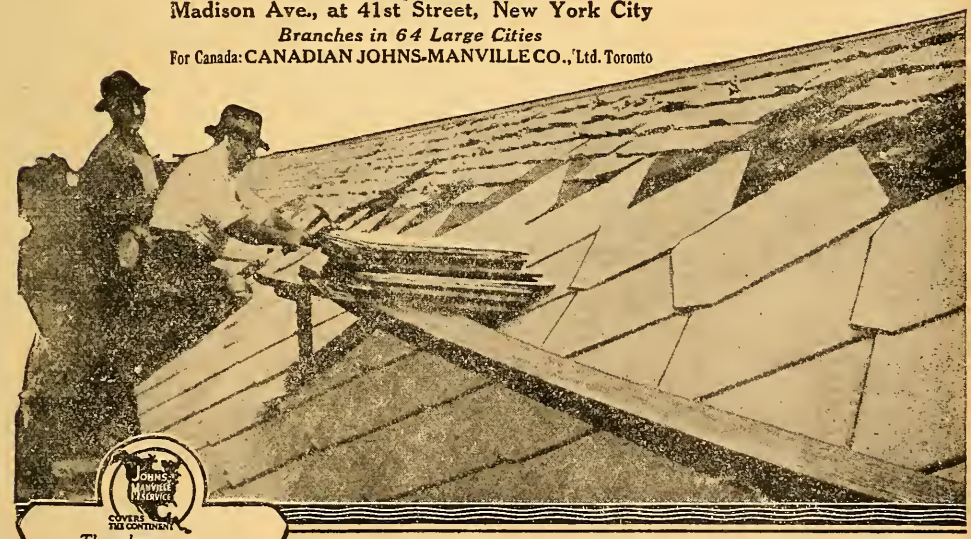

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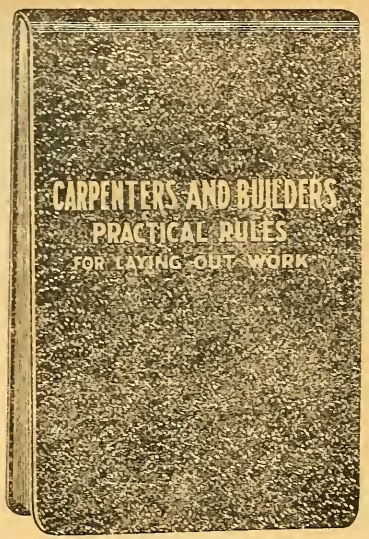

(Size 4½ x 7 inches.)

"FOR LAYING OUT WORK"

There is no other hand book of similar publication that gives so fully the methods of laying out work and containing so many "tables" and rules.

Among some of the "tables" submitted are those giving the length of common, hip, valley and jack rafters, also the cuts required for any of these pitches. In these tables are given 2700 different lengths of rafters, 300 different lengths of braces, and the proper cuts for the same.

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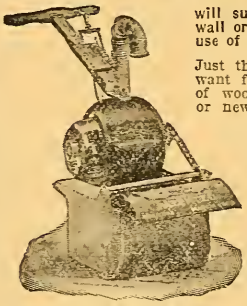

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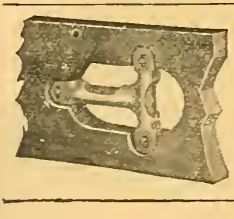

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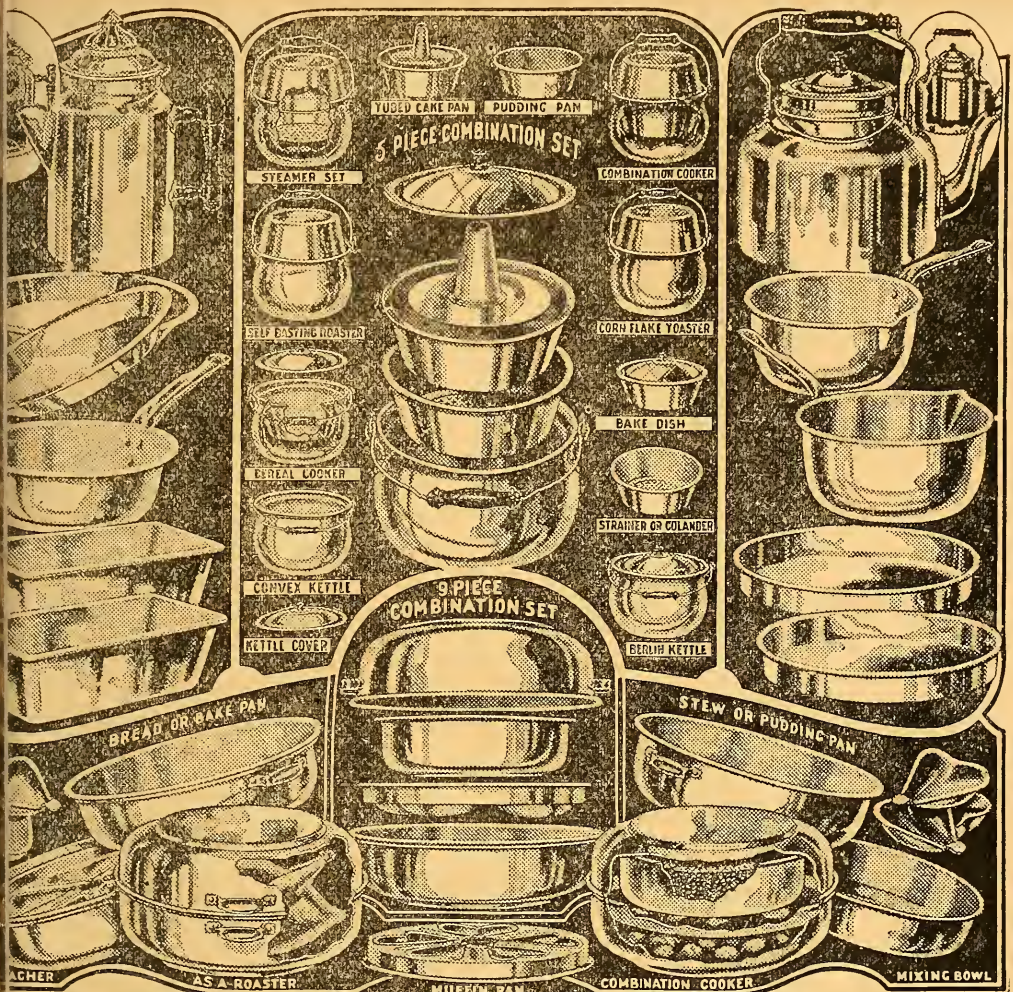

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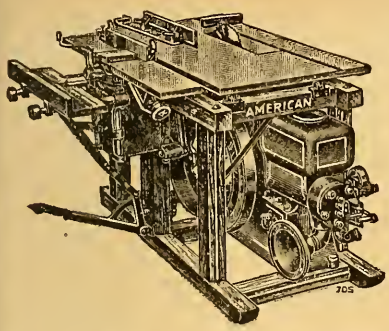

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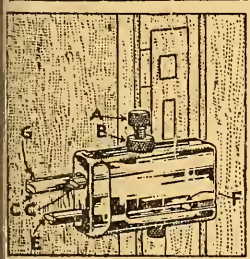

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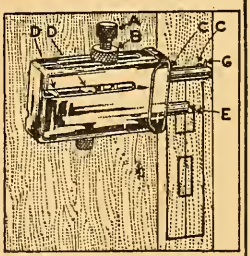

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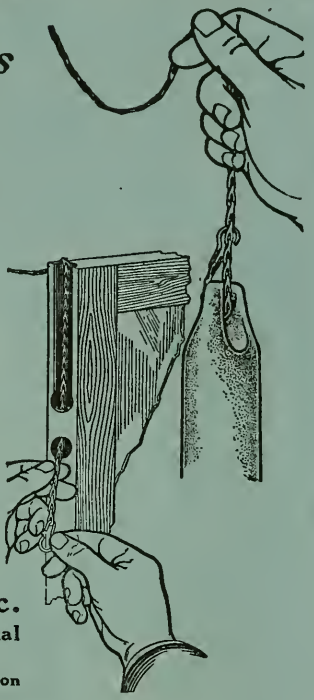

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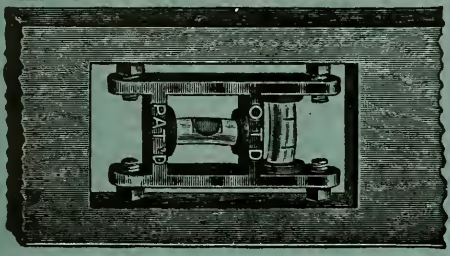

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Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1921

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The Under Dog

I know that this world—that the great big world—
From the peasant up to the king,
Has a different tale from the tale I tell,
And a different song to sing.

But for me, and I care not a single fig
If they say I am wrong or I'm right;
I shall always go in for the weaker dog,
The under dog in the fight.

I know that the world—that the great big world—
Will never a moment stop
To see which dog may be in fault,
But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me—I never shall pause to ask
Which dog may be in the right;
For my heart will beat, while it beats at all,
For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said were better not said,
Or 'twere better I said it incog;
But with heart and with glass filled chock to the brim,
Here is luck to the bottom dog.

—Anon.

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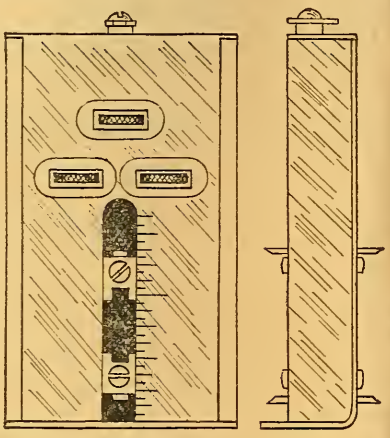

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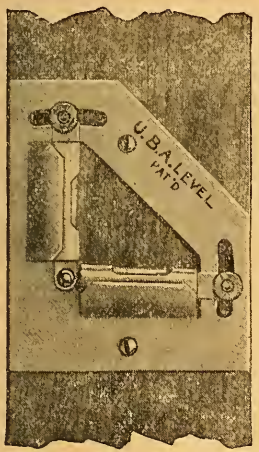

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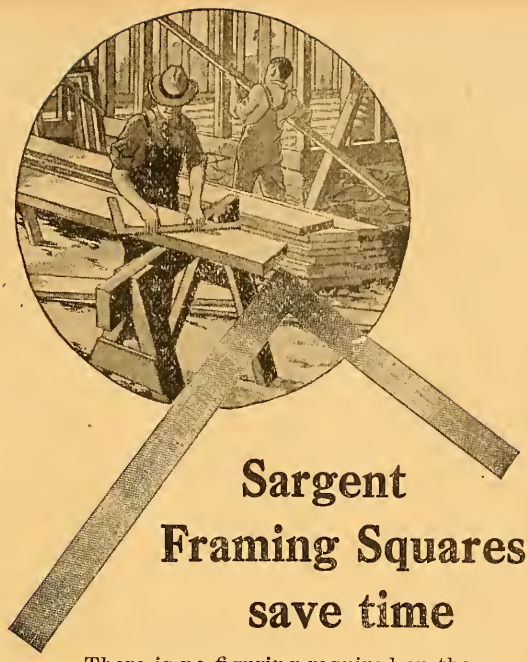

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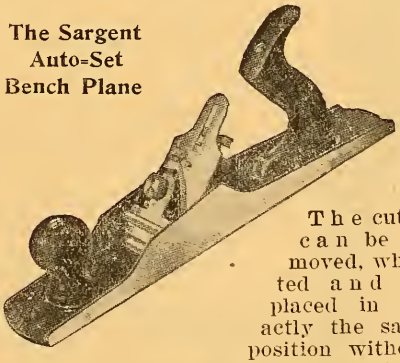

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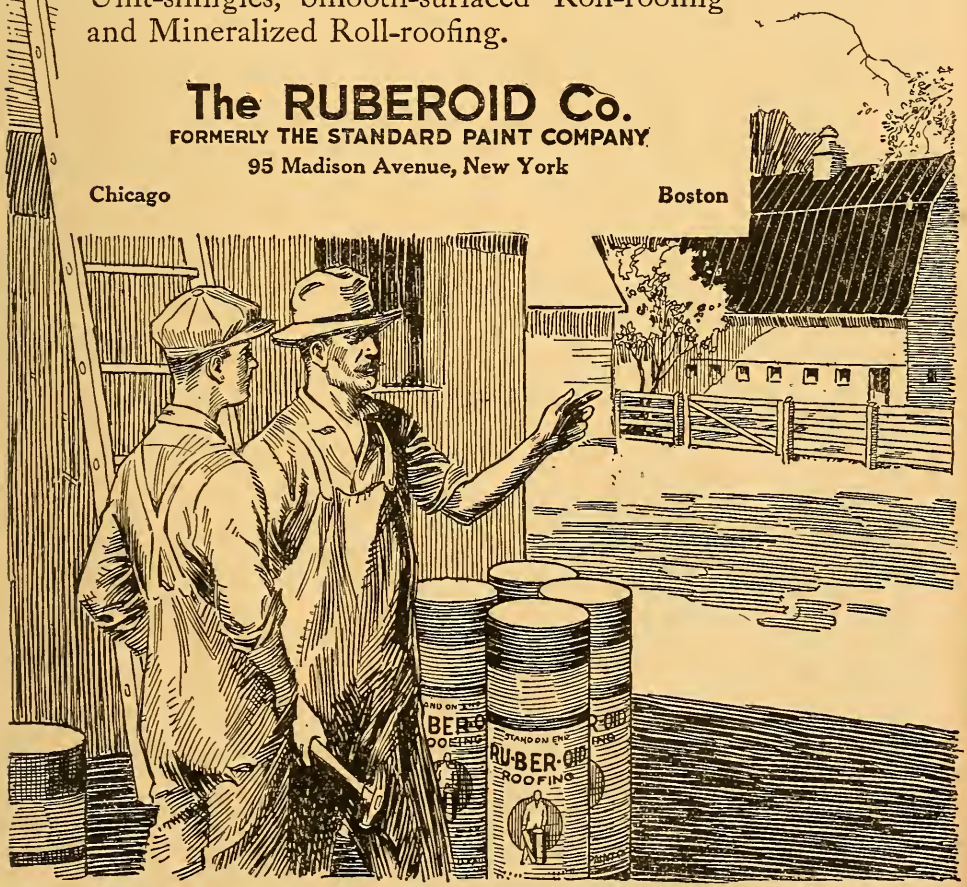

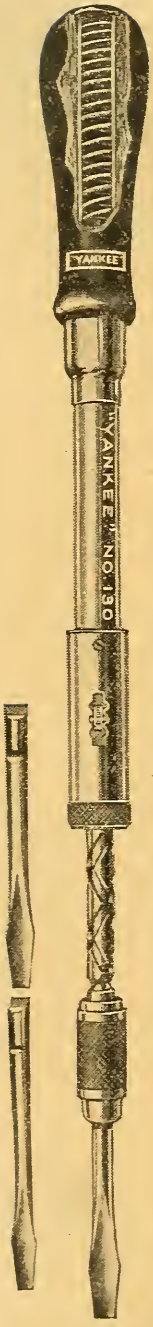

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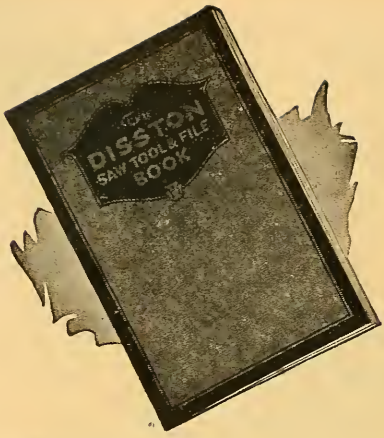

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I CAN conceive of no greater compliment than the opportunity of presenting the fraternal greetings of one party of trades unionists to another. I desire, with my colleague, Brother Walker, to convey to you in behalf of probably the oldest trades union movement in the world and representative of seven and one-quarter million organized workers, the best greetings for your success and prosperity.

I want to remind you that there is no difference today the world over in our conception of our movement and our ideals. There is no difference today in any part of the world with regard to the problems with which we are confronted and compelled to face. The only difference is a difference of degree and we today in America, in Great Britain, in France, in all the Central Powers, are suffering the inevitable price of having lived a riotous life for six years. A nation pays the same price as an individual; if nature is abused, nature will extort her price. If an individual lives beyond his means that individual must pay the price for that abuse. And for four years the world has made her business not the reconstruction of mankind, not the upbuilding of things that make life good and noble, not the things that tend to make men and women good and happy. For four years the business of the world has been the destruction of mankind.

And today, in your country, and in our country, we are paying the same price and facing the same inevitable facts that followed every war in the history of the world. The most amazing thing to me is that people are actually talking today as if this is some new phase. They act as if this is something that was never expected. It only shows what blind students of history we are, because the student of history will see that following every war there was that period of reaction and retrenchment, that inevitably followed the expenditure of the world's wealth.

But, the real difficulty in our movement, the difficulty throughout the whole of the world is that for six years we have been living in artificial prosperity. Governments have met their obligations by the mere manufacture of paper money. When the Government was in a difficulty printers were put on to manufacture more paper wealth. You know as well as I know the great mass of our people make the mistake of confusing paper with wealth. They have made the mistake of assuming that mere paper currency constitutes wealth, with this peculiar result: that today in France the French franc, instead of being worth ten pence, is worth something like thrippence, ha'-penny, or seven cents instead of twenty cents. When I charge a pound in America I have to pay a premium of over five shillings for it, because the English pound is only worth $3.72. If you go to Germany, the cost of living in Germany has gone up 1,200 per cent since 1914. The wages have gone up between 700 and 800 per cent. The result is the German mark stands at 2.41 today. I say these things in order to point the moral that our enemies in our own ranks are directing us.

You are the only creditor country in the world. In mineral wealth you have everything. With the exception of tea, coffee and a little rubber, you have everything in your great United States that not only meet your requirements, but of which the whole of the world want. Forty-two per cent of the gold of the world is in America at this moment. You are not only the only creditor nation, but you are the only nation in the world today whose credit all over the world stands supreme, and therefore the false economists may easily turn to your leaders as I see they are doing, and saying, "Why is it if we have got all the wealth, why is it that in America today there are nearly four million unemployed?"

We in Great Britain are a debtor nation and we have nearly one and one-half million unemployed apart from the strike. France is a debtor nation, she has unemployed; Germany is a bankrupt nation, and she has unemployed. Is that not something that ought to make you think for a moment. You have got your profiteering, you have got your

high prices, your unemployed, your reaction, and you have one financial country whose credit is beyond question.

We have got our profiteers, we have got our unemployed, we have got our reactions, we are a debtor country. Our opponents say: "Yes, but we are suffering today from over-production." And our ignorant economists say: "The real solution for this is that the workers shall do as little work as possible, and that will give us more employment for the other chap."

I can quite visualize the man who says to himself: "If there are 44,000,000 people out of work and I work only four hours instead of eight, I will be providing work for the other people." I can quite understand that, and I can understand the retort they make in my own country when they say: "Yes, but Thomas advised us to produce. We have produced. Now we have got unemployment. It would have been better had we not produced."

They have no doubt said the same thing to your leaders here. My answer is that we are not suffering at this moment from overproduction, because to test it you would only suffer from overproduction if everybody had boots, if everybody had clothes, if everybody had comforts, over-production could only be possible when the world's requirements were adequately met; but, as a matter of cold, hard fact, the world was never so poverty-ridden as she is at this moment. Your goods are more required at this moment than ever they were. There are more men and women bootless, there are more houses needed and more agricultural implements needed than ever before.

The real cause is that overproduction is a mere bogy, it is underconsumption that we are suffering from and not overproduction. In other words, you are in this unhappy position that you have got the goods to sell, you have got men ready to make them, you have got the raw material at your disposal, you are willing and anxious to supply their needs, but we are unable to buy them from you. In other words, the old system of exchange throughout the world has broken down.

That brings me to the second aspect of the question. You have heard of the terrible strike in our country, a strike unprecedented in any country, where blacklegs or scabs are unknown. Don't get it into your head that there is any question of "open shop." The miners, a million odd, went on strike without a brass copper in their fund. Strike pay ceased the first week the strike started. It has now gone on and this is the eighth week. They are still standing unbroken, no man going back, no scabs imported, I hope it will soon be settled and settled honorably; but whenever it is settled you may take it from me that it will be a settlement recognized, signed and accepted by the recognized miners' trades unions. There will be no doubt whatever about that.

But how many of you know that you have got to bear some share of the responsibility for that strike? How many of you delegates, how many of you American people know that there is a direct interest between that strike and America, France and Italy! in fact, every power that was party to the peace treaty must bear a share of the responsibility of that crisis.

I know today what it is to repudiate Governments. At our conventions in London, I frequently heard condemnations of our Governments. Resolutions abusing them. You will have the same here. But as a matter of fact, those resolutions are a condemnation of yourselves. It is mere hypocrisy to talk about democracy and the virtues of democratic government and then proceed to denounce the Government in power. The Government is only a reflex of your own intelligence, and if you elect them, like us you must bear your share of the responsibility.

Therefore, when you were party to the peace treaty, you must share the responsibility of that treaty. And how does that treaty affect the miners' strike? As you know, Great Britain pays for her imports by her exports. All nations do that. It is the only means of exchange, and if your imports are exceeding your exports, you are in a very bad way. Now, our principal export is coal, and we buy our food from you and our colonies and pay for it by the export of our coal.

When the war was over all the American labor movement, and all the British labor movement, and all the French labor movement, and all the Belgian labor movement, and the people generally started off with one cry. They said, "Now, we must make Germany pay." I don't want to say a word that would be

even interpreted as a justification for Germany's action. No language could adequately express my feeling; no language would be sufficiently strong to condemn the brutal, wicked atrocities that I know all too well. No language that the historians of the future will record will do justice to their crimes.

But in these matters no greater mistake is made than people allowing their heart and not their head to direct their judgment. Nature never intended that your heart or your stomach should direct your intelligence. Unfortunately it frequently happens. And the result was that the peace treaty was interpreted, was put on the statutes, not visualizing a world twenty-five years ahead. The statesman ought to have said: "No, if I have lost a boy, if I have lost a son in the war, I must forget my son and I must visualize a period twenty-five years or fifty years ahead, which will be your only testing time of my statesmanship at the moment."

But instead of that, with the war fever, with the spirit of hatred, they sat down to make this peace treaty. As one of the clauses said: "Germany must pay." Of course we all said it. But how many of you or how many of us proceeded to ask ourselves, "How are you going to give effect to it," Payment can only be done in three ways: You must pay in gold, you must pay in kind, or you must pay in service.

So far as gold is concerned there is not enough in the world to pay the debt, and therefore that is ruled out. When you come to kind you have got to ask yourself what you mean by Germany paying. And we didn't ask it, and neither did your American representatives ask it, and therefore we said: "Germany has in the Ruhr Valley very good coal fields and therefore Germany must pay to France 2,000,000 tons of coal per month." Everybody said: "That is the way! Make Germany pay! That will do it!" They proceeded at once to send their 2,000,000 tons to France. As I have already said to you, our existence depends upon our export coal, and we were selling our coal to Italy at about eight pounds per ton; we were selling it at seven and eight pounds to the Mediterranean ports. We were also selling to Holland, and we were not only making a profit, but we were selling our own consumed coal at 17 shillings 6 pence per ton less than the cost of production, because we were able to make the difference by the high price that we were getting from our export coal.

Then "Making Germany pay" started. The two million tons of coal to France was not only more than she ever imported prior to the war but it was actually more than the total requirements of her people. And France said, "Well, this is excellent business. Here we are getting a surplus of coal; let's proceed to sell it," and she proceeded to sell it, and, getting it for nothing, she was able to sell it at considerably less than we could produce it.

Italy said: "Why should we buy coal from John Bull at seven pounds per ton when we can get it at half the price from France?" Belgium said: "Well, this is pretty good commercialism. Hitherto we have kept clear of the Holland market." And she proceeded to sell to Holland for 45 guilders per ton what Holland was paying 60 guilders per ton for.

Then one morning we woke up and found that the mines that were controlled by the government, taken over during the war, were losing 4,500,000 pounds per month, and the government in a panic said: "This is no good to us, we don't mind running mines when we are making a profit, but it is shocking bad business to run them at a loss," and they promptly gave notice to decontrol the mines.

We pointed out to them their mistake in Parliament, but the bill was passed and the result was that the coal owners then said to themselves, "What are we to do?" They put their experts to looks at the balance sheets.. It is only fair to tell you that they offered to waive every copper of profit, not a solitary copper of profit did they want. They fixed a wage that didn't give them a copper's profit and said to the men. "This is the wage," and that wage worked out in this way: The cost of living in England at this moment is 241 above pre-war figures. The average increases of the miner during the whole of the period of the war was in the neighborhood of 160 per cent over all. Therefore you see there was approximately 20 per cent above the 1914 standerd. But the offer of the coal owners meant a 50 per cent reduction in many cases, which worked out in this way: Taking the cost of living

today and comparing it with 1914 the coal miners were asked to work for less than a spending power of $4.00 per week for cutting coal. And none of you can therefore wonder that the answer of the British miner was: "No, we would prefer to fight to death than be starved to death under such circumstances as that."

There you have the real connection, the making of Germany pay, first through the French collieries on three days a week. It then paralyzed the whole of the coal industry in our country and the net result of it was it wasn't Germany paying, it was the French and the British miner who paid, which showed the connection, as I say, between the peace treaty and the strike.

Let me give you one other illustration: The Versailles treaty provided that the tonnage should be distributed among the allies, Great Britain's quota was 1,000,000 tons, and dead-weight price of shipping in our country was between 27 and 30 pounds per ton and we had large orders on the docks in all our shipyards at that price. And then the government found themselves with 1,000,000tons of shipping. They said: "We are not going into the shipping business and we must start to dispose of it, and they put it up at auction and they got between 7 and 10 pounds a ton dead weight. Then the ship owners who had given orders at the different shipyards at contract prices of between 27 and 30 pounds per ton said: Oh, no, buying ships at 7 and 8 pounds a ton is much cheaper than paying 27 and 30 pounds a ton." They cancelled their orders, and 70 per cent of our shipyards workers were thrown out of work as a result of "making Germany pay."

Don't make the mistake of assuming that any country today can merely lock themselves up in a watertight compartment. It is impossible to do it. Every nation in the world is dependent and interdependent upon each other. There is no American that would dare say: "We will build a huge wall around our ocean, we will isolate ourselves from the rest of the world." No one but a fool and a fanatic would say that. What he would say is: "No, for good or for ill, we must play our part in these great world problems. And our part is the part of peacemakers.

Is there any man in this room or any woman who would look back with satisfaction and say: "Yes, we are satisfied that the war was a good thing?" No. Someone said from your platform yesterday that you had lost 50,000 of your bravest and best. I can understand the feelings of pride and reverence with which you bow to those dead heroes. I can understand you raising your head and saying: "They died in order that liberty might live—fifty thousand that we will honor and pay tribute to."

But can you excuse me from also feeling this matter when I know that not 50,000 but 1,000,000 of our bravest and best gave their lives in this cause? One million under 41 years of age out of a population of 445,000,000 people; fifty-two thousand blind at this moment; four and one-quarter million casualties; 262,-000 minus a limb of some description. Am I not even entitled to feel with your previous speaker that that honorable sacrifice ought not to be in vain?

But, don't equally make the mistake of confusing the winning of the war with the winning of peace. It is one thing to win a war, it is another thing to win peace. And whilst I believe that we have won the war I am very apprehensive as to whether we have won peace. And the only triumph, the only justification, aye, the only thing that those lives were worth the sacrifice for would be the knowledge that we made war impossible in the future.

Have some of you realized what is involved in this question of peace? Is there anybody more than a labor body that ought to be interested in this question? Whilst I do not believe for a moment that any section won the war, because men left their homes of comfort and luxury equally with those who came from the slums and misery, and all did their bit; whilst I do not claim for a moment any class victory, God knows I know that the greatest contribution must inevitably come from the workers themselves and the greatest sacrifice must therefore be theirs.

How many of you know that before the war was over the dreadnaught which cost $80,000,000 was at the mercy of the submarine undercraft? How many of you know before the war was over they had developed science, that airplanes were being experimented with to actually go without a pilot by wireless, drop bombs and return to the spot they started from?

And when our opponents charge us with being pessimists I give the answer and say that if this development took place in four years of war, if we get another European war nothing short of the destruction of civilization must inevitably result.

There is only one cure, the cure of disarmament. You cannot go on building armies and navies without leading either to bankruptcy or explosion. The first time I came to America the one thing that riveted itself on my mind was when I crossed from Canada to America at Niagara, where I paid 5c and came across the river. I saw no forts, no guns, no soldiers, but both these great countries relying upon their moral force and their common sense to solve their problems.

If America had said: "We are suspicious of Canada, we will build two guns," Canada would have replied with four, America with eight, Canada with sixteen, and so it would have gone on and on, and when the first difficulty arose both sides would have said: "What is the strength of your military protection?" And that is how war takes place. Today when difficulties arise you people say: "No, it is not the gun or the sword we will rely upon, it is common sense and a fair deal for humanity as a whole."

Therefore, friends, it is for these reasons that I welcome your pronounced declaration with regard to armaments, but, have we, as trade unionists and leaders, no other responsibility? I sometimes feel that many of our men come into our movement when the fruit was ripe for harvesting. Many of our men only came in when they went to the tree and the fruit was ripe and dropped into their hands, and it was calculated to make those people forget the sacrifice that was made to build up the trade union movement.

How easy it is for the young man today to say: "These old fogies are too old, they are getting out of date, they are getting to be obsolete. We young men with our young virile blood and energy are the people direct the ship." Yes, let us always have that enthusiasm; let us always have that youth; let us always have the young men pointing upward and onward and saying, "That is the goal we intend to climb." But don't let us equally forget the gray-haired veterans that made the sacrifice to create the platform that we enjoy today.

I, as a young man, was in the movement when we didn't dare wear our badges, when there was no civil reception, when it wasn't an honor to be a trades unionist, when you had to meet in a public house and excuse yourself for being there. All these things were fought down by men who were victimized and scrapped and sacrificed but who went steadily on saying: "It is a cause that must ultimately triumph."

Trades unionism doesn't mean wearing your medallion; trades unionism doesn't mean sending your contribution to the club room and taking no interest yourself; trades unionism doesn't mean talking about brotherly love on a Sunday afternoon and cutting each other's throats of a Monday morning. Trades unionism means something higher and nobler and greater. If hours and wages were the only conception of our movement, I should refuse to have anything to do with it. I believe our movement is a great moral movement, uplifting and giving freedom to the men and women in every country. But equally, friends, don't make the mistake of forgetting your responsibilities.

Today we are tempted to ask from others what we are not prepared to concede ourselves. You have no right to demand from an employer a standard of honor that you set up unless you are prepared to concede that same standard of honor to the other side. In other words, our movement has gone beyond the agitation stage; our movement is part of the life of the community, and we must stand four-square with honor and dignity and say: "We will treat with honest men, but we treat with them because we are honest men ourselves."

And I would like, without presuming to interfere, to say one word on this open shop question. I am afraid that some of these people are advocating this policy, quite conscientiously, no doubt, quite honestly and quite sincerely, whilst there are others, of course, that would hardly come under that category: Do they realize that there is in the world today, in your country and ours, two clearly defined movements? It is in your movement as well as ours; it is in France, it is in Italy. it is in Germany, it is everywhere. One is directed by men and women who say "To hell with this form of civiliza-

tion! Let us scrap all the existing orders. Let us tear up the Constitutions. Let the workers as a class in the majority enter into a class war and have a victory for the workers as against the other class."

That section is in America; that section is in our country; that section is in all countries. And there is the other section, the section which says: "We are dissatisfied with existing orders, we are opposed to the misery and degradation of our people, we are opposed to the sweated conditions and we are going to work for a better and nobler order of things." But they say: "There is a right way and a wrong way. The right way is that men will use their power through their trades union constitutionally and honestly and they will exercise their political power through the ballot box."

In other words, the choice of these sections is between the ballot on the one hand and the ballot on the other. We in the labor movement prefer the ballot. We in the labor movement prefer the constitutional way because we know that bloody upheavals never bring statesmen to the top, they merely and invariably bring the bullies. No, we want this way because we know it is the slow way, the sure way, but it is the certain way and employers who are flouting our movement, who are weakening our authority, who are playing right into the hands of the other people—do they realize that they are playing with fire and rendering the position of those of us who believe in order and constitutionalism very difficult indeed?

I would put this question to these people, and I would give one other answer. Is it not an insult to treat human labor as a mere marketable commodity? Is there any greater insult than men and women with dignity and pride could receive than to be told they are put on the same plane as soap and chewing gum? No, no, our answer is, that the Constitution of American law and the Constitution of Great Britain provides that if a murderer is put in the dock charged with the overwhelming evidence of murder, the evidence against him is clear and conclusive, there is no doubt about his guilt, the law of your country and the law of our country says, notwithstanding his guilt, every legitimate defense must be made in order to secure justice for the murderer. If the murderer is entitled to representation in order to establish his case, what right have they to deny it to the American working man who is selling his labor to the best advantage? All these things are part of the things that you must do.

I convey to you the fraternal wishes of the British Trades Union Movement. I recognize that you have many difficulties and problems ahead. I recognize that you are face to face with your critics and your opponents. If I presumed to give advice I would say if you want to do anything, do it yourselves. Be loyal to yourselves; be loyal to your own people; recognize that not as a class, but as citizens of a great community you must discharge your obligations.

Friends, I deliberately refrained from introducing into my speech anything that would be calculated to bring me within the category of taking sides in what I call purely domestic policy. You will quite understand that many delegates would have been entitled to have said: "No, Thomas had no right to introduce a matter on which he knew perfectly well there would be differences of opinion," but, nevertheless, your President has handed me a question—"What is the British labor movement doing for Irish freedom?" He says I can please myself whether I answer it. Well, of course that is fairly obvious that I could, but nevertheless appreciate the way in which he put it to me, quite frankly.

If I were to refuse to answer, it would be construed that I was either afraid of it or afraid of you. Now I am neither, and therefore I will very briefly state to you the position.

Now, so far as the Irish question is concerned, I don't want to go into the history of it only so far as the labor movement is concerned. The labor movement in Great Britain from the first day that it entered politics at all stood for home rule for Ireland. In John Redmond's time, in Michael Davitt's time, in Parnell's time, in O'Connell's time, in all those periods the British labor movement stood for freedom for Ireland and it stands for that today.

But do not make the mistake of deceiving the Irish people. I have 20,000 members in Ireland today, therefor if I do not know anything about it no one else does. I have those 20,000 members in my own organization because the

Irish railway men won't have an Irish railway organization; they prefer an English organization, and they have got it, for they know what good is has done for them.

We are divided in about the proportion of fifty-two per cent in the South and forty-eight per cent in the North. There we have what we call the two sections, North and South. Notwithstanding that we have always stood for home rule, because we believe that no government can dictate to a people the form of government those people require. That is quite clear.

But equally do not make the mistake of assuming that we have not fought, for we have, and I did more for the hunger strikers to get them released than probably anyone else. Don't assume that I have not sympathy for them, but don't assume that the British labor movement stands for an independent republic. It is only fair that you should know this. They stand for freedom, with dominion home rule if needs be. In fact, the only limit we put on is that we are not going to have Ireland made a menace from submarine warfare. Now that is exactly the position.

Brother Healy will remember that he was at Portsmouth last year when Mr. McSwiney was on hunger strike. He had then been on hunger strike for nearly thirty days, and I had on my own responsibility seen the government, seen the Home Secretary, seen Mr. Balfour, and urged the release of McSwiney, because I believed they had no right to make martyrs of men who were fighting for the freedom of their country.

Mr. McSwiney's sister came to the Portsmouth conference. I was in the chair, and the chairman of the Standing Orders Committee came to me and said that Miss McSwiney was there and wanted to address the congress. He said that she was in the ante room and was very excited. I said, "Very well," and deliberately closed the conference. I do not want to make any secret of what I did. That is one of the charges. I did not tell the delegates why I closed the conference, but said: "You have got on so well with your business that I will give you a couple of hours. Good afternoon." And they cheered and went out.

You are entitled to ask me why I took that unusual course, first denying her the right to state the case and then closing the convention rather than allow her to do it. It would be pretty dangerous for your movement or for ours to allow every one who comes along, however good the cause, to address the convention. When once the door is opened in that way it will be pretty difficult to close it. That was the first reason.

The second was this: Suppose she had addressed the convention. Her demand was that organized labor should withhold their labor and strike for the release of Mr. McSwiney. Suppose she had put it and the congress had refused it. That would undoubtedly have strengthened the hands of the government by saying even the congress was against it. And supposing they had carried it? No one knew better than I did it would have been hypocrisy, because they could never give effect to it.

The real trouble is that Ireland has been deceived for so long that she trusts no one today. Ireland has been fed on promises, broken promises, by English statesmen for years, and she does not trust anybody's word today. I was not going to allow a mere resolution to be passed that would have buoyed up the feelings of the people and then deceive them as they have been deceived before.

And I equally warn you against trying to create in their minds that you can solve their difficulties because they love you. The Irish people look to you, the Irish people know their friends are here, they know their relatives are here, but they do not understad you at all. And isn't it a cruel thing for people to assume that merely by the passing of a resolution you can solve this problem of a hundred years?

We have seven million members, and sixty per cent of the Irish people are in our unions today. Don't forget that sixty per cent of all the workers in Ireland are members of the International unions. Not only have we sympathy, but we have a direct personal interest. We are doing all we can not to disrupt or deceive the Irish people.

The position in Ireland today is beyond words, it is indescribable. I took a deputation of Irishmen to Lloyd George, men from both North and South, nearly eleven months ago, and I said to him: "You may talk about your military, you may talk about your

force, but if the streets of Dublin are running with blood tomorrow there will still remain an Irish problem. Why not solve it? You have realized that you have tried everything." That was eleven months ago.

Whilst we in the British movement condemn militarism, don't forget that we condemn the murder and the outrages against policemen and civilans equally as much as we condemn murder by the policemen and soldiers. Neither can be justified. Murder, whether it be of a policeman or by a policeman, of a soldier or by soldier, cannot be justified. Crime begets crime, and the position in Ireland today is due to that fact, plus the unfortunate difference in Ireland itself.

We will continue to do our best; we will continue to fight, but we will not allow our movement to be disrupted on any question, no matter what it is. And I would ask our Irish friends in America who feel, God knows, keener than I can say, to believe me when I say it is not quite so easy to judge this question from three thousand miles as we find it at home, And if we have been unable to solve this problem as a labor party at home, all I can say is that I wish you luck in solving it three thousand miles away.

CO-OPERATION

(By Owen Howells.)

CO-OPERATION stores and ventures are springing up all over the country, in many cases isolated, again in the form of a chain of stores. One hears of a large co-operative wholesale on the Pacific Coast, another in Chicago, a third among the miners of Illinois, and even another in Hoboken. The A. F. of L. has a committee to investigate and report the merits of co-operation to that body, the Railroad Brotherhoods have given their whole-hearted support to the movement and have even now given to its members and others a co-operative bank. The banking interests of the country are advising their clients to become informed of the movement and its implications. Schools dedicated to the workers, such as the Rand School of New York are giving courses in co-operation, and even such conservative institutions as Columbia University are throwing open their doors to lecturers on this subject which brazenly admits that it is seeking to supplant this present social order with one finer, greater and more just. There is this wave of feeling concerning co-operation and one is tempted to ask if it is not occasioned by an undercurrent of feeling among the workers that this order granting luxury to a few and want to many is going to pass away to be replaced by one which will give to the producer the full product of his labor at the expense of the parasites who now fatten on him. The means whereby we are to reach this goal vary with the person advocating the means, and unfortunately too many of the advocates can conceive of his own particular way to the exclusion of all others. The ardent trade unionist believes that labor can receive its just reward only through the medium of the trade union, the man advocating political action only sees salvation through his own particular brand of politics, and often the co-operator sees hope only through that medium. And each goes blindly on his way, preaching the virtues of his own particular ware and ignoring the useful side of his fellows. We may draw a parallel with that of an army at war which relies exclusively on its infantry, ignoring the necessity of its other arms, such as artillery, cavalry, air force, etc. And that is exactly what labor in tugging and struggling at cross purposes is now doing when it should be presenting a united front and using every means within its power. We need political action because as a law-abiding people if our laws are working against us we may change them, not destroy them. In Virginia, the Supreme Court has decided that if a corporation has its employes sign a paper that they will not join a union, any organizer who atempts to organize them is breaking the law. In Arkansas the State Supreme Court has decided that during a strike the employer is entitled to damages resulting from the strike, and these damages to be collected from the organization conducting the strike. If the Supreme Court of the United States holds that such is the law it will mean a death blow to unionism, because even though there is no property

damage, the employer can sue for damages to his business and in a very short period the law would confiscate every dollar and piece of property that the organization holds. Thus it behooves labor to change these laws, and that can be done through political action alone.

We need not dwell on union action, except to point out the deplorable lack of solidarity of labor, the indifference with which one group watches the attack on another group, not realizing that when the closed shop principle is lost in one industry that it releases forces to attack the principle in the next industry, which may be their own. The realization that the injury of one is the injury of all is rarely forced upon them until too late. This lack of solidarity is nowhere shown as well as in the indifference with which union labor treats politics and by lining up on two sides of the fence in such a manner that the vote of one side merely offsets the vote of the other side. Politics is an activity that labor will be forced to consider in America as it has been forced to do in England.

But after all, there are limits to which politics can better the condition of the working man and after it has made laws that will insure equality there still exists in our code the feeling that rights of property are more sacred than the rights of life, and we know from experience that a rich man in court invariably escapes with no punishment at all, or at worst a money fine, whereas the poor one serves for both. There are many causes for that, but the financial or economic reason is paramount, therefore the obvious remedy is for the poor man to take over the economic structure. Our union leaders agree that their worth ceases when they have reduced the working hours to a minimum and increased the wages to a maximum and thereafter they exist only to maintain the gains arrived at. To go further means that the means of production must be taken over and the union does not possess this machinery. They require the third arm—that of co-operation.

And co-operation through a slow process that permits of mistakes being made without endangering the whole structure gradually through the purchasing power of labor's dollar eliminates each non-producer and parasite in its turn until it gives us a system wherein all are producers and none are exploiters. But to arrive at that happy condition requires a faith in man's ability and a recognition that labor will be treated just as seriously as it considers itself serious. If it decides that conditions must be improved and is willing to back that conviction up by solidarity then conditions will improve. A working together of labor in politics, unionism and co-operation will give it its place where by numerical superiority it deserves to be, where the value of one man's dollars are not placed above the value of many men's lives. There is in the spreading of the co-operative doctrine a sure indication that this feeling is becoming a part of the spirit of labor throughout the world, a feeling that its universal acceptance will deprive only those who are now depriving others, and the great mass of exploited ones will then come into their own. Co-operation is the work bench whereon they will gather their experience.

LABOR

BISHOP J. Henry Tihen, in addressing the Forty-first Annual Convention of Labor at Denver, Colo., on the above subject, said in part:

"No man who loves his country can be indifferent to the conditions of labor in his country. The welfare of his country forbids such indifference. The prosperity and happiness of a nation can be gauged by the condition of labor in that nation, and so also can the nation's standard of civilization be gauged by the same criterion.

"Labor is the source of wealth, but it is only the labor of the free that is a cause of prosperity and happiness. The labor of the slave and of the peon, the labor of the prison and of the sweatshop, and the labor of the women and the children, all these almost automatically work for an increase of wealth, but they do not contribute one particle to the nation's prosperity and happiness. Nay, more, they take away from the prosperity and happiness of a nation.

"You gentlemen have come together in Convention for the purpose of aiding labor to the best of your ability by syste-

matic, scientific, organized effort. You are the representatives of Organized Labor throughout the world. It is to the interests of every country and of the entire world that organizations which promote the best interests of humanity shall be furthered and that power which is beneficent shall be exercised. He who has power for mankind's good and fails to use that power for that purpose commits a crime against his fellow-man.

"All the country is deeply concerned in what you men are going to do here today, and it ought to be equally interested. What is it that has brought you here? It is your conviction that the condition of labor ought to be made as nearly ideal as it is possible to make the condition of labor. The lot of the laboring man, God knows, is hard enough even under the most favorable conditions; and I have often thought that if all the world could take its turn at hard labor that, ah, then, indeed there would be more sympathy and less opposition to the efforts that Organized Labor makes in order to do away with the unnecessary hardships that are connected with labor throughout the world. From the beginning, labor has been considered a curse. In Rome of old, in Greece, in Egypt, in all the Orient, and even in our own country of America, to some extent, there was a feeling that labor was degrading, that it was unworthy of a free man, that it was the province of the slave, and that only the slave should be called upon to perform it. You members of Organized Labor have raised the standard of labor, you have pointed out to the world in a most effective way its dignity and its grandeur.

"Gentlemen, that you here in your Convention are animated by the best of intentions and by the noblest of purposes, only your enemy will deny. That you have the prudence, the wisdom and the ability to legislate successfully along the lines of the purposes of your organization, that, gentlemen, is proved by the history of the past, and this present Convention shall again demonstrate that fact. So long as you base your deliberations and your legislation upon the fundamental basis of love of fellow man, of justice, of honesty, of truth, and of fairness, so long your deliberations and your legislation are going to be successful and efficient, because, based upon this foundation, the measures must needs be those that will benefit humanity and benefit the members of your organization, perhaps, in a special manner.

"There are three fundamental, inalienable rights which attach to every man from the simple fact that he is a human being. The first of these is the right to life, or the right to existence; the second is the right to propagate his species, that is, the right to a family life; and the third is this; that because he is a human being he is entitled to so much of the world's goods as are necessary to keep himself and his family in decency and in ordinary comfort. These three fundamental propositions no man can deny without denying humanity itself. There is no man but that is entitled to these three things, and whenever and wherever you have a condition in which either of these three, or all of them, cannot be realized, then you have a condition that is intrinsically and essentially and fundamentally wrong. It is the duty of Governments and the duty of statesmen to work towards the realization of these three fundamental rights of humanity.

"You men, through your organization, have been the most powerful influence in this direction. You, through your organization, have accomplished more towards realizing this ideal condition of humanity than all other agencies put together. God bless you for what you have done in the past, God speed you towards the accomplishment of the many more things that remain to be accomplished by your organization.

"In this country church and state are separate; it is well that they are; but in the great work of human welfare church and state must needs unite and make common cause. The way of working may be different with the church and different with the state, but both have the same object and purpose in view—humanity's welfare—and church and state, stand back of you in Convention assembled. Church and state say to you that no one, no matter who he be or where he may be, shall oppose your laudable purposes. Church and state say to those that want to oppose: "You shall not degrade the dignity and the rights of labor; you shall not bring back the days of slavery to our blessed land; you shall not claim the laboring man like a slave to your chariot of industry; you shall not stand in the way of that progress humanity is making towards the

higher and better things; you shall not convert the great American home into a sweatshop; you shall not enter the sacred precincts of that home and from that home steal away the queen and bring her into your factory; you shall not take from that same home the boys and girls and stunt and dwarf them in their growth; you shall not rob the cradle to get an employe for your factory; you shall not take from the strong, sturdy shoulders of the husbands and father the burden of supporting the wife and children of his love. He wants to bear that burden, and you shall not say that he shall shift that burden on to the weak, frail back of the wife and mother and of his children, not even grown." Ah, gentlemen, it is an insult to the manhood of America. If we cannot support our homes, then God pity America—it is only a matter of time when the end shall come.

"The American man, above all men in the world, ought to be able, and is able, under proper conditions, to support his wife and children in decency and ordinary comfort and to give them those things to which they are entitled by the consent of public opinion and the traditions of the world of the past. You shall not enter those homes and destroy the family life by sending man, wife and children into the workshop; you shall not tie the hands of the laboring man, the world's savior—I say it advisedly, the laboring man, the world's savior—you shall not bind his hands by restrictions and legislation as to membership in unions or organizations such as he may choose to select in order to further the interests of his craft, or of his particular needs and desires, or simply to exercise that fundamental, universal right of all Americans—that right to organize for any and all purposes except those purposes be manifestly and nefariously wrong. You shall not bind his hands and prevent him from being a member of an organization; you shall not wield the lash over the bare backs of labor that bears the burdens of humanity by insisting upon unreasonable hours or by speeding up to an extent that makes it impossible to labor with any degree of satisfaction. You shall not bring the strong American man to an early decreptitude and to an untimely grave. You shall not press upon the brow of labor the crown of thorns by making labor more difficult than it is absolutely necessary that it should be.

"Gentlemen, you stand for this great proposition that labor and humanity shall not be crucified upon the cross of greed and profit."

UNIONS HERE TO STAY

(By Warren S. Stone.)

IN an address delivered before the student body and faculty of the Missouri University, Mr. Stone said in part:

"Through all the long dark centuries, rightfully called the dark ages, because they were dark with crime and oppression, the worker never ceased to strive and struggle for liberty. Back of the whole labor movement and back of what has been accomplished in the world's progress lies the one inspiration —Liberty!"

"An employer will join a trust or association that fixes price or limits output, but grows purple with indignation over the so-called tyranny of labor unions. The doctor and lawyer refuse to counsel with the man outside of the regular lines of the professions, because they desire to maintain the standard of prices and a monopoly of their professions, but they cry aloud in indignant protest at the effort of the labor unions to try to prevent the non-union men from trying to reduce the price of his occupation.

"Labor unions are the natural result of the struggle of the workmen of a certain class to obtain better conditions. They are simply a number of individuals banded together for the purpose of accomplishing those things which the individual cannot accomplish alone. Their influence and power are measured by the sum total of the power and influence of each individual member welded together into one harmonious whole. Its capacity and effectiveness are governed and limited in accordance with the ratio with which each individual member performs his part. Labor unions are good, bad, or indifferent, just as the individuals making up the organization are good, bad or indifferent.

"It has always seemed to me that the great fundamentals in fixing the wage

scale are often overlooked. If capital could be brought to realize that a certain portion of wages paid to labor stands for the exhaustion of the principal, for the wear and tear of the machinery of the man, then I think capital would have a better understanding of the true ground upon which rests the claim of labor for more compensation than merely enough to exist upon.

"No thinking man will deny that every business establishment must make good in depreciation, its wear and tear, before it has any profit. Precisely so it is with labor. The entire capital of the workingman is his bone and sinew, the muscle, energy, and brain power which day by day are being worn out and consumed until eventually he is used up and goes to the scrap pile of commercial industry as so much wornout junk.

"I am a strong believer in the principle that labor has a right to try to improve its condition and the right to organize for this purpose. This is in accord with the higher principle that ought to control humanity. If the question of betterment were left to the employer alone, conditions of the working people would be far different and the American workingman would be more like the majority of immigrants who are coming through our ports of entry, many of whom show on their faces what low wages and pauperized living will do for a people.

"To those who would destroy labor organizations, I have this to say. They had just as well try to stop the waves from beating on the shore or the sunlight from descending from Heaven. Organized Labor in some form or other, called by some name or other, has come to stay and is the force that will have to be reckoned with in the coming years. I know of no worse calamity that could befall this country than the crushing of labor unions. All that stands between the wealth of the individual and holds back the wave of red anarchy that would sweep over this country are the bona fide and constructive labor organizatins.

"As an aftermath of the war, you and I face serious problems. Many questions confront us today that requires solution. The history of all the nations that have come and gone is the same—history simply repeating itself. Every nation has its birth, its years of growth. Then it becomes ripe and falls into decay. In every nation that has fallen, what was the cause? The wealth of the nation was in the hands of less than 2 per cent of its people. What is our condition today? Where are we drifting? As a direct result of the war, we have created 22,000 new millionaires. Recently a list was prepared giving the names of 200 persons, 50 families, who controlled $15,000,000,000 in this country.

"I wonder how many of you know how much a billion dollars really is. Let me give you an illustration. If a man stood beside the cradle when Christ was born and had begun counting money at the rate of one dollar every minute continually from then until now, he would still be counting and would not have finished counting one billion. Yet in the list referred to it shows one man rated at five billion, another rated at three billion.

"I cannot believe the Creator in His divine wisdom ever intended that one man should have so much while almost in the shadow of his home are little starved, pinched faces, little dwarfted bodies suffering from cold and going to bed hungry. The United States labor report shows 1,700,000 children in this country are suffering from malnutrition because their parents are too poor to buy them the necessary food.

"I have no tolerance for those who would destroy this country of ours and substitute a reign of anarchy, that would tear down the Star and Stripes and substitute the red flag in its place. I have faith in this country because of the so-called common people. I believe they will solve these problems and solve them right. Failing of their solution, I despair of a solution elsewhere."

Boost

Boost your city, boost your friend,
Boost the lodge that you attend.
Boost the street on which you're dwelling,
Boost the goods that you are selling.
Boost the people 'round about you,
They can't get along without you;
But success will quicker find them,
If they know that you're behind them.
Boost for every forward movement,
Boost for every new improvement,
Boost the man for whom you labor,
Boost the stranger and the neighbor.
Cease to be a chronic knocker,
Cease to be a progress blocker,
If you'd make your city better
Boost it to the final letter.

Support for the Union Label, shop card and working button gives all trades unionists at least a look at the sunny side of everything.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1921

A Snare and a Delusion

Like a lot of other nonsense which the anti-labor press and politicians and supporters gave us during the war, the advice to the workers to "Produce! Produce! Produce!" turned out to be a snare and a delusion. It was not until quite recently that the arrival of really bad times has come to be realized. And it is because the workers are feeling the pinch most, that it is time to analyze the position with a view to ascertaining what influences are operating which have been responsible for the present crisis; as the workers now find that they produced so much that the consequences to them have been ruinous. The policy of having produced too much is now reacting in the shape of unemployment, high prices and economic dislocation.

The same persons who poisoned the workers with the fallacious doctrine of "more production" are now telling them that the cause of unemployment and other distressful happenings is the workers themselves. The proposition is such a huge joke that it might be dismissed as absurd were it not so monstrously outrageous as to demand an inquiry into the whole situation.

Any student of political and industrial economy can plainly see that the actual responsibility for the condition of affairs is on the head of the employers of labor and those who controlled production on the credit system. The credit system, sustained by an artificial prosperity during the war, collapsed suddenly on the cessation of hostilities. The profiteers, who wrung staggering prices from the people, and urged the toilers to produce, under the mask of patriotism, now find that, if the workers are allowed to go on producing prices must come down with a crash. Such a surplus of goods was produced at the feverish war and post-war rate that the market became glutted. The cornerers were at their wits' end to perserve the war-prevailing prices, and proceeded to adopt outrageous tactics, such as the "American Plan" and others, to prevent prices falling. And a splendid sham is thus set up that, because the workers want high wages to enable them to purchase commodities still on the war scales of prices, industries can't stand the impost. To complete the move, the banks refuse to make any advances even on security. They demand cash, and when credit and overdrafts are withheld, industrial development under the present system comes to a dead-end. This involves unemployment and the workers cease to produce, because it is not good for his masters for him to produce and more.

This is the species of capitalistic move operating at the present time. The workers are ready enough to work and to produce, but they are merely pawns in the game, and will be shifted about the economic chessboard when it suits the master hand that controls the means of

production, which in turn, is regulated by the credit system that has the world by the throat today.

* * *

Members Not Receiving Their Journal

The cracks in the wall are not always the fault of the plasterer and the non-delivery of a magazine is not always the fault of the publisher.

Nearly every time one of our members fails to receive his Journal he indignantly blames the General Office. He does not know, or he does not stop to consider through how many hands the Journal passes before it reaches him.

Of course, the General Office may be at fault and in such cases will usually take its medicine cheerfully. The mailing Post Office or the railway mail clerk may have misdirected it, or it may have been lost in the mails. If it reaches your city, the mail carrier may have delivered it to the wrong address. Or somebody may have taken it from your box to start a fire with. Such things happen. If it was lying on your porch "Fido" may have carried it away, little dreaming of the trouble he was going to cause. Or a member of your family may have taken it from the mail box, read it, or mislaid it so that you never saw it. There are many such reasons for the non-delivery of your Journal, but when writing to us about it, please remember that we are human and that a hot peppery letter hurts us. We could fire a red hot letter back, but we do not want to hurt your feelings and will not do it. We are doing the very best we possibly can under the circumstances, but we feel you could help us in this matter by first seeing your Financial Secretary and finding out from him whether your address has been properly sent in to us and if this does not get you any results—forward your address to us personally and we assure you that your interests will be looked after.

* * *

The Report of the General Secretary

The annual report of Generel Secretary Frank Duffy shows a decrease in membership since the Indianapolis General Convention, owing to general depression and unemployment throughout the country in the past year. A comparison of the Locals organized since June 30, 1920, with those lapsed, suspended or consolidated, shows a decrease of 39, but this is largely due to the policy of consolidation which appears to be rapidly growing in favor.

The number of unions and the membership in the different states is also given, and it is interesting to note that the State of New York leads with 199 Locals and a membership of 45,531. The State of Pennsylvania comes second with a membership of 30,691 and the other leading states are Illinois, California, Ohio and Massachusetts.

We note from the report that there are now in the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood one hundred and fifty one District Councils; twenty-four State Councils; two Provincial Councils and sixty-four Ladies' Auxiliary Unions.

With regard to the membership of the seven districts represented in the General Executive Board, we note that District No. 1 leads with a membership of 79,996 members; District No. 3 comes second with 76,799 members; District No. 2 has 65,499 members; District No. 5 has 43,190 members; District No. 6 has 42,849 members; District No. 4 has 26,490 and District No. 7 has 15,478.

Under the heading of "Trade Movements" during the period for which this report was made he shows that 125 trade movements were brought to the attention of the General Executive Board with the result that 72 were granted official sanction; 48 official sanction with financial aid and 5 were denied. He also gives in detail the different localities where trade movements were sanctioned by the General Executive Board.

Reviewing the work of the Financial Secretaries, the General Secretary points out the necessity of sending to the General Office promptly, their monthly reports and in this connection says:

"We are continually calling the Financial Secretaries' attention to the necessity of sending to this General Office their monthly reports, but, for some reason or other there are some who fail to pay any attention to these notices.

"Paragraph D, Section 36, of our General Laws, distinctly and clearly specifies that the Financial Secretary shall make a written report monthly to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnished for that purpose, said report to be sent to the General Secretary not later than the tenth day of each month for the month preceding under penalty of $2 fine.

"Financial Secretaries should take into consideration that we are required by Paragraph A, Section 13, of our Constitution to keep a record of all members of the United Brotherhood—beneficial, semi-beneficial, and non-beneficial, also those owing three months dues, deceased, resigned or expelled, at the General Office. How can we keep such a record if the Financial Secretary fails to send us his monthly report promptly? From the date one report is missing the membership of that union is incorrect for the reason we will have no means of knowing who were initiated, or admitted on clearance that month, who were granted Clearance Cards, who went into arrears or squared up. So, after the $2 fine is paid, that does not adjust the membership, and we are willing at all times to cancel the fine, provided we get the report.

"We would therefore again request our local officers to be prompt in sending their monthly reports to us, together with the per capita tax."

As regards our Official Monthly Journal, "The Carpenter," he has this to say:

"Since it was decided at the General Convention held at Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1914, that we were to send to every member of the United Brotherhood, in good standing, a copy of our Journal each and every month we have made every effort to comply with that demand, but we are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving the Journal, and upon investigation we find that it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is 'General Delivery' and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to us at quite an expense. We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

"Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention to the members who are initiated, admitted on Clearance Cards, granted clearance and suspended, on the blanks which are furnished by the General Office for that purpose, so that their names can be added or erased from the mailing list as the occasion may require. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded."

The report of the General Secretary contains other information of an important nature, including a detailed statement of money received from July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, and a statement of the assets of the organization; also the matter of unemployment is dealt with in which he says:

"During the last year unemployment was more prevalent than ever before. Fifty per cent of our members were out of work during the past six months, and at the present time many are still idle.

"Employers took advantage of the bad times and demanded a reduction in wages ranging from 20 to 30 per cent, although agreements entered into previously had not expired. Naturally our members resisted these reductions resulting in prolonged lockouts. Our General Executive Board was appealed to for financial aid and that body willingly and generously came to the rescue of those involved.

"During the first six months of the present year the General Executive Board appropriated nearly half a million dollars for the relief of our members in resisting a reduction in wages, and our Local Unions and District Councils spent as much more, principally for relief of members out of work. This aid was greatly appreciated by our members and we received many communications thanking us for so liberally standing by them in their time of need. If it were not for the relief granted the suffering would have been much greater. By referring to the Financial Statement issued from the General Office every month it will be seen that every section of our jurisdiction was affected by these wage reductions and received aid from us in resisting them.

"Times are slowly improving and it is hoped that as soon as our members are again back to work they will square up their indebtedness as soon as possible and be in good standing, entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges guaranteed them by our constitution and laws."

"Another interesting section of the report is that which lists the sixty-four United Brotherhood Ladies' Auxiliary Locals, thus showing that the movement has found a footing in various parts of the country since inaugurated at the General Convention held at Indianapolis,

in September, 1914. The report for the main part is statistical and furnishes in comprehensible form a large amount of information which should prove of great interest to every one of our members."

* * *

Tariff Can Not Help Workers

In his speech before the House in Committee of the Whole House on "Protection Tariff" the Hon. Meyer London of New York pointed out very plainly what labor could expect from the measure as proposed. He said in part:

"As to the worker. You will all speak in the name of the worker, Democrats as well as Republicans. The Bourbon Democrat is a friend of the worker, and so is the stand-pat Republican a friend of the worker. The worker is overwhelmed by his many friends; entirely too many.

"Let us see how this bill affects the things in which the worker is primarily interested. Let us take the budget of the worker's family. What does it consist of? Food requires 40 per cent of the income of the wage earner's family, rent 20 per cent, clothes 15 per cent, fuel and light 6 per cent, furniture 4½ per cent—in the big cities the percentage required for rent is likely to be much larger —and the rest, very little of it, for recreation, education, insurance, and some of it for the practice of religion. With so little left for education, is it any wonder that he votes the Republican or Democratic ticket?

"Now, how will your bill affect the things which primarily concern the worker? Well, it will not diminish his rent. Just now there is a shortage of a million and half homes. This bill imposes a tax on every item that goes into the building of homes. As for food, if your promise to the farmers is made good the price of food will be increased and food is the largest item in his expense. On clothing, on furniture, on books, on everything else you have taken care that there shall be a pretty high tariff. How can you appeal to the worker? You will appeal to the worker by telling him that you will protect him against the foreigner. You will tell him that you will make the foreigner pay the expense of maintaining this Government by making the foreigner pay for everything he will send here. How long can you get away with that humbug? Some day the worker will find out that organization is his only salvation."

Mr. London surely known whereof he speaks and we heartily agree with him especially when he says "organization is the worker's salvation."

* * *

Ten Commandments for United Brotherhood Members

On going through some old files of our Journal, we ran across a letter written by John Quinn, formerly Business Agent of L. U. No. 714 of Flushing, N. Y., and therein we found under the foregoing title the following, which we think may interest our readers:

"First. Thou shalt be a union carpenter, a member of the United Brotherhood first, last and all the time, spreading its teachings, advancing its interests and preaching its doctrines, making converts at all times and places.

"Second. Thou shalt not belong to any other organization of carpenters, for the United Brotherhood is the one and only one, keeping in mind our old friend Abe Lincoln, when he said, 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' He having been a railsplitter, I rate him as a carpenter who should get the floor and be heard.

"Third. Thou shalt keep whole the Saturday half-holiday and all holidays and not ease your conscience by telling thyself, 'Who'll be the wiser?' 'The Business Agent?' 'Why, he never comes around. He is only a bluff anyway,' etc.

"Fourth. Honor and respect thy officers. Remember they were made officers because they showed some qualifications, and that they are human beings and as such may make a mistake once in a while.

"Fifth. Thou shalt not become 'boisterous' in the meetings of thy Local Unions and want to lick anyone who may disagree with thy opinions; remember that thou agreed to abide by the will of the majority.

"Sixth. Thou shalt not commit offenses against the laws of the United Brotherhood and ease thy conscience by saying, 'The clique that made such a law don't know the first principles of unionism' etc. 'If I were on that By-Laws Committee,' etc.

"Seventh. Thou shalt not steal time from the boss, but keep in thy mind the principle of unionism, 'A fair day's work for a fair day's wages.' Show him it pays to employ United Brotherhood members.

"Eighth. Thou shalt be charitable toward fellow members. Thou shalt not try to gain favor with the foreman by pointing out their shortcomings, nor shalt thou use their edged tools to cut old, gritty lumber with while thine own saw or chisel lies close by, and avoid all acts of a similar nature. Thou shalt not be a 'boss's stool-pigeon,' for in his heart he shall despise thee.

"Ninth. Thou shalt not be envious at thy fellow member if he should happen to be working while thou art on the sidewalk. He may need the money as much as thyself. Thou must not talk thuswise, 'This boss don't pay the wages.' 'How is it I can't get a job from him?' Remember that all men are not dishonest.

"Tenth. Thou shalt not covet thy fellow member's good fortune, and if he should happen to own his little home, thou must not go around and say to the boss, 'Why, so and so don't have to work. Why, if I had his money I would not talk to you.' He may have scraped all his life for the few dollars he has in that home, and will keep on scratching the remainder of his days paying the interest on the mortgage.

"Finally, let us remember that the United Brotherhood is a 'fraternal organization' where we should, as the famous poet Burns said, 'Brothers be for a' that', in fact as well as in name."

* * *

The Future of Organized Labor

This is the title of a leaflet published by the Central Bureau of the Catholic Central Society at St. Louis. Its authors believe that labor is called to accomplish even greater things than those it has to its credit today. Through education and co-operation they may be attained. Let the workers, thus runs the closing admonition of the leaflet, "for a start, take up the questions of labor banks, labor credit unions, labor building societies, labor study clubs, labor co-operative shops and factories, and people's schools. It is by such means they can, though not in a day, break the vicious circle."

The view the leaflet opens to labor is interesting and largely in keeping with the report of a Committee on Co-operation submitted to the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, although the presentation of facts and the sequence of argument is entirely independent of that document.

Labor Unions Start Own Bank

The banking committee of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, Pa., proposes starting a new bank sometime in October. The new bank will be known as the "Producers and Consumers' Bank." It will be a private bank, but under the state banking laws. It will be capitalized at $100,000,000 and business will begin as soon as $1,000,000 of stock has been sold. The bank will cater to workmen particularly, and the officers and trustees will be prominent labor men; amongst whom will be noted Brother W. T. Allen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Philadelphia District Council, they employing the best banking talent possible. The bank is founded on plans of the late Wharton Barker, one of the most prominent bankers of recent years. The Board of Trustees has our best wishes for their success.

* * *

Builders Make 50 Per Cent

Figures purporting to show that 50 per cent of the builders' prices for houses is net profit are put forth in a report on the reduction of wages of Philadelphia carpenters.

The report was made by the Lamor Bureau, Inc., to the Philadelphia Carpenters' District Council. It was compiled by E. L. Oliver, of the labor bureau, a statistical organization maintained by Organized Labor.

The report contradicts recent findings of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce that 45 per cent of the cost of building is wages. The labor bureau says that only 22 per cent goes into the labor cost, 28 per cent into materials and other costs and the remaining 50 per cent into the builder's pocket. The proposed reduction in wages, which has caused all organized carpenters in Philadelphia to remain idle since May 1st, would amount to a reduction of only 4.5 pe rcent in the cost of a two-story home or $304.73, according to the report.

At the same time, the report declares, the carpenters would have to reduce their standards of living to an extreme.

* * *

When the contractors aim solely at a reduction of wages and suffer material dealers the enjoyment of unlimited latitude, they are taking part in a monumental game of opera bouffe for the purpose of doping the prospective house owner or builder.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

By carrying out the foregoing instructions you will not only assist this General Office in facilitating the delivery of our official Journal, "The Carpenter," but you will do a favor to the membership at large.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Under separate cover six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December, and the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed therewith are also six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this immediately should notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered In August

Clinton, Okla.	Cambria, Ill.
Aguilar, Colo.	Crab Springs, Ill.
Winslow, Ariz.	Groesbeck, Tex.

Total, 6 Local Unions.

Death Roll

WILLIS, R. V., L. U. No. 764, Shreveport, La.

DUFFY, HUGH, L. U. No. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Ladies' Auxiliary Holds An Outing

The accompanying photograph of Ladies' Auxiliary Local No. 62, Los Angeles, Cal., speaks for itself and if one were to judge from the smiling countenances displayed therein, have not a care on earth. We are indeed glad, at all times, to hear from our Ladies' Auxiliaries and to note the progress they have made since joining the ranks of the United Brotherhood. Pictures like these are not only interesting but an incentive for us to strive for better things in organization, in which the ladies of our rank and file can render us ample assistance.

To get value, give value by demanding the Union Label.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43459	Jessie Mackintosh	10	22	4	Carcinoma	$75.00
43460	William Barclay	15	9	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
43461	Charles E. Mann	36	23	4	Pneumonia	125.00
43462	Louisa Rissmann	42	22	1	Pneumonia	75.00
43463	Amanda Carlson	62	14	2	Heart trouble	75.00
43464	Charles W. Harrison	88	23	8	Accidental	300.00
43465	Peter M. Kurth	106	8	4	Paralysis	300.00
43466	John Pototsky (Dis.)	177	3	11	Accidental	200.00
43467	Charles H. Carlson	222	22	1	Thrombosis	125.00
43468	Lewis Frederick Campbell	427	3	8	Myocarditis	150.00
43469	Mabel E. Fox	432	15	10	Carcinoma	75.00
43470	Ida Nellie Cheney	481	21	5	Carcinoma	75.00
43471	John Burshaw	483	6	6	Peritonitis	75.00
43472	Sarah Bible	785	13	8	Consumption	75.00
43473	John J. William	1312	1	11	Edema	50.00
43474	Anna M. Anderson	1456	15	6	Carcinoma	75.00
43475	John H. Yeager	1491	18	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
43476	Richard Hill	1620	1	11	Pneumonia	50.00
43477	Bert Spitalsky	11	1	0	Appendicitis	50.00
43478	Robert E. Sutherland	41	4	11	Heiplegia	50.00
43479	Alexander Durie	43	37	9	Myocarditis	300.00
43480	George Manshardt	60	4	9	Heart failure	200.00
43481	Amelia Thoennes	63	7	11	Myocarditis	75.00
43482	James B. Ritchie	64	31	3	Paresis	300.00
43483	Adolph Lesniewski	65	2	11	Myelitis	100.00
43484	Frederick J. Lunny	79	20	0	Endocarditis	300.00
43485	Phillip A. Piquett	101	1	5	Appendicitis	50.00
43486	James W. Kriss	101	4	1	Accidental	200.00
43487	William S. Russell	115	15	2	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
43488	Anna Rudowski	129	1	5	Sepsis	25.00
43489	John F. Schuster	142	7	1	Nephritis	75.00
43490	Patrick Brady	146	35	4	Accidental	300.00
43491	A. C. Blake	259	3	3	Cancer	50.00
43492	Marion A. Millard	277	1	2	Exhaustion	25.00
43493	T. H. Harrell	331	3	0	Tuberculosis	150.00
43494	Michael Stahl (Dis.)	355	19	3	Fall	400.00
43495	Lorenz Schips	385	26	8	Carcinoma	300.00
43496	Ernest F. Neumann	388	3	9	Heart trouble	150.00
43497	Zoe Hennion	429	21	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
43498	William J. Byrne (Dis.)	486	19	1	Fall	400.00
43499	Sebastian Gsellmaier (Dis.)	585	10	1	Accidental	400.00
43500	Charles E. Jennings	624	13	2	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
43501	George Krumbeck	668	20	2	Paresis	300.00
43502	Wladyslaiv Miglin	808	5	7	Influenza	300.00
43503	George A. Still	833	16	8	Nephritis	125.00
43504	Alvah C. Moke	1253	18	10	Mitral regurgitation	300.00
43505	S. MacDonald	1538	5	8	Cancer	300.00
43506	Charles J. Trueman	1785	16	9	Nephritis	300.00
43507	H. C. Davis	1812	1	10	Pneumonia	50.00
43508	Charles E. Henry	1846	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
43509	Anna Nelson	1856	1	3	Heart trouble	25.00
43510	Emma S. R. Rupp	1872	4	3	Cancer	75.00
43511	Perry H. Williams	1886	3	2	Accidental	150.00
43512	Cordia Cross	2108	1	10	Tuberculosis	25.00
43513	Ross Bowling (Dis.)	2	17	3	Fall	400.00
43514	Joseph J. Ott	10	24	3	Accidental	300.00
43515	Frank Dabner	36	4	7	Angina pectoris	50.00
43516	Joseph Mueller	47	15	9	Suicide	300.00
43517	August Plynn	73	16	11	Carcinoma	300.00
43518	Mary Abramson	98	1	6	Embolism	25.00
43519	Augusta E. Legel	181	34	3	Nephritis	75.00
43520	Kate Albright	200	2	10	Anaemia	50.00
43521	Joseph P. Cantwell	273	5	9	Cancer	300.00
43522	Albert P. Hodes	298	22	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
43523	Thomas C. Tallman	453	21	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
43424	Edith Rackerby	585	19	3	Cancer	75.00
43525	Kenneth D. Wentzel	595	11	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
43526	Anna Butcher	604	13	0	Pernicious anaemia	75.00
43527	Lena M. Dickson	716	23	0	Heart disease	75.00
43528	John Pastor	1142	2	11	Peritonitis	100.00
43529	Sophie Dunn	1223	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
43530	Stanley Szysko	1330	11	4	Heart trouble	125.00
43531	Jay I. Booth	1399	11	4	Thrombosis	300.00
43532	Anna Wilhelm	1786	14	10	Peritonitis	75.00
43533	Mattie Lucile Daffron	2171	4	4	Cancer	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43534	Matilda Watson	8	20	5	Apoplexy	75.00
43535	William H. Crehan	9	14	11	Scarlet fever	300.00
43536	John H. Meeban	33	29	2	Myocarditis	300.00
43537	Margaret A. Wilson	40	14	7	Heart disease	75.00
43538	Agnes Cassidy	49	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
43539	William Cornog	55	22	10	Myocarditis	300.00
43540	Robert E. Dalgleish	79	15	6	Heart disease	300.00
43541	Georgiana G. Leger	83	2	1	Heart failure	50.00
43542	Tillie Holsworth	86	7	6	Nephritis	75.00
43543	Smith W. Glace	110	19	9	Nephritis	125.00
43544	Charles E. Hensel	212	1	2	Gastritis	50.00
43545	Alden M. Flagg	407	31	1	Carcinoma	300.00
43546	Peter H. Ringwall	488	21	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
43547	Frank Fischer	627	10	5	Suicide	300.00
43548	Oscar Lustig	792	10	5	Shock	300.00
43549	Philip Capo	864	20	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
43550	Frank D. Orr (Dis.)	890	3	5	Fall	200.00
43551	Earl W. Engle	997	7	0	Accidental	300.00
43552	S. J. Bridgewater	1060	4	8	Apoplexy	50.00
43553	Myrtle A. Skidmore	1297	1	4	Tuberculosis	25.00
43554	Frank Lipe	1513	5	3	Nephritis	75.00
43555	Emma Sankey	2013	1	9	Typhoid fever	25.00
43556	Julius Phillips	2226	1	0	Accidental	50.00
43557	Albert B. Steckel	4	15	1	Tetanus	300.00
43558	Joseph Laurie	26	24	8	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
43559	Adaline Dunn	322	3	5	Apoplexy	75.00
43560	Andrew J. Snowberger	422	22	0	Hemorrhage	300.00
43561	Mary Angesbach	612	21	6	Apoplexy	75.00
43562	John Rosenfelter	661	19	3	Gangrene	300.00
43563	Charles W. Warren	710	3	6	Nephritis	50.00
43564	Jesse Hough (Dis.)	1110	17	9	Accidental	400.00
43565	Marietta Pauley	1207	14	11	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
43566	Frank Litschel (Dis.)	1365	12	4	Accidental	400.00
43567	A. G. (Walsh) Wohlschlegel	1921	1	2	Apoplexy	50.00
43568	Edmund Bergman	2090	21	1	Carcinoma	300.00
43569	Andrew Kolesar	2090	5	4	Tuberculosis	300.00
43570	Alfred L. Olson	2141	2	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
43571	Oscar W. Sandquist	1	8	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
43572	Millie Koppelman	13	9	5	Myocarditis	75.00
43573	Thomas Moran	34	2	1	Hemorrhage	100.00
43574	Manuel T. Perry	51	15	8	Asphyxiation	125.00
43575	Mary Elizabeth Stefanich	174	10	7	Pneumonia	75.00
43576	Walter E. Ferrell	198	10	2	Drowned	300.00
43577	George W. Shepard	226	2	2	Suicide	100.00
43578	Anthony Nyberg	257	3	8	Pernicious anaemia	150.00
43579	Anna Niewierowski	284	1	6	Heart disease	25.00
43580	Orlie Martha Henning	302	4	9	Carcinoma	75.00
43581	Marie Jane Mossup	306	6	11	Ulcer	75.00
43582	Mary Louise Evans	341	24	3	Myocarditis	75.00
43583	William Mellars	350	12	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
43584	Daisy McCorison	361	3	7	Meningitis	75.00
43585	James Reid	452	3	5	Accidental	150.00
43586	John Halligan	482	7	5	Bronchitis	300.00
43587	Omer Criech (Dis.)	496	4	10	Accidental	300.00
43588	Louis P. Yandell	508	17	3	Empyema	300.00
43589	Dennis St. Peter	587	3	9	Nephritis	150.00
43590	Harry Agee	583	3	11	Murdered	150.00
43591	Lester M. Wood	721	5	3	Accidental	300.00
43592	Wellington W. Pharo	750	20	10	Myocarditis	300.00
43593	Helen H. Baucher	825	9	0	Peritonitis	75.00
43594	Axel Peterson	1020	3	11	Bright's disease	50.00
43595	Stephen J. Gormley	1068	6	2	Paralysis	75.00
43596	Arthur Rolan Sieg	1112	2	8	Accidental	100.00
43597	Rebecca Stauffer	1491	18	3	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
43598	George T. Brawner	1650	1	11	Cancer	50.00
43599	J. T. Vickery (Dis.)	1811	6	2	Fall	400.00
43600	S. Badeaux (Dis.)	1846	1	11	Fall	50.00
43601	Grace McNulty	1960	2	10	Endocarditis	50.00
43602	Elezard Tremblay	134	2	9	Pneumonia	25.00
43603	Eugene L. Wright	335	7	9	Glioma	75.00
43604	Alonzo H. Fritts	603	12	4	Angina pectoris	125.00
43605	Sarah Ann Wood	721	5	4	Pyemia	75.00
43606	J. B. Foster (Dis.)	948	9	1	Fall	400.00
43607	Flora A. King	1376	2	3	Erysipelas	50.00
43608	Anton Gnadl	1874	2	8	Empyema	100.00
43609	John Waters	2049	2	7	Unknown	25.00
43610	William R. Burt	2416	6	11	Accidental	300.00
43611	Edward C. Grant	34	6	2	Carcinoma	75.00
43612	Horace B. Colby (Dis.)	72	34	11	Accidental	400.00
43613	Charles Bradfield	142	21	0	Tumor	300.00
43614	William Diederich	185	25	3	Hemorrhage	300.00
43615	Henry A. Henzi	299	16	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
43616	Sarah R. Bell	331	9	10	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
43617	George M. Callender	352	25	2	Cancer	300.00
43618	William R. Allen	362	21	6	Accidental	125.00
43619	John Johnson	391	9	3	Bright's disease	75.00
43620	Walter E. Combs	420	1	8	Typhoid fever	50.00
43621	Albert Caron	483	3	6	Brain disease	50.00

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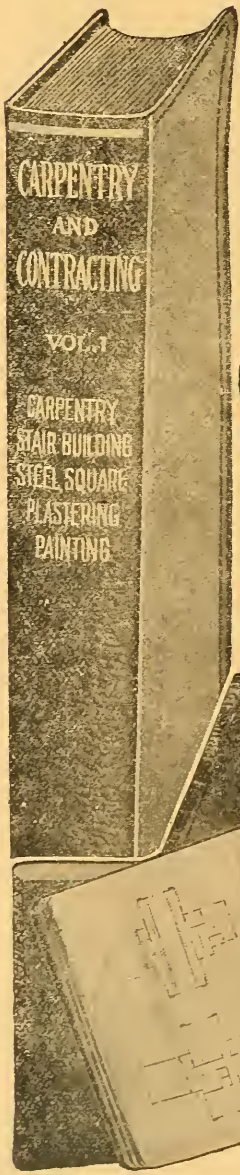

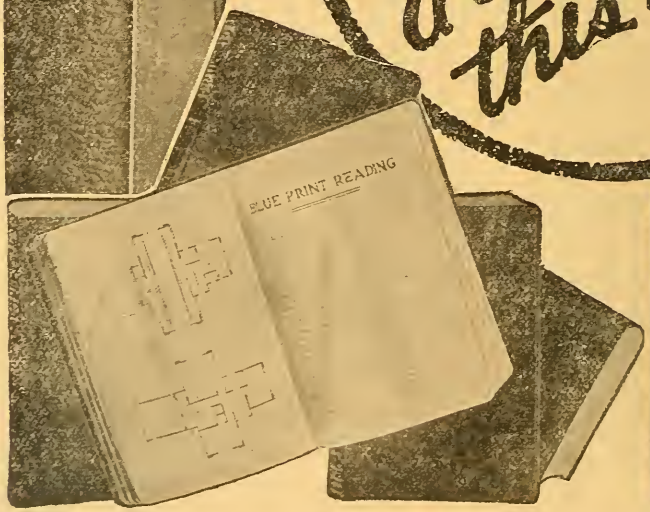

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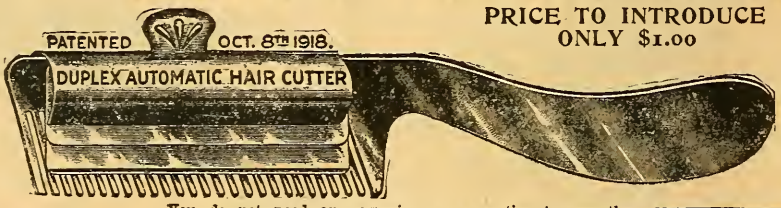

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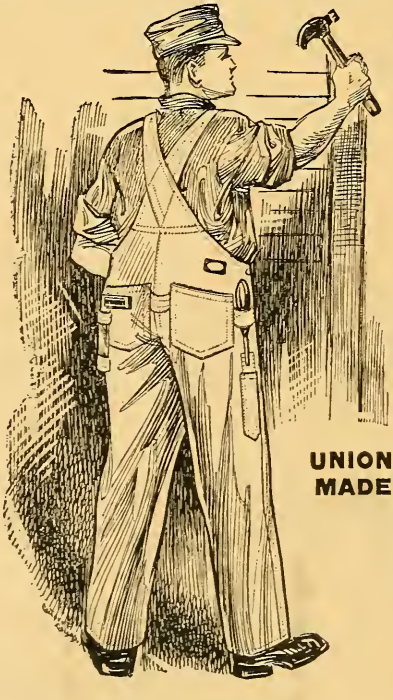

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Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43622	John DeWitte	578	5	3	Accidental	500.00
43623	Florence Snead	764	2	2	Tuberculosis	50.00
43624	William C. Smith	833	8	1	Arterio sclerosis	75.00
43625	Josephine M. Murphy	1082	7	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
43626	Tine J. Olsen	1456	18	0	Endocarditis	75.00
43627	Axel F. Landstrom	1922	12	10	Myocarditis	300.00
43628	Charles Witter	2041	2	11	Pneumonia	25.00
43629	Wilton B. Jones	2188	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
43630	S. Lee Cates	2309	1	6	Tuberculosis	50.00
43631	Jacob Beerg	13	10	9	Carcinoma	300.00
43632	Ida S. Neff	59	18	3	Heart trouble	75.00
43633	Nels J. Johnson	62	25	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43634	Victor Johnson	63	16	4	Anaemia	300.00
43635	Mary Cant	80	27	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
43636	William A. Anderson	202	6	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
43637	John Zeis Jr.	231	7	11	Paralysis	300.00
43638	F. L. McPherson	259	2	7	Cancer	100.00
43639	Louis Napoleon Trudelle	434	23	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
43640	Samuel A. Hindsd	669	10	0	Ulcer	300.00
43641	Herman Rudolph Gohlke	701	6	2	Diabetis	75.00
43642	Rosetta Jarvis	734	10	2	Myocarditis	75.00
43643	Arthur E. Culbreath (Dis.)	934	20	10	Accidental	100.00
43644	Pena Whited	1045	19	1	Carcinoma	75.00
43645	Oliana Morel Turgeon	2118	3	1	Septicaemia	75.00
43646	Henry Schelb	7	22	11	Anaemia	300.00
43647	Emma M. McCully	8	22	1	Myocarditis	75.00
43648	Eloise Deas	52	15	1	Pyrexia	75.00
43649	Emil Bennett	58	27	2	Accidental	300.00
43650	Robert Tellschow	58	24	2	Arsenic poisoning	300.00
43651	Charles O. Profke	257	15	5	Angina pectoris	300.00
43652	Charles Felsch	264	20	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43653	Ellie B. Nixon	283	9	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
43654	Jesse Weston	306	9	11	Enteritis	125.00
43655	Robert V. Willis	764	23	4	Bright's disease	300.00
43656	Quincy Adams Parr	890	4	3	Thrombosis	200.00
43657	Amos N. Dudling	1297	3	9	Shock	150.00
43658	Mary Pulver	1456	2	10	Placenta praevia	50.00
43659	Wesley L. White	1694	18	5	Sarcoma	300.00
43660	Frances Ras	1757	3	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
43661	Charles A. Stuart	2429	1	3	Ulcer	50.00
43662	Hugh Pritchard	55	23	3	Apoplexy	15.002
43663	Mary J. Walters	55	17	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
43664	Lawrence McDermott	162	15	0	Tuberculosis	300.00
43665	Lois R. McClinton	211	10	3	Heart disease	75.00
43666	Elmer E. Cleman	318	3	7	Carcinoma	50.00
43667	Robert F. Fulk	417	20	5	Accidental	300.00
43668	Ethel C. Wicklund	635	1	7	Cancer	25.00
43669	Brer C. Shultz (Dis.)	787	25	11	Accidental	400.00
43670	Hilja Vaine	787	11	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
43671	Samuel M. Peters	1178	1	8	Mitral insufficiency	50.00
43672	A. E. Hanigan	1906	4	10	Accidental	200.00
43673	Anna Marie Heilman	2	21	2	Diabetis mellitus	75.00
43674	John E. Taylor	43	15	11	Myocarditis	125.00
43675	Edward Delphson	51	2	4	Aortic stenosis	25.00
43676	Neal B. Skillern	61	18	1	Mitral insufficiency	300.00
43677	Embert W. LeLacheur	67	15	10	Sarcoma	300.00
43678	Kasper Puvowarski	120	11	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
43679	Ethel Abbott	208	3	8	Ileus	75.00
43680	Charles H. Clardy	208	2	11	Tuberculosis	100.00
43681	Georgs Moss	223	9	2	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
43682	Effie Arnold	251	2	2	Bright's disease	50.00
43683	Nora Wurm	334	2	3	Vironal poisoning	50.00
43684	Alfred Tetrault	390	11	11	Pneumonia	300.00
43685	Edward R. Kauffold (Dis.)	427	9	2	Accidental	400.00
43686	Clarence T. Carson	437	11	3	Apoplexy	300.00
43687	John Jacobson	910	7	9	Appendicitis	300.00
43688	Dora Schrader	1132	3	1	Heart disease	75.00
43689	Joel O. Button	1275	20	6	Heart failure	125.00
43690	Edward Amon	1330	14	11	Cystitis	300.00
43691	Carl Dettman	1330	2	4	Cirrhosis of liver	100.00
43692	Francis Creamer	1456	1	4	Endocarditis	50.00
43693	Alfred L. Webb (Dis.)	1456	2	7	Accidental	100.00
43694	Albert J. Guth	1721	21	9	Pneumonia	300.00
43695	Axel Hansen	1805	5	11	Encephalitis	300.00
43696	James McDonald	1805	4	9	Apoplexy	200.00
43697	Simon Felton	1893	20	11	Accidental	300.00
43698	M. R. Box	2016	1	2	Tetanus	50.00
43699	H. B. Hastings	2016	1	11	Lightning	50.00
43700	Joseph B. Gardner	2078	1	11	Peritonitis	50.00
43701	Herman Affeldt	2252	1	10	Peritonitis	50.00
43702	Frederick E. Swinehart	37	4	2	Suffocation	200.00
43703	Frank J. Smith	37	6	11	Suffocation	300.00
43704	Catherine C. Till	72	5	2	Endocarditis	75.00
43705	William A. Upperman	132	18	1	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
43706	Thor O. Petersen	196	4	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
43707	Grace Humphrey	198	4	4	Nephritis	75.00
43708	Edward Nelson	416	14	7	Hemorrhage	300.00
43709	Thomas T. Anderson	426	3	3	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43710	John M. Kohler	440	25	11	Endocarditis	300.00
43711	William Kern	1108	8	8	Pericarditis	75.00
43712	Emma L. Pieper	1366	22	7	Heart trouble	75.00
43713	James Doris	1456	1	4	Appendicitis	50.00
43714	Vida May Sooy	1704	5	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
					Total	$42,825.00

127	Full beneficial claims	$29,100.00
40	Semi-beneficial claims	3,325.00
72	Wife's claims	4,750.00
17	Disability claims	5,650.00
256		$42,825.00

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS PAID DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5129	August Vincent (Dis.)	1	16	9	Not filed within two years	$400.00
5130	Amanda Chester	11	4	1	Wife ill time of initiation	75.00
5131	Lena Collins	13	15	10	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5132	Thomas F. Rattigan	51	1	10	Arrears	50.00
5133	Charles B. Aaron (Dis.)	69	12	4	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	400.00
5134	Mary A. Collins	79	9	8	Sec. 48-C and Sec. 50-C	75.00
5135	L. J. Smith (Dis.)	168	18	0	Disability not due to accident.	400.00
5136	George L. Brantner	200	1	7	Semi, not two years a member	50.00
5137	Amelia King	268	2	3	Wife ill when admitted	50.00
5138	Lew Hellberg	366	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
5139	N. J. Howarth (Dis.)	425	10	11	Disability not due to accident.	400.00
5140	John J. Gibbing (Dis.)	453	13	0	Not filed within two years	400.00
5141	William Roberts	808	0	3	Not one year a member	50.00
5142	Ingeberg Arntzen	826	12	8	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5143	Louis Firenze	827	3	9	Three months in arrears	150.00
5144	Josephine Lemire	988	15	6	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5145	William H. Cooper	1031	1	5	Three months in arrears	50.00
5146	Dudley Rose (Dis.)	1049	14	5	Three months in arrears	400.00
5147	James Walter Pilgren	1097	0	10	Not one year a member	50.00
5148	George D. Holtslander	1110	11	11	Not filed within six months	300.00
5149	Rudolph Hardt (Dis.)	1220	4	2	Claim wit'drawn	300.00
5150	John T. Seaman	1402	1	11	Semi, not two years a member.	25.00
5151	Amanda Jonsson	1456	3	2	Semi. not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5152	Roman G. Rosa	1542	1	7	Arrears	50.00
5153	Georgiana C. Rogers	1641	2	6	Arrears	50.00
5154	Elizabeth M. Dorrell	1743	3	9	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5155	Hester Ann Stiefel	1762	4	0	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5156	L. M. Taylor (Dis.)	1836	1	10	Not filed within two years	50.00
5157	Dora Edwards	1888	1	4	Section 48	25.00
5158	George W. Shaw	2230	1	1	Three months in arrears	50.00

New York Day By Day

Next to where I live
They are building
A great sky scraper
And men work at night
And I sit by the window
And look down upon them.
And in the fierce glare
Of big white lights
I watch giants
With sleeves rolled up
And chests laid bare
Swinging mighty picks
And cutting through rock
While the roar of the riveter
The screech of the derrick
And many other noises
Are heard until midnight
When a red joweled fellow
Blows a whistle
And everybody stops
And men underground
Come scurrying out
And put on their coats
And shoulder shovels
And picks and spikes
And gather in groups
And light their pipes.
And slowly move away.
Then comes a man
With red lanterns
To hang around the pit.
And after a time
He goes into a little house
Where there is a stove
And from a tin bucket
He brings out food
And bolts it down
Then wanders out
To look at the stars
Hung in the silken web of night
And in a short while
A sleep numbed city
Begins to stir
And out of the east
Comes a faint light,
The sign of another day.
And I am writing
As dawn is breaking
And am wondering
How many of us
Accomplish as much
As these hardy workers
Who do their work
And go their way
While a city sleeps. O. O. McINTYRE.

Correspondence

Holds a Banquet

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In connection with the Convention of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters held in the city of Wilkesbarre the week of August 15th, the members of the Wyoming Valley district gave a banquet and entertainment in Concordia Hall, August 16th, which was one of the most interesting and inspiring events ever held by any organization, labor or otherwise.

When we consider the trying times through which we are passing and the attacks made by enemies of labor coupled with unemployment, the affair was little short of marvelous.

The banquet hall was packed, not a vacant spot to be found, and all were United Brotherhood members and families. A better looking, better dressed, or better mannered group could not be gathered together under any conditions, and the food was worthy of the participants and enjoyed by all.

In the center of the speaker's table sat D. A. Post, President and General Executive Board member, with him was Mrs. Post, Vernon Fletcher, Secretary-Treasurer, with Mrs. Fletcher, Judge J. A. Garman, Mayer Daniel Hart, and other lesser lights of the state and district dignataries.

President Post acted as toastmaster and principal speaker for the United Brotherhood and he told the interesting history of the progress made by carpenters in the Wyoming Valley, and with a voice that rang through the hall, urged the brothers to continue for better efforts.

Mayor Hart, son of union engineer, made a brief address touching the hearts of the assemblage by his eloquence.

Jurge Garmen, by his natural wit, kept the crowd in continuous good humor.

A quartet contributed to the entertainment and our old friend Levi Parvis, L. U. No. 122, Philadelphia, sang some old-time songs, as only he can sing them.

The affair on the whole was a magnificent achievement on the part of the Wyoming Valley district, and a splendid sign of progress in the locality and the committee headed by Business Agent Bob Williams cannot be given too much credit for its grand success.

Fraternally yours,

TOM HICKEY.

Encouraging News

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As I am very much interested in the labor movement and as our Local has not been heard from through the Journal for a long time, it might be of interest to the brothers to hear from us. We have had some advertising through the Chamber of Commerce, rating us as the third best city in the United States of which we are quite proud, and I will say that we have had good working conditions, all of which we have worked hard to obtain and I will say that we have had quite an influx of men here through outside advertising. We have been able to take care of them, but at present we have plenty of men for the work in sight.

I wish to say that through our District Council we have obtained the best working conditions we have ever had. Our District Council covers Crawford and Cherokee Counties, Kans., and Barton County, Mo.

It has cost us a great deal of time and money to get what we have, but other places have had to take a reduction in wages while we have gone on without any trouble along that line.

There seems to be a very friendly feeling between the employers and the employes at this time. We have a few men that don't seem to appreciate the benefits they get from the organization, but I hope they will learn, for it's to their own interest.

Speaking from my own experience, I have been unable to work at any trade for fourteen months, and my Local has looked after me and shown that we have a Brotherhood in all that word implies. I am writing this in hopes that it may help some of those that can't see the

benefit of our Brotherhood. I have given many days and nights to the work of organization since 1881 that was freely given, but I feel that I am now receiving my reward. In conclusion I would say let us all work for the advancement of the cause of labor and assist our officers in every way we can, for they have a big job.

Fraternally yours,
JOEL SHAW,
L. U. No. 561. Pittsburg, Kans.

No Wonder He Dosn't Get It

Mr. Editor:

Why it is i dont git mi Karpenter paper. here i am a member for 30 ears an i dont never se it. U ot to no where i am at for i hav livd here al mi lif an at won time i was conduktor for mi lokal an use to swepe out the hall an kepe the fire up so as the boys could kepe warm in winter—al the boys what belonged to the lokal no me an you kan ast anny of them who i am so be sur an sen it to me at mi hous wich is jus tu bloks from the depo an dont let me hav to rite agan.

Yours,
M. T. HEAD.

Are We Doing Our Duty As Unionists?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We should all strive to strengthen our organization; we should all strive to get the non-union carpenter to make application for membership. Are we not at fault in our carelessness and negligence in this respect? Do we perform our duty to our fellow man as we should? Do we make plain to the non-union carpenter the full meaning of unionism and what benefits and special privileges he may enjoy by becoming a brother member? We sometimes point out to the non-union man a few of the advantages he may enjoy by joining with us, such as sick and death benefits and the like.

Do we point out to him that changes are taking place in building construction every day, and that the carpenter of today is a different artisan from the carpenter of a quarter of a century ago?

The old time carpenter with his working methods and his orderly arrangement of doing things is set aside and has been replaced by the latest and most up-to-date methods. Other materials are taking the place of wood, and the contractors and builders are looking for men who are capable in specialization work. It takes the knowledge, skill and training of a carpenter to perform this work and naturally he soon specializes in it. The only way we can hold this work is by being organized. The sooner, therefore, that the non-union carpenter joins the organization the better it will be for himself and the rest of us. By joining with us he will become an all round artisan at his trade and measure up to the standard required by the contractors and builders.

All of us should be loyal to our organization and should do everything to advance its growth and development, and above all we should see to it that the younger mechanics are brought into the organization and thereby not only protect themselves, but the rest of us as well.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK B. BENTZ,
L. U. No. 509. Freeland, Pa.

Carpenters Give a Picnic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There was no official labor celebration in Boise this year, but two weeks before Labor Day carpenters' L. U. No. 635 decided to have a basket picnic to which a written invitation was sent to every member and a general invitation issued for all their friends and their families. Our Committee on Arrangements, desiring to be as economical as possible, started in with the wholesale stores with the idea of getting their provisions as cheap as possible. Instead of having to pay anything at the first place they went to they were given a generous donation, which so encouraged them that they made the rounds, meeting with extreme courtesy and generous donations in practically every instance.

The following story which was given out is without exaggeration:

"What was considered as one of the most successful get together social occasions of the season, was the basket picnic at the High School Park which was given under the auspices of Carpenters' L. U. No. 635. The general invitation which was extended by the carpenters was responded to by from five to six hundred carpenters, their friends and families. Auto tourists in their camp close by respondded to an invitation which they received early in the day, in a manner most pleasing to their hosts.

"Ice cream, lemonade, cantelopes, bananas and oranges were served free to

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the quality of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) regular and pinochle decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

all the guests, starting at luncheon time and continuing all afternoon, and if any kiddie between the age of six months and eighty years went away from the grounds hungry or dissatisfied, there was no one to blame but themselves.

"The Committee on Arrangements may be complimented on the able manner in which they carried out their program. The saddest part of the day was after the hour of 4:00 P. M. and it was caused by the sight of the youngsters who would pass by the refreshment stand and whom, when asked if they wanted more of the refreshments, would sadly shake their heads, rub their tummies and gloomily walk away, their appetites for once fully satisfied."

Harmony and good will prevailed all during the day and participants believe that it was one of the best events of its kind which they ever had the pleasure of attending. It served the purpose of getting the ladies out and, in a way, proving to them the benefits to be socially gained through the union movement.

Boise is not over-flooded with work in any line, but from current reports they are more than holding their own with other localities. Many are out of employment, but the average holds pretty fair.

Fraternally yours,
I. W. WRIGHT, R. S.
L. U. No. 635, Boise, Idaho.

Explains Itself

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following is a resolution passed by the Central Labor Council which is self-explanatory and is sent to you for your information.

We would appreciate it if you could give this matter all the publicity possible in your magazine and in any other way that may seem advisable.

"Whereas, Portland is threatened with a serious unemployment situation; and,

"Whereas, This situation is being aggravated to a large extent by the influx of skilled workmen, who are arriving daily, attracted here under the impression that work is plentiful in constructing the buildings for the 1925 world's exposition; and,

"Whereas, No one will be employed on the exposition work for at least a year and even then there are ample workmen to supply the demand for a considerable time thereafter; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Central Labor Council, of Portland and Vicinity that the American Federation of Labor Headquarters and the various building trades internationals be informed of the true situation regarding the 1925 exposition so that all possible publicity may be given to the local situation through publication in the various international magazines."

Fraternally yours,
W. E. KIMSEY, Secretary.
Central Labor Council of Portland and Vicinity.

Information Wanted

L. A. McInnis, last heard from eight years ago in Eagle Lake, Tex., after a severe attack of spinal meningitis. Any one knowing of his whereabouts kindly communicate with his brother.

S. J. McINNIS,
315 Walnut St. Newtonville, Mass.

"Organized"

Sam, the colored driver of an ox team, saw a little lizard crawling up a tree. He flourished his long whip and very deftly snapped off the lizard's head. Further along the road with skillful precision he picked a horsefly off the fence with the same weapon. His skill as a marksman was next exhibited on a chipmunk that showed its head above the ground.

The white man said: "Sam, take a crack at that," pointing to a hornet's nest. Sam grinned and replied: "No, suh, no, suh, boss; them fellahs is awganized."—Selected.

The Human Touch

"Tis the human touch in this world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine,
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine,
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And bread lasts only a day.
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice,
Sings on in the soul always."

—Selected.

Do you believe in collective bargaining? Then demand the Union Label.

$13.95 Goodyear Raincoat Free

Goodyear Mfg. Co., 430-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

Casual Comment

To be an econimic power we must be strong numerically, that is why we are striving for that 500,000.

* * *

We would like to know why coal that sells for $3.50 a ton at the mine costs us $13.50 by the time we coax it into our cellars. Of course, we do nt suspect that the mine owners are still making their 200 to 2,000 per cent war profits.

* * *

We would also like to know what makes the difference between $2.25 worth of wool in a suit of clothes and the $60 which we have to pay for that suit.

* * *

The more "open" the "open shop" is the less opportunity there is for open-handed methods and open-and-above-board dealings between employers and employes.

* * *

An open shop is open to the autocratic method of adjusting the relationship between employers and employes and closed to the democratic method.

* * *

We wonder if the Governments of the nations will appoint labor men upon their group of representatives participating in the International Conference for disarmament?

* * *

Should they not, they will have failed in their duty to their country and to the largest number of citizens, as none have a heavier burden because of armaments and wars than the wage earners.

* * *

Why is it labor has not been called into the conference that has been held in Washington? Groups of bankers, of business men, and of manufacturers have been called to confer with the authorities for the purpose of securing opinions and advice.

* * *

Why is the viewpoint of Organized Labor overlooked in these conferences? Are the bankers, the business men, and the manufacturers the only ones competent to advise the Government.

* * *

Each time you fail to patronize the Union Label, shop card or working button is a loss to Organized Labor.

It does not require much knowledge of economics to see the intimate relation between high living costs, men out of work, and huge monopoly profits.

* * *

More men out of work means less goods produced, and that under a system where scarcity and monopoly determine market price means increased prices and greater profits.

* * *

The report of the Labor Department to the Senate estimates the number of unemployed at 5,735,000. The Labor Department figures could be cut by more than a million and a half and still the melancholy army of the unemployed would be larger than the American Army, mobilized for the Great War. And unlike that army the unemployed are not selected with the view to their lack of dependents.

* * *

The Union Label is the handmaid of Honesty, and both win out in the end.

* * *

Patriotism as a motive to sacrifice is constantly preached to labor. It has not yet appeared as an argument for saving millions of Americans from the agonies that the unemployed and their little children know so well, yet the whole nation suffers from our improvident unconcern with human well-being.

* * *

It is easy to see who will benefit by the proposed tariff measures. The protected elements of the country benefits at the expense of the rest of the community. The philosophy of the protectionist is rather simple. He says to the Government, "You protect me, I will protect the people."

* * *

The one great remedy for most of the present ills is a resumption of building. When construction gets under way most of the other difficulties will soon be forgotten.

* * *

It is an act of charity, which we fully indorse, the keeping the starving Russians, but we also believe that "charity should begin at home" especially when we consider the millions that are unemployed on this side of the water.

Trust's Bonus Scheme Is Usual Shell Game

Press dispatches from Sharon, Pa., state that the steel trust has extended its bonus system to wage earners.

On profits from $100,000,000 to $150.000.000 a bonus of 2 per cent will be given workers; to $200,000,000, 2¼ per cent, and in excess of this amount, 2½ per cent will be distributed.

The scheme appears alluring, but like other gold bricks, it should be investigated.

"Dividing profits" has a brotherly sound, but it means nothing to those who know that the trust retains the power to decide what constitutes profits, and that skilled accountants can pile up the debit side of the ledger to any height desired.

As a rule, wage earners are unacquainted with finance. They know nothing of the intricacies of corporation bookkeeping and the methods employed to conceal extortionate profits.

The steel trust maintains various funds which are charged as costs to the industry. These charges include labor, salaries and lawyers' fees without limit, raw material, interest on bonds, federal and state taxes, depreciation, replacement, etc.

What is left is called profits.

In the trust's depreciation fund vast sums are assigned to replace machinery. Replacement funds are used for the same purpose. The law regulates the amount that can be placed in the depreciation fund, but no limit is placed on net earnings that are shoveled into the replacement fund hole.

Millions of dollars of profits are thus concealed, and the amount may be increased or decreased as suits the purpose of those in control.

Workers who accept the trust's bonus system play with loaded dice, because corporation profits is a matter of figure jugglery in which they have no part and desire none.

Under this system greater production does not mean greater profits (except to the "insiders"), although the worker is led to believe it does.

A morale is necessary for greater production. This spirit cannot be developed by bookkeeping systems based on "Now you see it and now you don't."

Statistics can be marshaled in such manner that workers may be silenced, but not convinced. It is folly to believe that co-operation can be developed under these conditions. Right relations between men is not a matter of figures. Harmony is impossible in an atmosphere of doubt.

The workers' longing for social justice will not be stilled by a bonus scheme that is equalled by the shell game and three-card monte man.

It is significant that bonus and similar schemes are always advocated by anti-union employes, whose pretense and deceit are best shown by their so-called "open shop" claims.—American Federation of Labor News Letter.

Public Press Fails

In an advertisement published in the Baltimore local press, the church league for industrial democracy says:

"It is a sad commentary on the state of the morals of the public press that it will not give the essential facts of industrial controversies save through the medium of paid advertisements. It is readily recognized that the attainment of decent social and industrial conditions will be delayed until this condition is corrected since a well-informed and intelligently-directed public opinion is essential if the scales are to be held anything like equal."

The league is a national organization composed of members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Discovers Cure for Profiteers

We respectfully call the attention of Congress and the Department of Justice to the effective cure for profiteering just discovered by the new state of Czecho-Slovakia. After observing that threats and moral appeals were wasted upon the rhinoceros-hided profiteers, and that money fines simply mean the licensing of profiteering on easy terms, the Czecho-Slovagia legislature has enacted a law providing that persons convicted of infringing the law against profiteering must work at hard labor on the street-sweeping and road-making gangs for periods of from one month to one year. Thus the culprits who have been giving the public the dirty end of the stick will be allowed to handle it for awhile themselves.

Safety First

You're enjoying good health,	—that's Pleasant
You want to remain so,	—that's Natural
You may be careless,	—that's Possible
You may have an accident,	—that's Probable
You sincerely hope not,	—that's Evident
Then practice "Safety,"	—that's Wisdom

The German Mark

Those who purchased German marks in the belief that they will some day find themselves fabulously wealthy, will be interested in the following, written by Paul Clay, well-known economist, in Forbes' Magazine (N. Y.):

"To pay the indemnity at all Germany must import only absolute necessities and export everything she can possibly sell. To raise the funds she must immensely increase taxes and thereby seriously injure the position of German internal bonds, national and local, held by foreign investors.

"Nor is it to be expected that marks ever recover to their par value of 23.8 cents. Nothing is more improbable. To bring about such a recovery Germany would have to have about $5,000,000,000 of additional gold to use either for placing cash reserves behind the paper marks in circulation, or else for retiring the marks themselves. This is the equivalent of one-half of the world's total gold money; and for Germany to obtain it would be absolutely impossible even if she had the exportable goods with which to purchase the gold.

"As a matter of fact, there are only two probable and feasible outcomes of the Germany currency problem. One is that the currency inflation may remain much as it is for an indefinite length of time, and the other is that new monetary laws made by the Berlin Government may, directly or indirectly, frankly or covertly legalize the market value of the mark. Nations in similar predicaments in the past have managed to return to a gold basis by setting up some new coin as the standard of value and enacting a law giving the depreciated currency in circulation a legal or gold value roughly equivalent to its actual market value at the time the law was passed. There is no more probability that the present German mark will ever again be worth 23.8 cents than there is that American dollars will turn into gold eagles."

A Darkey's Prayer

"O, Lawd, give Thy servant this mornin' de eye of an eagle and de wisdom of de owl; connect his soul with de gospel telephone in de central skies; 'luminate his brow with de sun of heaben; pizen his mind with love for de people; turpentine his 'magination; grease his lips with 'possum oil; loosen his tongue with de sledgehammer of Thy power, 'lectrify his brain with de lightnin' of de word; put 'petual motion in his ahms; fill him plum' full of de dynamite of Thy glory; 'noint him all over with de kerosene oil of Thy salvation, and sot him on the fire. Amen!—Chicago Tribune.

The Overhead Expense

(By Fred, the Carpenter.)

The Building Trades Mechanics,
Were brave enough to dare,
To fight for good conditions
And wages that were fair—
And work would have been plenty
For years to come, no doubt,
But the Bosses, they got greedy
And resolved to lock them out.

The Bosses say, the workmen
Should eat the cheapest meat,
And that a roast on Sunday
Should be their weekly treat.
That they should keep their families
In shacks or tenements,
While the Bosses live in mansions
On their overhead expense.

They eat five dollar dinners,
And smoke the best cigars,
They go around the country
In their high-powered touring cars.
And if they get a contract,
Before they touch the dirt,
They first must get the service
Of an efficiency expert.

This man, he never figures,
He only makes a guess,
If a door costs fifty cents to hang,
He'd say it should be less.
He says the cost of labor
Is the cause of higher rents—
But never says a word about
The overhead expense.

Have you noticed how the papers,
With advertisements are filled—
Telling the Dear Public
How much it costs to build?
That the labor on each building
Is eighty-five per cent
And excuses all the landlords
For the raising of the rent.

These figures are misleading,
Some men would say they lie,
For we know the very reason
That the building cost is high.
They can't put up a platform
Or even build a fence,
But what the biggest item
Is the overhead expense.

Now these overhead expenses,
Of what do they consist?
I cannot mention all of them,
But, here's a partial list—
Banquets, luncheons, pleasure trips,
Liquors and cigars,
Bookkeepers, stenographers—
And one or two big cars.

While working men to keep their jobs,
Have always had to hustle,
And what they have to furnish
Are brains and tools and muscle.
And if they can't get houses,
Let them live in tents,
While the Bosses squeeze the Public
For their overhead expense.

The Union Label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.

Adopt a Little Carpenter

If there are any homeless youngsters in the Near East next winter, it will not be the fault of the Carpenters' Union of Pittsburg. At a recent meeting of the District Council of the unions in that city a resolution was passed pledging the local organizations to the support of twenty-six orphans for the coming year, the cost of each orphan's upkeep being $60, payable to the Near East Relief.

So far, the Carpenters' Union has been well in the van in this movement which is being organized by the Near East Re-

lief among labor unions over the country. It is very fitting that they should be, when they consider that of the fifty thousand boys and girls being brought up in the American orphanages, a large percentage of them are being trained in carpentry.

It is the rule at all Near East Relief orphanages to instruct the children in some trade so that at a very early age they may become self-supporting and so relieve America of the necessity of looking after them. There are boys of twelve and thirteen who are equipped to make a very good living as carpenters and no skilled veterans of the trade in this country are more proud of their achievements than these boys.

To them the orphanages of the Near East Relief mean not only shelter from the storm and cold, but they mean a chance to try again, a chance to show the world that despite her sufferings and persecution, Armenia is still undaunted. Through the training they are receiving in carpentry and tailoring and farming, they are getting this chance. And next to the actual work of life saving this is the greatest service that America is rendering Armenia today.

But there are still many thousands of little orphan waifs who have not been given a chance, who have no more than a bowl of soup a day and what shelter they can themselves find. It is to keep on taking care of the boys and girls who are already in the orphanages and to pick up these homeless children that the Near East Relief is asking the trade unions of the country "to adopt an orphan." Adopt a little brother carpenter in faraway Armenia!

A Catholic View of Unionism

Organization is a necessity for labor. Reason, experience and the teachings of all Christian authorities confirm this truth. Bishop Kettler wrote that the right of labor to organize flows "from Nature herself," and therefore is divine in origin. Pope Leo says: "For to enter into society of this kind is the natural right of man, and the state must protect natural rights, not destroy them." The pope well understood that no form of society is so imperatively needed as that which is intended to protect the rights of the laboring classes and save them from industrial exploitation. Yet the freedom of labor organizations must be according to reason. Labor unions, like employers' associations, may be of many kinds. The methods pursued by the latter are often morally indefensible and unchristian in their purpose. The same holds true of the former when under the influence of Godless leaders. The church stands firm behind all true labor unionism and Catholic social writers never fail to urge its importance and necessity. Collective bargaining by the united action of the workers to obtain that just proportion of the industrial product which they may rightly demand, was never more imperative than in our large-scale industries of today.—Sacred Heart Messenger.

Lockout In Chicago

The District Council of Chicago has notified us that owing to the existence of a lockout in Chicago by the Associated Builders, clearance cards will not be accepted.

This is in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph "G," Section 46, of our General Laws.

Benjamin Franklin said: "Be industrious and free; be frugal and free" Buy W. S. S.

Craft Problems

Stair Building

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

—To Lay Out Riser for Bull Nose Step—

This is illustrated in Fig. 16, which gives the method of finding the distance between kerfs for a curve of a given radius. The width of the riser should be equal to the rise less the thickness of the thread (1 1-2 in.) as the riser rests on the floor. The width of the remaining risers should be equal to the total rise (2 in.) as they rest against the back edge of each tread into which they are nailed. Dress the face of the riser before kerfing to simplify the cleaning of the riser after being bent, which need only require sandpapering. Lay the back edge of the riser on the layout and draw a line A-B through the center point C cutting the inside line of the riser.

Make one cut with the saw that is to be used in cutting the kerfs. Place the stock against the line A-B with the kerf on C and bend until the kerf is closed, then mark on the inside line of the riser as at D. Then D-E is the distance from center of kerf to center of kerf. Next bend a thin batten around the curve as F-G to find the distance to be kerfed, and key the stock as shown. The stock should be left longer than needed for fastening until the glue has set after bending.

Next make a rough form out of 7-8 in. stock cut to the inside radius of the riser and screw fast to the riser with the springing point F in line with the first kerf. Steam the riser or use hot water to make it pliable and bend it gradually around the form, screwing it fast at the end until ready to fit. The form should be fastened near the bottom as the top will be strengthened when the tread is fastened in place. Glue small angle blocks against the side of the riser and the form. If it is desired to remove the form, a stout piece of paper can be glued to the back of the riser and bent agound the form. After the glue has set, the form can be removed and the riser will retain the required shape. The stock for the tread must be wide enough to show a projection the face of the riser and the same projection around the curved riser.

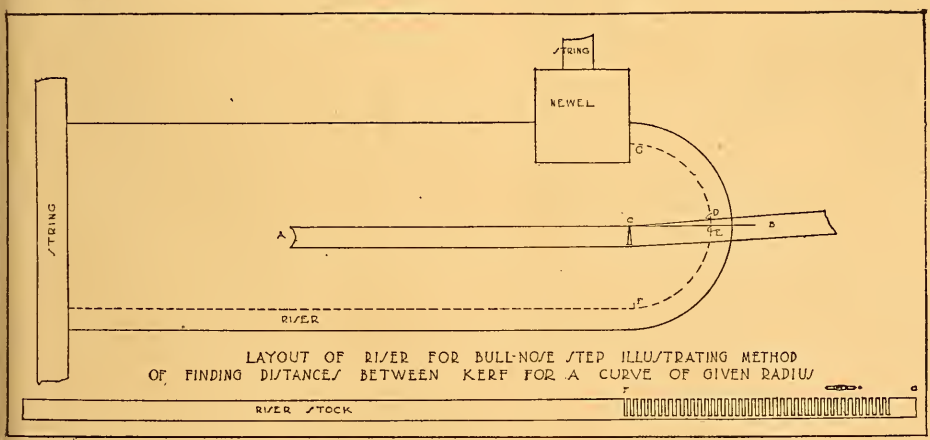


Fig. 16—Layout of Riser and Bull Nose Step Illustrating Method of Finding Distances Between Kerfs for a Curve of Given Radius.

The Construction of Framed Tenements and Factories

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

There is no class of constructive carpentry which requires more care, skill and calculation than the houses or edifices in which a number of persons live, work or congregate, as in this class

strength and safety are the most important factors to be considered.

This is especially the case with framed houses which are built to accommodate

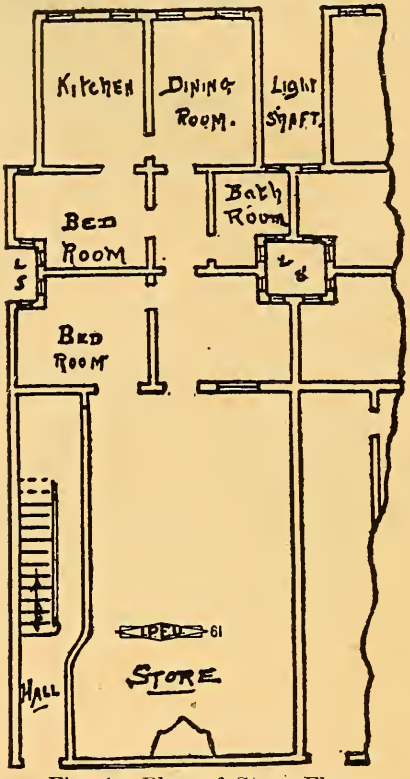
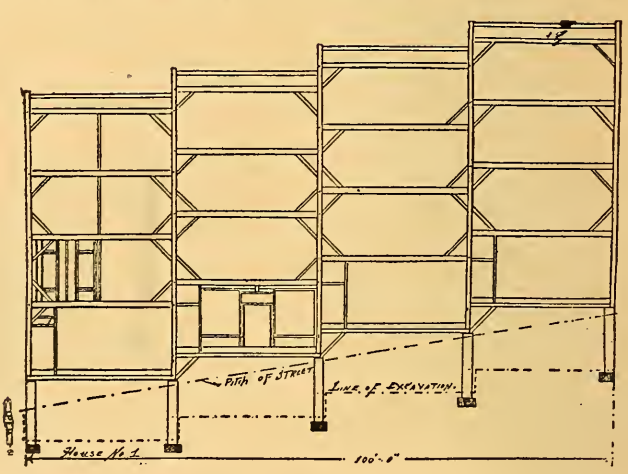


Fig. 1—Plan of Store Floor.

three or more families, or as they are commonly called "tenements," and factories of three, four or more stories in height, usually running from 35 to 60 ft. to cornice, and as these high dimensions necessitate doubling and splicing of vertical supporting posts and other bearing timbers, special attention must be given to the framing so as to insure absolute strength and safety.

To illustrate this I have in this article taken as an example for illustration, the practical framing of four-story timber tenements, to be built on a street with a hill or steep grade. The pitch is 4 ft. in 25 ft. or 16 ft. drop in the whole 100 ft. plot covered by the four houses. Each house measures 25 ft. front by 75 ft. deep, and being each on a lot 100 ft. deep, it will be seen there is a 25 ft. yard left in the rear which is requisite for light and ventilation. Fig. 1 is a plan of one house showing the interior light shafts, which in the case of framed tenements are better laid out square or at right angles as seen in the figure, in order that the cost be reduced as low as possible, as obtuse and acurate angular framing is very costly, not alone in the labor of the framing, but also in the increased cost of the extra material. For this reason it is always most economical to arrange the framing with square corners, as shown. In building the stone foundations the first house to the left, or that at the bottom, has the side, rear and front walls level, so that the sills will be level all around. House No. 2 has its right-hand foundation party wall 3 ft. higher, and house No. 3 has its right party wall 4 ft. still, and house No. 4 has its wall 4 ft. still higher, thus compensating for the pitch of the street, which will be seen by a study of Fig. 1, which is an elevation of the raised and framed principal timbers of



the front of the houses. But the pitch of the street will affect the framing, and unless the right-hand stone foundation wall be built up to the level of each house to the right, it will be necessary to change the sill into a girt or tie, and to mortise and tenon this girt into the

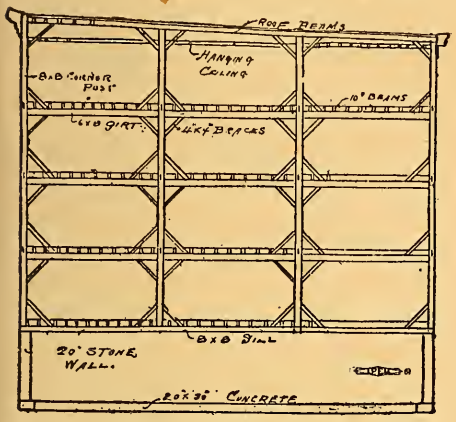


Fig. 2—Elevation of Angular or Braced Framing.

front, rear and intermediate posts to properly support the first story floor beams which rest on them, as seen in this figure. Similarly the front and rear sills must be framed on the left-hand end with a mortise and tenon, so as to tie the whole framed construction together. From the above it will be seen that much study must be devoted to the proper laying out of this style of buildings by the carpenter in order that the timbers may fit when raised.

Now as to the height, which is of course outside the usual limit of one, two and three-story cottages and the like. As the corner and inside party and gable wall posts are so high that it would not be possible to obtain single timbers long enough to make up the whole height, it will be necessary to join

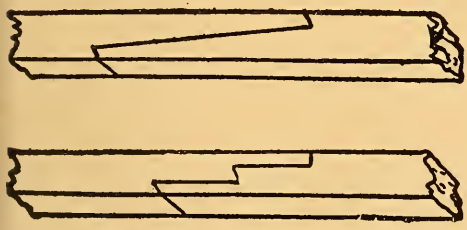


Fig. 3—Splicing Posts.

two or more sticks end to end, and to brace them in such a manner, that there will be no danger of their springing or buckling. For the best form of vertical joint for this I would refer the reader to the sketch shown in Fig. 3. That splice on the left is to my mind the most economical and strongest form which can be used in this class of work, for the reason that it consumes only the extra length of the joint on the timber, and is easily ripped down from the end with the saw, and involves no chisel work whatever, if done by a careful hand. This joint is bolted together, and is stronger than that seen on the right, which will require more cutting, and though it has more bearing surface, is not so good or cheap as the other.

As to the proper bracing of long posts, for this the reader would be wise to follow the simple corner method, which is clearly illustrated in Fig. 4, with the tenon omitted. I am opposed to putting tenons and mortise on these braces, and though the method is old, it is nevertheless bad, because the mortising of the girt weakens it and forms a receptacle for dry rot and insects when the timbers shrink away from each other and open the joint. Therefore a simple scarf with a spiked joint is the best, and the braces are so easy to slip in and nail in place, that the frame is held rigid and immovable, and none of the timbers are weakened in the framing.

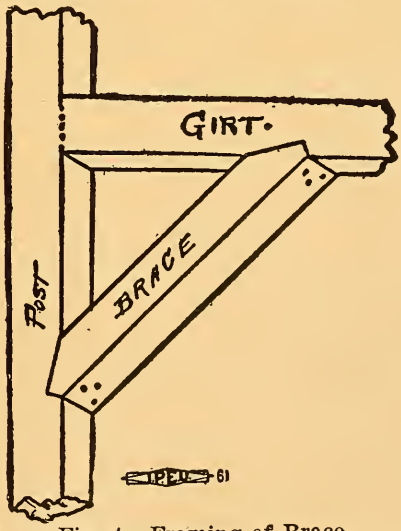


Fig. 4—Framing of Brace.

This form of building may also be framed and raised on the balloon system, but if this be done I would recommend that at least girts and posts be used to carry the floor beams, instead of

a ribbon, which is a weak construction; in fact, the frame should be half frame and half baloon, so as to make the building stiff enough to withstand wind pressure, the weight of snow or any ordinary strain.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of a straight gable, showing the braces, and this angular framing should be as far as possible introduced when the absence of windows permits it. If possible, also, these high framed houses should be sheathed diagonally, reversed on each story if possible. Sill and girts might also be braced from piers and wall for additional strength.

Method of Obtaining the Necessary Bevels As Required in the Construction of Hoppers and Similar Splayed Work

(By E. Schreiber.)

I have always noted with great interest Craft Problems pertaining to the methods of obtaining the necessary bevels as required in the construction of hoppers, or similar splayed work.

The constructive details for the problems of this nature are somewhat difficult to remember, and I am therefore giving a method, whereby considerable trouble may be eliminated.

I have noted in text books and Craft Problems, that tangent and length, taken on the steel square, and by cutting on tangent, the miter and face bevels for hoppers and also roof boards are obtained.

In Fig. 1 is shown the plan of an hexagonal hopper and is also shown the sector of circle R, A, C, which is required necessary to be drawn, in order to obtain the proportional tangents.

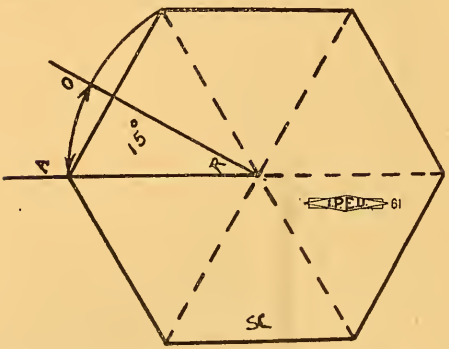
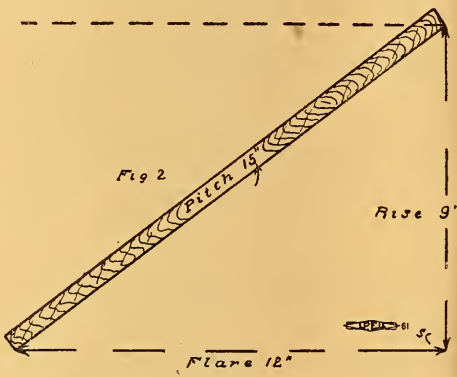


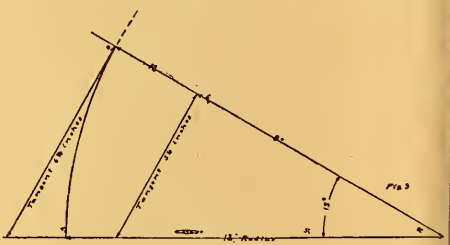
Fig. 1.

However, flare and rise is prolonged, the flare of the hopper to measure 12 in. as shown in Fig. 2, and with the aid of protractor No. 1, the sector of circle can readily be constructed. To obtain



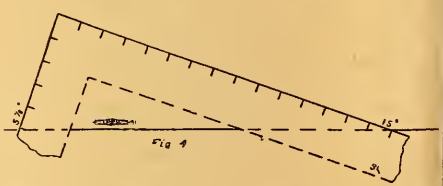
the gage point of sector of circle divide 90 degrees by the number of sides of hopper, or if roof by the number of sides of roof. For hexagon 90:6 equals 15 degrees.

Erecting this sector in Fig. 3, 9 in. is next laid off, or measured off as shown at



R, F. Square over from this point and obtain the length of tangent, equals 5 1-8 in.

Tangent of rise invariably gives the miter cut, therefore, in this case, 5 1-8 in. on tongue, and the width of the



board equals 15 in. (kindly note Fig 2), taken on blade and by cutting along tongue, the miter-cut is obtained as shown in Fig. 4.

Tangent of flare also invariably gives the face cut, therefore, by squaring over at 0 from the line R, O which measures 12 in., the tangent of flare 6 7-9 in. i

obtained. Placing the square in the position shown in Fig. 5, namely, 6 7-8 in. on tongue, and the width of board 15

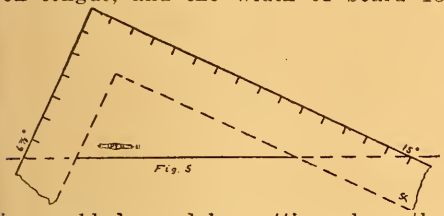


Fig. 5

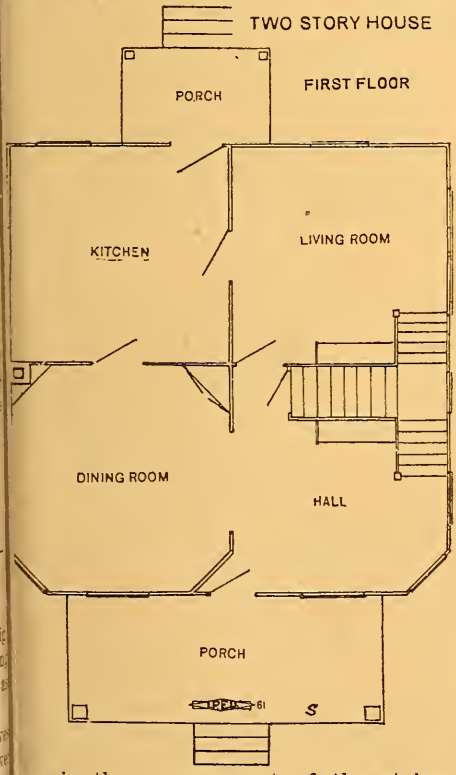
in. on blade, and by cutting along the tongue the proper face cut will be obtained.

By using this method, which applies to any angle and any splay, the brothers who are interested in such problems, cannot become confused as to the cuts used in roof construction, and the cuts used in hopper problems, for they are practically the same. If they will only remember tangent of rise, tangent of flare, and apply them properly.

Home Building

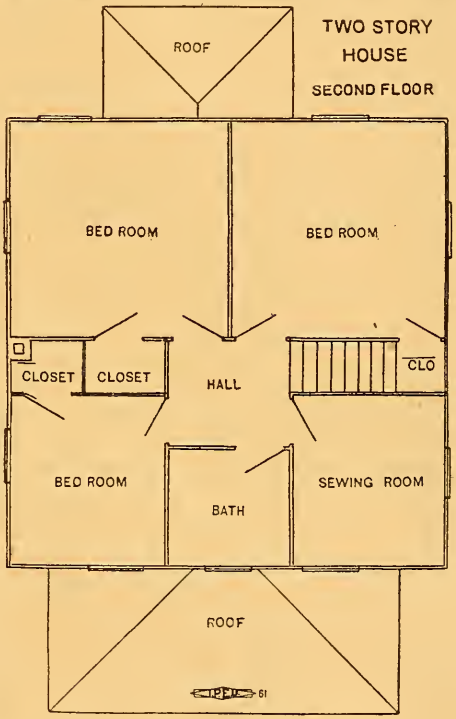
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

Two story house, first floor plan has several good features. The main fea-



ure is the arrangement of the stairs, both front and back, and yet the same stairs. It is so handy to slip in or out, up or down, as you desire. The dining room is rather novel and a bit out of the ordinary. Of course, if one wantedd to go to the extra expense they could make a fireplace where the chimney is. Some might object to the front door being right in the front of the center partition. To get in the exact center it could be slightly changed and yet not mar the home in any way.

Second floor I have planed three nice sleeping rooms with closet in each one.

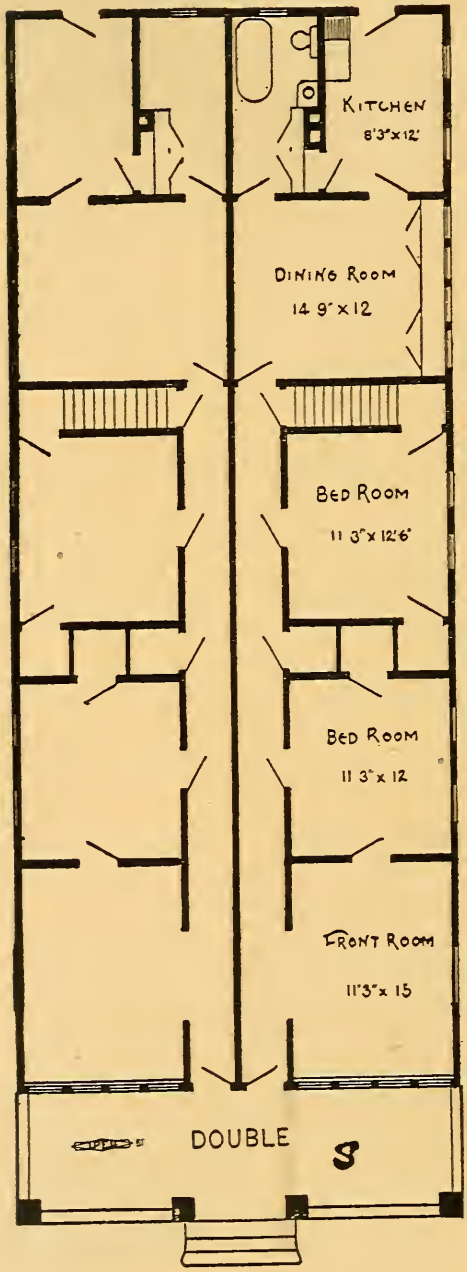


Bath very convenient and handily arranged. To me this is the ideal home, plenty of room, good light and fresh air from all sides, but with the high cost of material and labor many will say it's too much of a house for me.

Double shows a building I erected a few years ago and planed it to suit a mother and daughter who apparently wanted all they could get on their lot. I do not consider it ideal, yet I never built a home that I think was enjoyed more than this one all the days of their lives.

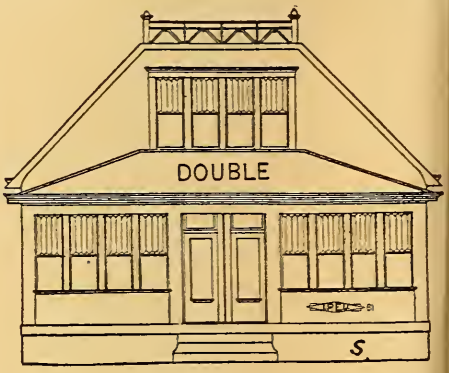
Speaking of the price of material, I just want to mention the front doors were quartered oak and beveled plate glass and cost complete less than $10,

while the inside doors were as beautiful and cost less than one-fourth of what the front doors cost. I just want to call



attention to this fact at this time so we can all realize material has raised far more than our wages.

I am not showing any other elevation of my plans, but thought I would this



one, as it takes so little room and shows better just what the home looked like.

(To Be Continued.)

Laying Off Hopper Mitres and Bevels

(By L. W. Cooper. L. U. No. 789, Galesburg, Ill.)

The following is a reply to inquiry by Chas. Graham in the June issue, and may be entitled the A. B, C of roo framing.

I hope to bring all roofs or hopper within the grasp of the ordinary car penter.

We will first consider a square, oc tagon and hexigon plan. Fig. 1 show the figures used by 12 in. to intersect th above named angles. Refering to Fi

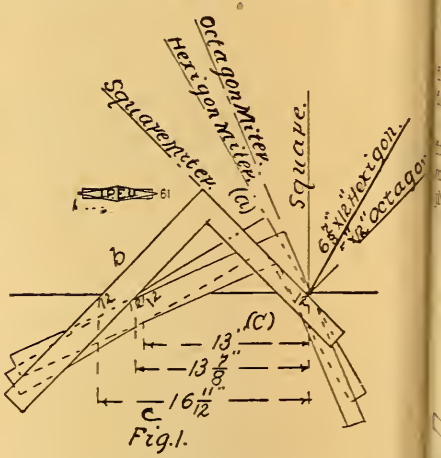


Fig. 1.

10, we see that 12 in. of the span of t roof forms one side of a triangle, the tersecting figure the base, and the maining side side is the foot cut of t hip or valley.

Refering to the drawings in Fig. 1 (A) is the intersecting figure by (B) 12 in. the basis of our computation. (C) is the hypt. of (A) and (B) (D)

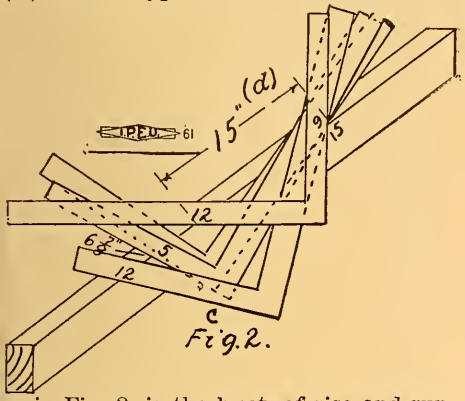


Fig.2.

as in Fig. 2, is the hypt. of rise and run which is also the length of common rafter per foot of run. (C) is the hypt. of (C) and the rise, also the length of hip or valley per foot of span of roof. To abreviate use sq. for square, hypt.

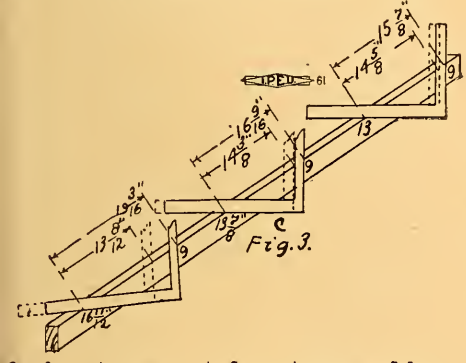


Fig.3.

for hypotenuse, oct. for octagon and hex. for hexigon.

I am using a 9 in. equals 1 ft. pitch for the following illustration. In Fig. 2 one square is set at 9 in. by 12 in., the plumb and foot cut of our common raf-

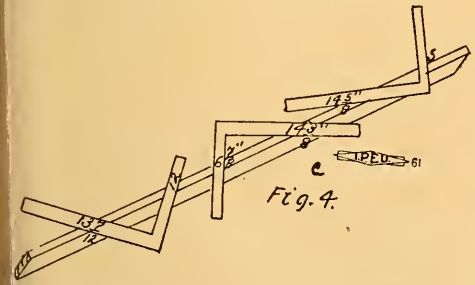


Fig.4.

er the 15 in. (d) being the length of ame per foot of run. The other three re set at (a) 12 in., 6 7-8 in. and 5 in. respectively by (d) giving us the chuk cut of our jack rafters, but on (d). To cut the face miter of a hopper plank cut on (a) instead of (d). To cut the chuk

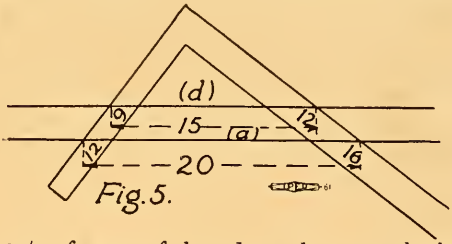


Fig.5.

cut of a roof board or hopper plank refer to Fig. 5, take the run, as a run in the opposite direction and we get a rise of 16 in. Now that we have the pitch of the top edge of plank we take the hypt. of rise by run, which equals 20 in. by 12in. and cut on 12 in., the very same way we get the face cut. In a 12 in equals 1 ft. pitch both cuts would

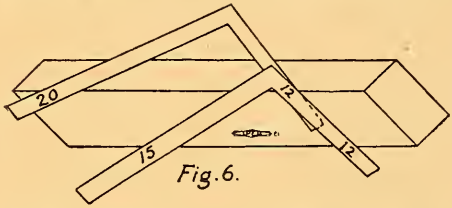


Fig.6.

be the same, but if the rise be more or less than 12 in. the other pitch must be obtained. If a but joint be required for a square hopper see Fig. 7. Establish a point the height of the rise, on the pitch line and at a right angle to same, will give the required figure, hence we find that 11 1-4 in. by 12 in. cuts the but

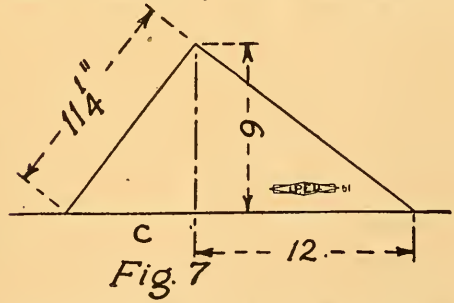


Fig.7

cut of a hopper plank. Cut on 12 in. This system proved for me on a 9 in. 1 ft. and 15 in. 1 ft. pitch.

We have seen that the hypt. of rise and run cut the chuk cut of a jack rafter when used by 12 in. as in Fig. 2, and if we should bevel our hips so that the roof board lay flat on them we could use the same figures on the hips, but we want to get the angle without, so we

refer to Fig. 1 and Fig. 3. In Fig. 1 we get 13 in., 13 7-8 in. and 16 11-12 in. as the hypt. of (a) and (b) in an oct., hex., and square miter. In Fig. 3 we see the square in three positions, with 13 in., 13 7-8 in. and 16 11-12 in., as the foot cut and in each case 9 in. as the plumb cut. The hypt. of the rise and run of each hip is given in dimension

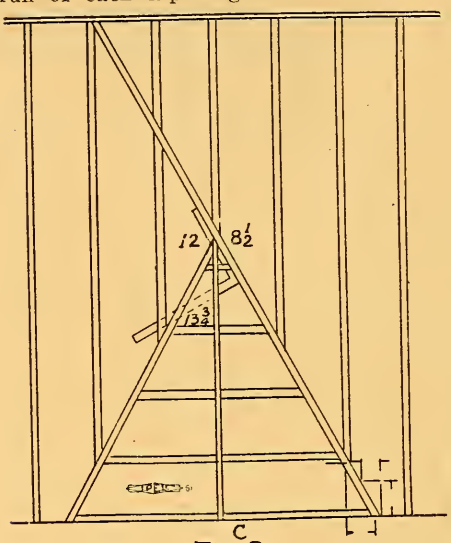


Fig. 8.

lines, that being the length per foot of run for our oct., hex., and square hip rafter. There is also another set of dimension lines which is the hypt. of what we get on the tongue and blade of square after sliding it back to 12 in. on the foot cut, as shown by the dotted line. By refering to Fig. 4 we see we use same on blade of square by (a) 5 in., 6 7-8 in. and 12 in. on the tongue to cut the chuk cut of our various hips. Since our hips were not beveled to the line of our roof boards we could not use the same figures we did on the jacks, but this simple process of sliding the square back on the foot cut to 12 in. and taking hypt. of same seems to overcome all the difficulty. By the chuk cut I mean the cut against the ridge in case of a square roof, but for an oct. or hex. they would doubtless miter together or cut parallel with the common rafter.

Now, since we find that by the same system we can frame from an oct. to a square roof we will consider framing a 16 in. equals 1 ft. pitch gable against a 9 in. equals 1 ft. roof. See Fig. 8. We see that a 9 ft. span of 16 in. 1 ft. pitch roof intersects a 16 ft. span of 9 in. equals 1 ft. pitch roof, and the inclination of our valley from our common 9 in equals 1 ft. pitch rafters is 6 3-4 to the foot and 21 1-3 in. to the 16 in. equals 1 ft. rafters, as 9 ft. or 108 in. divided by 16 equals 6 3-4 and 16 ft. or 192 divided by 9 equals 21 3-9 or 1-3 in. or 4-12 in.

Thirds can be converted to 12ths as the square is graduated to 12ths. Our first common rafter is 16x(d), hypt. of rise and run, which is 15 in. or 20 ft. minus 1-2 of the 1 in. ridge. As 15 in. equals 1 1-4 ft. 1 in. equals 1 1-4 in. so we subtract 1-2 of 1-1-4 in. or 5-8 in. from 20 ft., which leaves us 19 ft. 11 3-8 in. Our next rafter being 24 in. on centers, springs from 12 in. beyond where the outside of valley meets the face line of plate, hence two applications of rise and run takes us 1 1-2 in. too far, so we take two applications or 30 in. (1 1-2 in. x1 1-4) equals 28 1-8 in., leaving our next rafter 19 ft. 11 3-8 in.; 28 1-8 equals 17 ft. 7 1-4 in. Our next one will shorten 4x(d) or 15 in (4x3-4 in. x 1 1-4 in) equals 56 3-4 in. or 17 ft. 7 1-4 in.; 56 3-4 equals 12 ft. 11 1-2 in., the next 8 ft. 2 3-4 in. and 3 ft. 6 in., respectively. Since one valley runs to main ridge we have one cripple to frame in between the main and short valley rafter. This cripple is twice the length of what each jack shortened or 2x56 3-4 in. equals 113 1-2 in. equals 9 ft. 5 1-2 in. With the 16 in. equals 1 ft. rafters our first rafter will be (as we can see by a glance at Fig. 5), 20 in. per ft. of span or 5x20 in. equals 100 in., minus 1-2 of

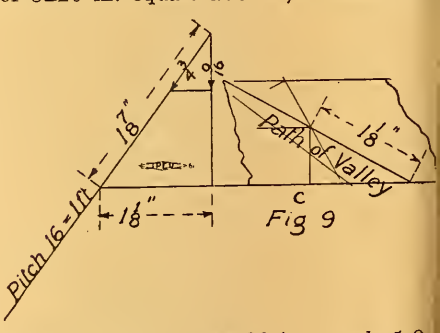


Fig 9

ridge and valley. As 20 in. equals 1 2-ft. 1 in. equals 1 2-3 in. or 1 8-12 in. We find that two parallel lines 1 in. apart at an angle of the valley to the plate would give us 1 1-8 in. on the plate line, hence 1-2 of 1 in. ridge and 1-2 of 2 in valley would equal 1 5-8 in. and 1 5-8 in. by 1 2-3 in. equals 2 17-24 in. or by droping 1-24 and calling it 16-

in. or 8-12 our first rafter would be 100 in., 2 8-12 in. equals 97 4-12 in. The next rafter would be 2 2-3 in. beyond 1 application of rise and run and as 2 2-3 in. equals 1-8 of 21 1-3 in., our required figure would be 1-8 of 20 in. equals 2 1-2 hence for 2 ft. of spacing we get 20 in. plus 2 1-2 in. equals 22 1-2 in., but as our second pair are 2 ft. from outside to center or 23 in. on center we must take off for 1 in. or 1 1-2 in., leaving our next length 97 1-2 in. (22 1-2 in.–1 2-3 in.) equals 67 2-3 in., the next length 97 1-2 in. (22-1-2 in.–1 2-3 in.) equals 67 2-3 in., the next length 54 1-6 in., 32 4-6 in. and 10 1-6 in., respectively.

To get the chuk cut of the 9 in. 1 ft. pitch jack rafters use (a) 6 3-4 in. by the hypt. of rise and run or 15 in. We have been calling the 15 in. (d) cut on (d). To cut roof boards or hopper planks cut on (a). For the 16 in. 1 ft. pitch (a) is 21 1-2 in. and (d) is 20 in., so the chuk cut of jacks is 21 1-3 in. by 20 in. cut on 20 for the jacks and 21 1-3 in.

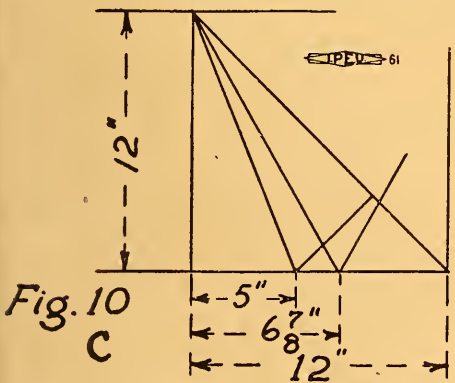


Fig. 10 C

for the roof boards or hopper planks. To frame the valleys use the hypt. of 6 3-4 in. times 12 in. or 13 3-4 in. by the 9 in. rise and step off 16 applications. We find the hypt. of 13 3-4 in. times 9 in. equals 16 7-16 in. and 16 applications would be 16 times 16 7-16 in. equals 262 in. If we figure it from the 16 in. equals 1 ft. pitch side we use 21 1-3 by 12 as we get about 24 3-16 in. for the hypt. or foot cut of our valley and the hypt. of 24 3-16 in. and our 16 in. rise gives us 29 1-8 in. and 9 applications of same equals 262 1-8 in. We will ignore the 1-8 in. and take our valleys from the 9 in. 1 ft. pitch side, we need only to take off the 1-2 of ridge. As 16 7-16 in. is nearly 1 5-12 in. but 1 in. nearly 1 5-12 in. and we will call 1-2 of ridge 8-12 in. so our long valley is 264 4-12 in. The short valley would intersect the long one at 5 times the 16 in. rise 80 in. high, and 9 applications of the 9 in. pitch brings us 81 in. high. The latter is correct for the outside or longest side so the total length will be 9x16 4-16 in. equals 144 3-16 in. from long point to center of valley and 1-2 of valley at this angle equals 1 1-4 in.x 1 5-12 in. equals 1 37-48 as 1 5-12 in. is a little strong for 1 in. we will call it 1 36-48 in., which will reduce to 1 9-12 in., hence our short valley is 144 3-16 in.–1 9-12 in. equals 142 7-16 in. equals 11 ft. 10 7-16 in.

Now, from outside to center this short valley cuts against the long one, while the rest cuts against the ridge. To get the chuk cut against the long valley, place the tongue of the square on the plan or lines drawn to indicate the course of the valleys with the 13 3-4 in. the run per foot of the valley on the blade, the tongue being parallel with the rafter we are cutting against, and we find we get 8 1-2 in. on the tongue.

Now place the blade on the foot cut and slide back to 12 in. as in Fig. 3. Take the hypt. of 12 in. and what you get on the tongue and we get 14 3-8 in. the cut then is 14 3-8 in. by 8 1-2 in., cut on 8 1-2 in. To get the chuk cut of the short valley against the ridge take rise and run of the valley to the 9 in. pitch or 13 3-4 in. x 9 in. mark the foot cut and slide the square back to 12 in., as we did in Fig. 3. The hypt. of what we then have is 14 3-8 in. Take the 14 3-8 in. by 6 3-4 in. and cut on 14 3-8 in. The cut at plate line and main ridge will be the reverse and can be found by the same method from the 16 in. pitch. We have 24 3-16 in. as the foot cut of the valley by the 16 in. rise, slide the square back on line of foot cut to 12 in. and we again get 14 3-8 in., but we are in the 16 in. pitch section so (a) is 21 1-3 in. Our cut then is 21 1-3 in. by 14 3-8 in. cut on 14 3-8 in.

Those who are interested in the foregoing remarks will do well to memorize the system, but not the figures, as the figures change according to our rise.

A Table Giving the Measurements of the Common and Hip or Valley Rafters of Any Width of Building

(By J. A. McCloskey, L. U. No. 585.)

The row of figures from 1 to 24 in the first column indicates the pitch or

height to the foot on the run of common rafter. In the second column opposite each pitch gives the length in inches for rafter for each foot of run of that pitch. Right opposite in the third column gives the length of hip or valley rafter for each foot the common rafter runs in from plate. To get the whole length of hip or common rafter, multiply those figures opposite the pitch by half width of building or run of common rafter, and you get the whole lengths of both rafters in inches. So by dividing it by 12 will give the length in feet.

Example:—A building is 24 ft. wide with pitch 16 in. to the foot, look opposite 16 in first column we find 20.00 by multiplying it by 12 or half width of building we get 240 in. or 20 ft. Opposite in the hip column we find 23 decimal 32; by multiplying it also by 12 we get 279 decimal 84 or, 23.32 feet or a little more than 23 ft. 3¾ in.

Pitch of Common Rafter to the ft.	Length of Common Rafter to the ft.	Length of Hip or Valley to the ft.
1.....	12.04 inches	17.00
	100	
2.....	12.16	17.08
3.....	12.36	17.23
4.....	12.64	17.43
5.....	13.00	17.69
6.....	13.41	18.00
7.....	13.89	18.35
8.....	14.42	18.76
9.....	15.00	19.20
10.....	15.62	19.69
11.....	16.27	20.22
12.....	16.97	20.78
13.....	17.69	21.37
14.....	18.43	22.00
15.....	19.20	22.64
16.....	20.00	23.32
17.....	20.80	24.02
18.....	21.63	24.73
19.....	22.37	25.47
20.....	23.32	26.22
21.....	24.18	27.00
22.....	25.05	27.78
23.....	25.94	28.58
24.....	26.83	29.39

Another Correction

I wish to correct an article in the August issue, page 51, by Brother Morris in reference to the lengths of common and hip rafters for a building 36 ft. wide, with pitch 8 in. to the foot. As he says the length is 14.42 covering one foot of run, which is correct. But 19 ft. 2 in. and 72-100 would be far too short. If 14.42 be multiplied by 18 as half width of building the length should be 21 ft. 7 in. 56-100 as 14.42 times 18 equals 259.56 in.

Also in regard to length of hip, should be 28 ft. 1 in. 68-100 or about 28 ft. 1⅝ in. As in regards to 1 ft. of run of hip on an 8 in. pitch would be only 18.76, not 18.78, as he says, as we will prove. Thus the sum of the squares of the run and hight 12 in. and 8 equals 208 plus the square of 12 times 12 equals 144, added to 208 we get 352, the square root of which would be 18.76 instead of 18.78.

J. A. McCLOSKEY.
L. U. No. 585. 572 39th St.

* * *

Another Correction

I note on page 51 of the August issue of "The Carpenter" Brother Chas. Morris calls attention to a discrepency in an article by S. Wilkey, published in the June issue. I must take issue with both of them. The building mentioned is 36 ft. wide with a third pitch roof—length of common rafter would be 21.63 ft.

```
      14.42 run for one ft.
         18 one-half width of building.
      -------
      11536
      1442
      -------
12)259.56(21.63  length of common
  24             rafter
  --
  19
  12
  --
   75
   72
   --
    36
    36
    --
```

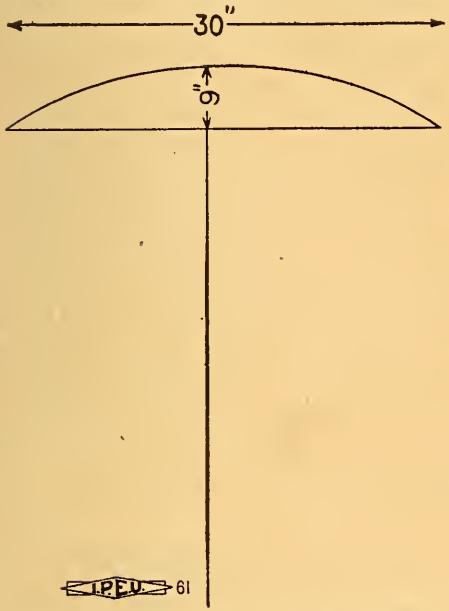
Brother Morris is in error when he gives the figure 230.72 as the result of 14.42 x 18. My figure 21.63 as the length of rafter can be verified by anyone who cares to do by looking on any roof framing square under the figure 18 on blade.

I am wondering how many more of our brothers will note the error and write you. With best wishes for the success of the United Brotherhood and a speedy realization of our hopes to reach the 500,000 mark, I am,

Yours fraternally,
H. J. RICHARDSON.
L. U. 426. Los Angeles, Cal.

Another Poser

Brother J. E. Adams, Box 465, Hugo, Okla., wants to know how far he must



count down the horizontal line in the accompanying cut to strike the arch. Will some brother kindly inform him?

Something Wrong Somewhere

We are herewith publishing several answers to the problem submitted in our September issue by Joseph McGrath and as all of them differ as to the result, we will give you your choice.—Editor.

Brother Joseph McGrath of Dallas, Tex., presented a problem found on page 51 of the September issue of "The Carpenter." His problem is the solution of an irregular triangle.

I wish to present the rule and solution.

Add the three sides to gether—60 plus 38 plus 41 equals 139. Take half their sum—139 divided by 2 equals 69½. From the half sum (69½) take each side separately—69½ minus 60 equals 9½; 69½ minus 38 equals 31½; 69½ minus 41 equals 28½. Multiply the half sum (69½) and the three remainders (9½, 31½ and 28½) together. Reducing the four mixed numbers to improper fractions we have 139 halves times 19 halves times 63 halves times 57 halves equals 9357831–16.

Extract the square root of the product. The square root of the numerator 9357831 is 3059.057 plus.

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The square root of the denominator is 4. We have the improper fraction 3059.057–4 which equal 764.764 plus sq. ft. the required area.

Fraternally yours,

JAS. L. GERALD.

Financial Secretary, L. U. No. 144.

* * *

In reply to Joseph McGrath of Dallas, Tex.:

To figure out area of a scalene triangle.

Rule—From one-half of the sum of three sides, subtract each side separately. Extract the square root of the continued product of the three remainders and the half sum.

Solution—60 ft. plus 38 ft. plus 41 ft. equals 139 ft. 0 in.

One-half of 139 ft. 0 in. equals 69.5 ft.

69.5 ft. minus 60 ft. equals 9.5 ft.

69.5 minus 38 ft. equals 31.5 ft.

69.5 ft. minus 41 ft. equals 28.5 ft.

69.5 ft. times 9.5 ft. times 31.5 ft. times 28.5 ft. equals 592739.4375 .

592739.4375 equals 769.89 sq. ft.—Ans.

Trusting this is satisfactory, I remain,

Fraternally yours, S. L. SCHEFFY.

L. U. No. 368. Allentown, Pa.

* * *

In the September issue of "The Carpenter" there appears on page 51 a problem sent in by Mr. Joseph McGrath, of Dallas, Tex.

The following is the simplest method I know of finding the answer:

From half the sum of the three sides, subtract each separately. Multiply the three remainders and the half sum together and find the square root, which is the answer.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES R. MILLS.

L. U. No. 2644. Toronto.

In answer to Brother Joseph McGrath's request for information, in the September issue of "The Carpenter," regarding the finding of the area of a triangular floor space, I submit the following solution.

The International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., in one of their text books give the formula for finding the area of a triangle where the three sides are known.

A equals S x (S-A) x (S-B) x (S-C.) where A equals area.

S equals one-half the sum of the three sides.

A, B, C, equals the three sides respectively. Let us call the 60 ft. side "A," the 41 ft. side "B," and the 38 ft. side "C."

Taking one-half the sum of the three sides "S" is found to be 68.5.

Substituting in the formula we have:

A equals 68.5 x (68.5-60) x (68.5-41) x 68.5-38.

Subtracting as indicated in the parenthesis:

A equals 68.5 x 8.5 x 27.5 x 30.5.

Multiplying as indicated:

A equals 488362.1875.

Extracting the square root as indicated:

A equals 698.83 sq. ft.

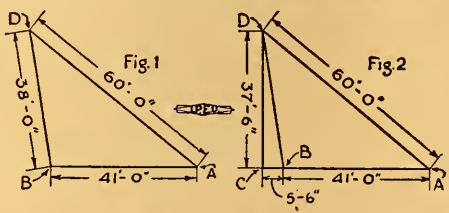
It may be that some brother has a more simple or easy solution, if so I shall be glad if his method be given the preference, as I should like to know of it myself. I know of no other than the one I have given, except one, making use of the trigonometric functions, which is an extremely tiresome and difficult process.

* * *

Herewith is my solution to the problem presented by Mr. Joseph McGrath, Dallas, Tex., in the September issue of "The Carpenter."

The question asked was how many sq. ft. in an angle as shown in Fig. 1, 38 ft. 0 in. by 41 ft. 0 in. by 60 ft. 0 in.

Lay the angle out to scale as shown in Fig. 2 and develop a right angle A-C-D over the original angle A-B-D. First find out how many feet in the right angle A-C-D and deduct the number of feet in the angle B-C-D and divide by 2 will give the number of sq. ft. in the angle A-B-D.



A-C equal 46.5
C-B equal 37.5

2325
3255
1395

1743.75 sq. ft. in a square 46 ft. 6 in. by 37 ft. 6 in.

C-D equal 37.5 ft.
B-C equal 5.5

1875
1875

206.25

Sq. ft. in angle A-C-D 1743.75
Sq. ft. in angle B-C-D 206.25

1537.50 divided by 2 equal 768¾ sq. ft. in angle A-B-D.

Yours truly,

R. M. VAN GAASBEEK.
Head of Department of Woodworking,
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SOLVE this puzzle, win Ford Auto votes free. The letters of the alphabet are numbered: A is 1, B is 2, and so on. The figures in the little squares to the left represent four words. (20 is the letter "T".) What are the four words? Can you work it out? If so, send your answer quick. Surely you want this fine, new Ford auto. Send no money. I have already given away many autos. You can own an auto.

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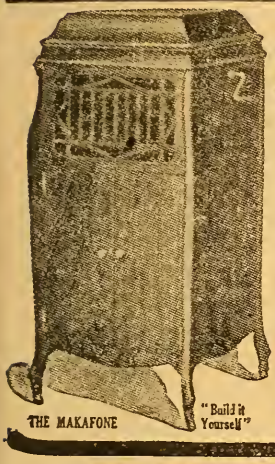

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If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass;
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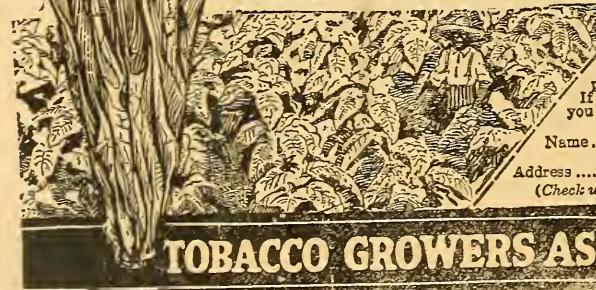

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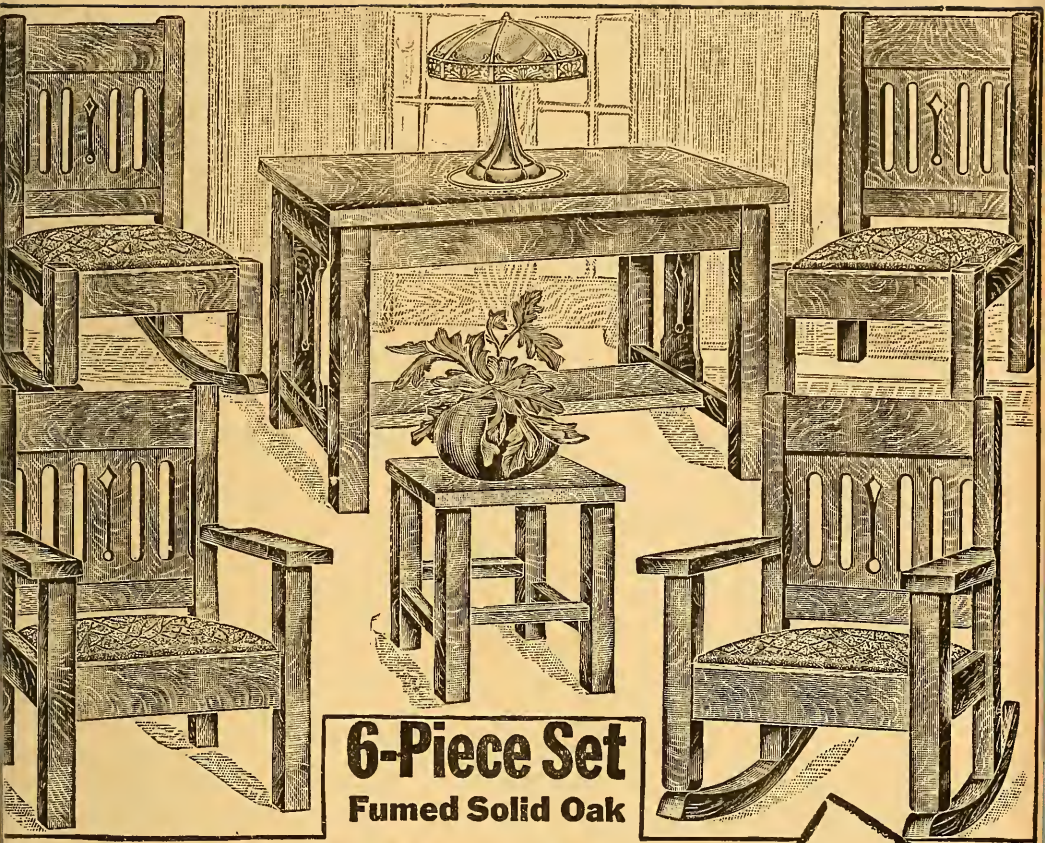

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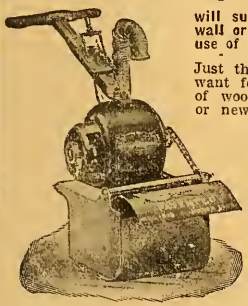

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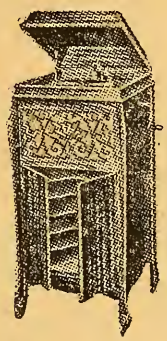

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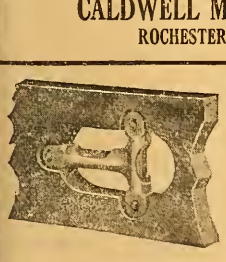

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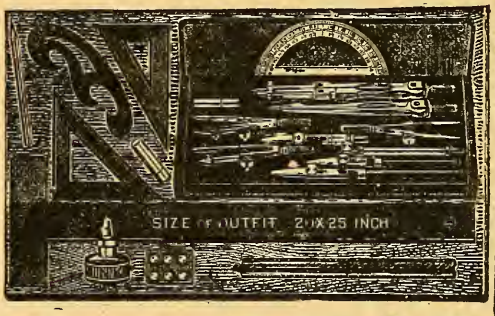

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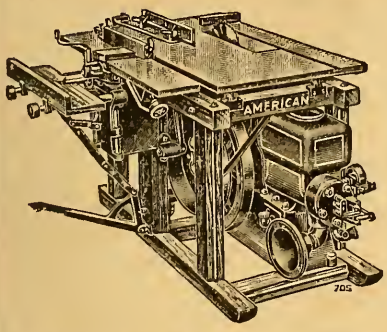

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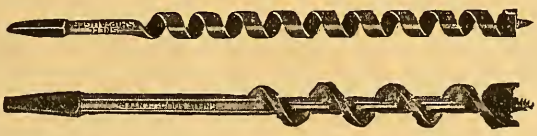

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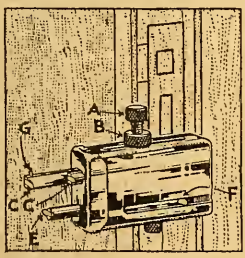

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The only Gauge made which will mark accurately for both sides of Lock with one stroke. Likewise will mark for both sides of the Strike-plate with one stroke. (See cuts Nos. 1 and 2.) Send Money Order.

Price $2.50. Guaranteed.

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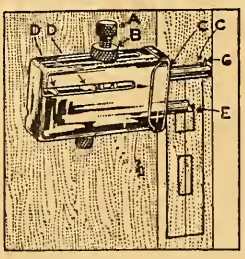

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ACCURATE—DURABLE—WELL DESIGNED.

9-inch . . . $1.75
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Distinct marking; movable yet secure head.
Serves also as marking, height and depth gauge, and separate rule.
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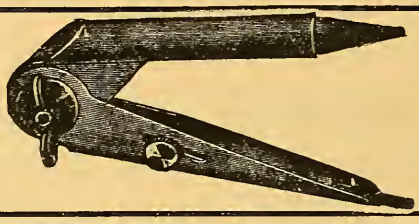

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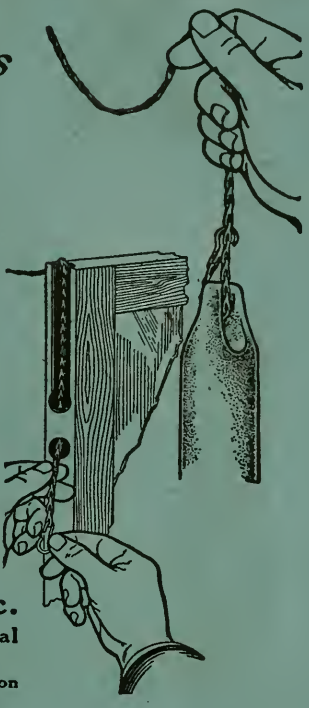

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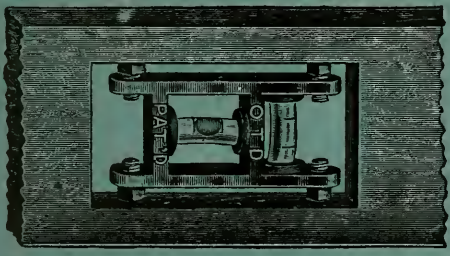

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It entirely eliminates the use of a plumb bob. It is especially designed for all particular work, and where a level bar of considerable length is required for the accurate adjustment of your work. In many ways it does the work of an instrument. It is adjusted by four screws and by the use of same you have an absolute guarantee of a perfect level or a perfect plumb at all times, you cannot go wrong.

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Have you ever tried one of Atkins No. 53 Hand Saws with the new Perfection Handle? It's a dandy. It does not tire the wrist as others saws do.

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The Carpenter

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1921

"Our Carpenters Prefer Sheetrock"

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The lowered prices cover the entire "SAND'S" line, including Sand's Aluminum, the lightest and strongest level made—together with the various models of Sand's levels in pine and walnut.

Get the SAND'S Level that fits your needs

You may as well have just the level you want and at a price as low as $1.00 for a serviceable level for practical everyday use. Even the dollar level bears the mark "SAND'S" so long known by expert workmen as the mark of better levels.

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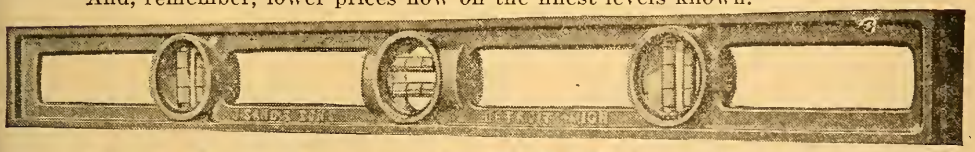
And, remember, lower prices now on the finest levels known.



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LEVELS

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881 | Vol. XXXXI—No. 11 | INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1921 | One Dollar Per Year | Ten Cents a Copy

Game Fish Swim Up Stream

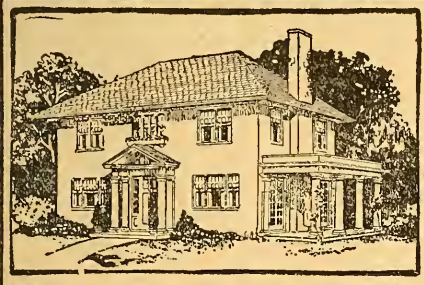
It's easy to drift as the current flows;
It's easy to move as the deep tide goes;
But the answer comes when the breakers crash
And strike the soul with a bitter lash—
When the goal ahead is endless fight
Through a sunless day and a starless night,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

The spirit wanes where it knows no load;
The soul turns soft down the Easy Road;
There's fun enough in the thrill and throb,
But Life in the main is an uphill job;
And it's better so, where the softer game
Leaves too much fat on a weakened frame,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

When the clouds bank in—and the soul turns blue—
When Fate holds fast, and you can't break through—
When trouble sweeps like a tidal wave,
And Hope is a ghost by an open grave,
You have reached the test in a frame of mind
Where only the quitters fall behind,
Where the far call breaks on the sleeper's dream,
"Only the game fish swims up stream."

—Forbes.

You Are Asked To Plan And To Prepare Estimates On Building This House. Can You Do It?



If you *can't* do it you are not yet in the real money making class—you are not a building expert.

But, you can become an expert simply by giving some of your spare time to home study under the direction of the Chicago "Tech" experts who will train you in any branch of building you want to take up. All this at little cost and on easy terms.

Boom in Building Coming Get Ready to Profit By It

Get this training now and your opportunity will come. Building is to be resumed and there will be a big demand for men able to act as foremen and superintendents on important work; also chances for the man who wants to go into business as a carpenter and for the small contractor to extend his business.

Train in Spare Time To Handle Big Jobs

To get the paying jobs you must have the knowledge that will enable you to tell others what to do and how to do it. That is what we teach you.

Some of the Subjects

Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. How to read dimensions. How to read detail drawings. How to lay out work from plans. How to stake out buildings. Practice in reading complete blue print plans from basement to roof, etc., etc.

Estimating. Figuring amount and cost of materials. Estimating time and labor. How to figure work such as stairs, roofing, rafters, etc. Millwork: window and door frames, mouldings, cornices, etc. All about the steel square. Lathing and plastering. Excavations. Brick, stone and concrete work. Fireproofing. Glazing. Plumbing. Heating. Wiring, Etc. Etc.

Superintending. Methods of work on all classes of buildings. Uses and preparation of all kinds of material. Hiring and handling men.

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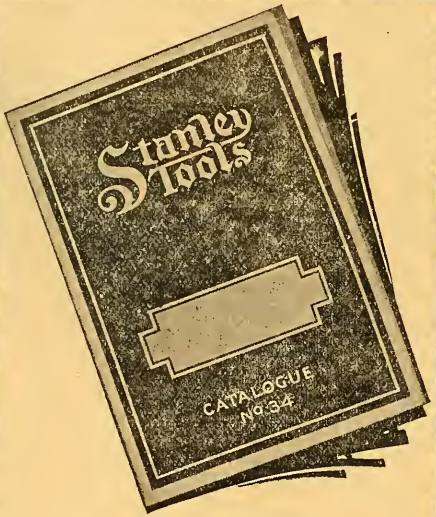

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WE heard of a carpenter who doesn't use Stanley Tools on the job for fear somebody will "borrow" them.

This reminds us of the man who refused a raise in pay for fear his bank would fail and he would lose all his money!

A Stanley Tool makes for better and easier work. Undoubtedly you own *several* Stanley Tools.

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Write us for a copy today—or ask your hardware man to give you one.

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Make $5000 to $15000 or More--Yearly

This is a new and uncrowded field. General Contractors know the American Universal and prefer its work. There is big money working with them, as they prefer to sub-let the floor surfacing contract. It is a big business in itself and business comes easily when a floor surfacing contractor gets started the American Universal way. We furnish office forms, advertising cuts, business cards, mailing cards; in fact, we set a man up in a business of his own. Small, investment, no previous experience necessary—any one can learn quickly to operate a Universal.

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American Universal Electric Floor Surfacing Machines can now surface more floors in a day than five or six men could do by hand, and will do it better and easier. Can be used on any sized floor and surfaces clear to the wall without hand work.

Every building is a prospect. Machine will pay for itself the first month and pay you a good profit besides.

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The people of this town are enthusiastic over the work I have been doing with the American Universal. Since I have done some work for them to look at, I have contracted for $8,000 worth to be done as soon as I can get at it. A government inspector said he couldn't compare hand work with your machine, because it was far better than hand work. He said he could pass your machine's work, for it was the best work he had ever seen and he had been an inspector for nine years. E. C. White, N. C.

Does Work of Six Men

With an American Universal I can do more and better work than with six men. J. M. Payne, Ohio.

Don't pass up this opportunity to get into a business of your own. We want to help you make a decision. Kindly clip out this paragraph and fill in the information requested. ( ) I want to become a Floor Surfacing Contractor. ( ) I am not now a contractor of any kind, but was in the following business ---------- ( ) I am a Building Contractor and want to use it on my own contracts. Send us your name and address and we will send you complete literature on our proposition. Write today.

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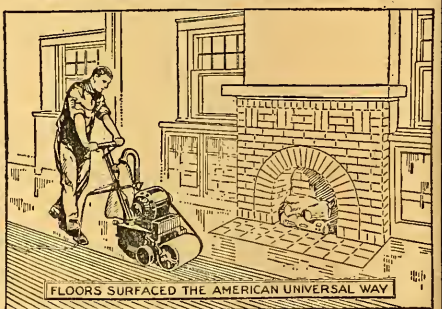
Originators of Floor Surfacing Machines

522 So. St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



Sandpaper

Sandpaper is a tool. Of course you prefer the best — any man does.

Flint Paper as well as Garnet Paper is a Woodworkers' sandpaper.

But if you ask us—we will recommend Garnet Paper—it is better than Flint.

Garnet cuts, smooths, lasts longer than Flint —which makes it cheaper in the end.

Ask us for free samples — try them — be convinced, and tell the Boss.

And it costs no more than any other brand.

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The Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane

Every carpenter should have a Sargent Auto-Set Bench Plane in his kit. It is a true, clean and fast cutting tool that will not chatter on the most difficult job.

The Auto-Set feature means a big saving of time. You can remove the blade for sharpening and replace it in exactly the same position without re-adjustment. The clamp and cap are in one part. There is ample handle room. Made in six sizes. Smooth or corrugated bottom.

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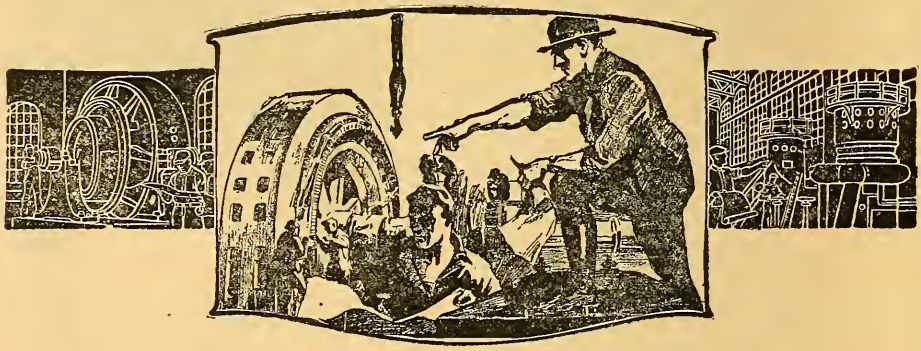
AUTO-SET PLANE

ELECTRICITY

The Short Cut To Big-Pay



Electrical Experts Earn $3,500 to $10,000 a Year

Be a Big-Pay Man

The "short-cut" to "Big-Pay" is training. The big field of today for the trained man is Electricity. Trained "Electrical Experts" earn **$70.00** to **$200.00** a week.

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Why work for $25.00 or $30.00 or $40.00 a week? With a few months training under me, through my easily-learned, quickly-grasped, right-up-to-the-minute, spare-time, Home-Study Course in Practical Electricity you can fit yourself for one of these bigger jobs—one of these jobs that pay **$3,500** to **$10,000** a year.

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To make your success certain I give you tools to work with—a splendid big outfit of electrical instruments and materials. No chance for failure here!

Save $45.50 By Enrolling Now

By enrolling now you can save $45.50 on the regular low price of my course. But you must act at once. Write me today, for my Big Free Book, "How To Become An Electrical Expert." It's the first step towards bigger pay.

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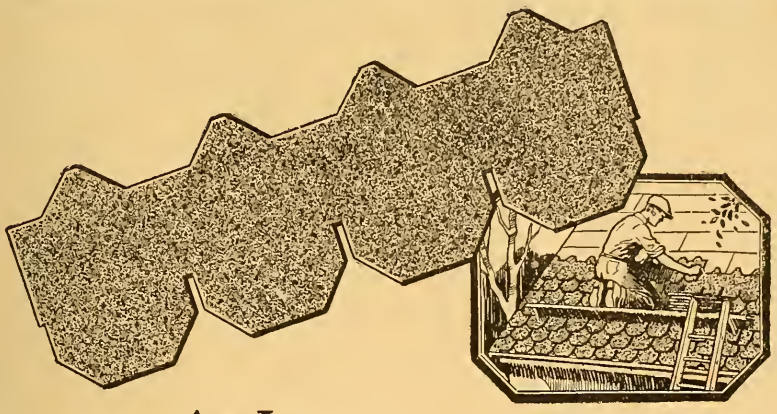

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A SIXTY-FIVE YEAR LOOK AT PROGRESS

(By John Bowman.)

I WENT to work on a farm at thirteen. That was in 1857, and during all these intervening years many questions of personal, social, religious, economic and international conditions have been independently thrashed out pro and con the best that nature and experience has given me the power to do. I find that the best way to reason on any given subject is to group together as many facts concerning the question as is possible and never lose sight of them. It is from facts alone that we must judge who is progressing, who is stationary and who is retrograding. As far as I can see, life and property are no safer now than they were sixty-five years ago; people are not any more truthful than they were then —if as much so; there is more incredulity, which would indicate more lies; there are many more divorces than sixty-five years ago. That shows disturbances in social life, perhaps for good—I don't know, but think not. The love of pleasure has increased and the respect for law has decreased; personal rights have been invaded more; the old theory that character can be forced instead of being cultivated seems to prevail more than it did. On the other hand, production, transportation, communication, chemistry, therapeutics, industrial and mechanical education and efficiency, some of the arts and sciences and the arts of war and destruction we know have progressed by leaps and bounds. All those different branches of our national structure are controlled and operated by different groups of people. We are justified in expecting a reasonable amount of progress in all branches of our national structure unless some one of them is perfect and no one is foolish enough to claim that. Of course, we deplore the necessity of progress in war, but if the necessity does exist, we welcome the progress and if we do not get such necessary progress, we should inquire into the reason.

No nation can exist permanently without character. The more material improvement made without it, the greater will be the fall. With national character we can have an abiding faith in its permanence. It is the progressing groups that will save us, unless we become milataristic. We need a unity of interests and representation. With our present means of communication and transportation, there is more need of industrial representation than there is for territorial. Our progress has changed time and distance until there is no comparison with previous times. The conditions are so much different that representation needs reconstructing.

One great source of our idleness and unrest is a misunderstanding between groups. My antecedents and occupations have led me largely with two groups of workers—farmers and mechanics, and there is a latent feeling of distrust and antagonism between them, which is all wrong. They seem to fail to realize that theoretically they belong in the same group. Generally speaking, the man in the shop is as much a farmer as the man in the field and vice versa. My own experience has shown me that so clearly that I am surprised at the blindness of myself and others until now. I hope there are some who have seen it, but the recognition is far from general. Now I can give a reasonable, intelligent example of just one agricultural operation which demonstrates my point—raising and harvesting wheat ready for market.

When I was introduced to work at thirteen, we were reaping with the sicle and thrashing with the flail and I have a very vivid recollection of the aching arms and back caused by the operations, although they may be stronger today on that account—I rather think they are. Below is a comparative estimate made of the two dates of wheat returns to renters, which will show the effect of the different conditions. I have made this estimate in time and wheat as much as possible because wheat and time have real value, money only measures it; a bushel of wheat will make the same amount of bread no matter what the price is, whether the dollar is long or short.

	1856	1921
	bu.	bu.
Seed for 100 bu.....	6	6
Rent	25	33 1–3
	31	39 1–3
	hrs.	hrs.
Plowing and preparing ground	40	15

Sowing and harrowing	15	4
Harvesting and stacking	75	15
Thrashing and cleaning	70	10
	200	40
Cost of tools per 100 bu.	.75	$12.00

Thus we see the return in 1856 and previous per 100 bushels would be 69 bushels for 200 hours' time and 75c for tools, while for 1921 it would be 60 2-3 bushels for 44 hours' time and $12 for tools per 100 bushels. There is an exchange of 156 hours' time for $11.25 in money per 100 bushels for farm labor done in the shops, perhaps 100 miles from the farm. There is an entirely different distribution of that labor, both in time and territory. Probably 90 per cent of it is done during the winter, thus avoiding the rush of assembling and caring for all that labor temporarily as it was in the earlier day. So the mechanic is really a farmer in the shop, making the machines, and the farmer is a mechanic in the field, running them.

So, for Heaven's sake, folks, get together! Don't blame each other first. See that you are right yourself and then consult the other fellow instead of condeming him. Both parties must realize that they are sometimes selfish or mistaken. We all know that. We—the farmers and wage earners, have the bulk of the burdens of the country to shoulder and it is very, very foolish not to do it in harmony, for there is no doubt but what there are certain classes or groups to whose interest it is to keep us at variance.

Are we going to be held back by reverencing old laws, methods, customs, practices, philosophies, etc., which we have known to fail for hundreds of years? We are trying the experiment of a universal representation of all adults. The brain power we have shown in a material way argues well for our ability in a spiritual way. It is intollerance that causes disorder; it is the lack of reason, forebearance and charity that causes war and strife. The groups that represent character, law, safety and spiritual and social reform seem to be applying the brakes. It is probably not altogether their fault but I would suggest to them that they practice more and preach less, show by their works what their faith is. A person's faith is demonstrated by what they do or do not do. The highest standard of faith is seen first and heard from when assailed; is most always used before being taught.

So do not get discouraged, because oftentimes the one who has seemingly failed and has been a warning, may in the end prove as valuable an asset as any.

RESOLVED: THAT THE USE OF THE INJUNCTION IN LABOR DISPUTES SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

(By Jos. O. Carson.)

THIS question opens the highways and byways of the rights or absence of the rights of organized society.

The right of men to associate together for lawful and legal purposes naturally carries with it the right of collective and combined bargaining. Of what use would association be without the right. Collective bargaining is implied in the very word association.

The corporations, the trusts and thousands of firms put their combined capital into a given business and collectively seek to make contracts for employment, for labor and further seek to make a staple price for their commodities so that they may receive a fair return on their investment.

The unions do exactly this and no more. They associate themselves together for the purpose of receiving a fair return on the labor which they put into those products and their labor is their capital and they combine together for the purpose of making this combine capital give them a fair return on their investment.

When the employer in his organized combined capacity arrives at the conclusion that he is paying too much for his labor and cuts the price of that labor, can any reasonable man assume that those laborers would have the right to go into court and seek to enjoin the employer for so doing? They would

have no right to do this because it would be taking property without due process of law which is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States as well as repugnant to the Constitution of everyone of the individual States.

If we have laid our premise right in the above example as to the rights of organized capital then let us take the rights of Organized Labor and ascertain if possible, the reason why we say the injunction should not be issued against them. As we said above, business is founded on the principle of association and collective action, the labor unions are founded on the right of association and collective action and when an employer cuts the wages or when the men realize that they are not receiving sufficient and make a request which is denied and go out on strike and by peaceable and lawful means attempt to induce others not to remain in the employ of that firm and others not to enter that employ and are useing the streets in a lawful manner for these purposes, what right, license or authority has the court to say that their actions are unlawful and enjoin them on the assumption that they might commit some wrong.

Dr. Lieber, in his book on "Civil Liberty and Government" says: "There are certain psychological processes which indicate suspicious intentions" and the evil sounding verbiage so dexterously employed in many of the complaints leave much to be imagined or guessed at. If an act to be done or threatened to be done is lawful and within the rights of those responsible, therefore it cannot be made unlawful by applying to it an application clothed in legal nomenclature which indicates a suspicious intention or an unlawful act. Judge Caldwell in the famous case of Hopkins et al. vs. Oxley Stave Co., 83, Federal, 912, said, "To enjoin law abiding men from breaking the law because it is in their power to do so, is to confound all distinctions between law-abiding men and criminals."

Further in the case of Platt vs. Railroad Co., decided in 65, Fed., 660 in the year of 1894, Mr. Olney, Attorney General of the United States, acting as Amecus Curiae to the Court said, "Whatever else may result from future determination it must now be regarded as substantually settled, that the mass of wage earners can no longer be dealt with by capital as so many isolated units. The time is past when the individual workman is called upon to pit his single, feable strength against the might of organized capital," and speaking of the restrictions imposed upon labor by the courts through the injunctive process he said, "They cannot help knowing that organized capital is not so restricted and when treatment so apparently and discriminating is administered through the instrumentality of a court the resulting discontentment and resentment of employes are inevitably intensified because the law itself seems to have got wrong and in some unaccountable manner to have taken sides against them."

So when you can search the law reports of every State in the Union and the reports of the District Courts, the Circuit Courts of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court and you will find that the injunctive process has been used as a weapon of the employer to coerce labor. And that the fact that the men enjoined in the thousands of cases observed the mandates of the courts proves conclusively that they were law-abiding citizens, that they did have respect for the judge and honor for the courts and that they were loyal and true to the institutions of their country and they have taken this stand knowing full well that such acts as were without sanction of the written statutory law of their State and country. Knowing, further that all this law was judge made and in accordance with the tempermental quality of the man who rendered the edict against them and further that this edict was not rendered upon the independent thinking of the jurist who issued the injunction but was built upon precedent established by some jurist long, long ago.

And that is the trouble with our courts today in these controversies between capital and labor. By building false precedent upon false precedent they sometime render an edict the warp and woof of which is so thin it would not hold a minnow in a wet cow track. There is no more sense in using the injunction in labor disputes as our Government is founded today than there would be in trying to stop a forest fire with a sprinkling can. It is the lack of enforcement of all ordinary statutes by our city and police courts which makes it seem obligatory on the part of the higher courts to issue injunction. If

there is a wrong committed there is not a State in the United States which has not sufficient law to punish the wrongdoer and if there is no wrongful act committed then the courts have no right to enjoin law-abiding citizens.

Would one reading this article ever pause to realize that by permitting the judges to issue such edicts they are allowing the courts to pass special legislation, class legislation and legislation aimed at only one part of its citizenship. Suppose, for example, that a State Legislature would pass a law denying the right of F. D. to walk along a certain street in his home town, would the courts when called to their attention, put the seal of their approval on it. Emphatically, No! This is what you permit your courts to do in injunction cases. They tell F. D. that he cannot walk along this street and not converse with a man on that street.

Is this equal protection of the law? Is this not an infringement on the right of free speech? Is this not an adbridgement of the right of peaceful assemblage and is not this denying to one class of citizens the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution?

We say without fear of successful contradiction that it is an usurpation of their rights and the only manner in which this is done is by the injunction process and we, as law-abiding citizens, ask in all sincerity and in all candor and all fairness with a desire to revere our flag, honor our institutions and protect our country, that such tactics and such usurped and assumed rights of these courts be abrogated.

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARD KEATING AT OPENING OF FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AT DENVER, COLORADO

THERE was never, my friends, greater need for statesmanship and there was never a more striking lack of statesmanship in those quarters where we have a right to expect to find it. I am not a pessimist. Those who know me best say that I am a confirmed optimist, but even an optimist cannot afford to shut his eyes to facts. I am not disposed to lay too great emphasis upon the oft repeated assertion that labor is facing a crisis. Of course labor is facing a crisis. Labor has been facing crises since Adam was evicted from the Garden of Eden. Since that fateful day labor's trouble began. But labor has emerged from the crisis of the past stronger than ever, and labor is sustained by that experience when it faces the crisis of the future.

Neither am I inclined to lay too much emphasis on the claim that the bolshevists will get you if you don't watch out. It isn't bolshevism that menaces America, it is bourbonism. I don't believe that there are enough honest-to-God bolshevists in America, if they were all gathered together in one place, to break up a picnic of the Molders' Union, and if I am under-estimating their numbers, at least there are enough Molders' Unions to be called upon, and we can get the blacksmiths and others to help them.

No, it is bourbonism drunk with war profits that is the real danger. Fifteen thousand millionaires were made in America while fifty thousand American boys were dying in Flanders. Scratch an open-shopper and in nine times out of ten you will find a profiteer, the kind of man who stood on a street corner and waved a flag and cheered while the boys went over to war, and then went to his office and marked up the price of coal and flour.

This optimism of mine is based upon my faith in the leaders of Organized Labor, and, more than that, on my faith in the rank and file of Organized Labor, because the wisdom of the labor movement after all is to be found in the boys in the trenches.

I have faith in the statesmanship of labor, and never before has that statesmanship had such an opportunity for manifesting itself.

Lincoln once said toward the close of the Civil War, that as a result of that great conflict capital would become enthroned in this country to such an extent that it mgiht threaten our liberties. I wonder what would Lincoln say if he were here today.

A handful of men control the money and credit of the nation, and they use that power to force up the wages of the dollar and force down the wages of the men. Never in the history of this coun-

try has the dollar earned so much and seldom in the history of the country have the producers been in such a sad plight. Almost over night, through the control of credit, this handful of men cut the prices of the farmers' products in half, and the agriculturists of this country sustained a loss on last year's crops of $8,000,000,000. Extending the deflation process a little farther, they placed five million city workers on the streets.

Lincoln said no man was good enough to govern another man without that man's consent; and I say to you that no man or body of men is good enough to control another man's job without that other man's consent. The fathers risked all any many of them gave all in order that the people of this country might have political freedom. Up to that time men believed that God Almighty took a particular kind of clay and from it moulded the rulers of men. The fathers of the republic knocked that idea into a cocked hat in 1776. They gave to the world the American conception of political freedom, the idea that all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed; and today the sons of those men are going to give to the world another idea, and that will be that we must have as much democracy in industry as we have in politics.

The American labor movement demands liberty for all men, the same liberty that it demands for itself. It proceeds under the flag and the Constitution, and we protest against the flag being polluted by the hands of plutocracy, we protest against the Constitution being twisted to serve the purposes of special interests.

I have mentioned something of the problems that confront us; I have shown you something of the dark side of the shield, but there is a bright side to it and it is a side that justifies our optimism. There are forces at work in this country that only need the right kind of leadership to bring America back to the old kind of mooring, and foremost among those forces is the church in America. One of the most glorious developments of recent years has demonstrated that while plutocracy may control the money and the credit of the nation, it does not control the soul of America.

Take the Interchurch Report on the Steel Strike, prepared by that splendid gentleman, Bishop McConnell of the Methodist Church; take the Report of the Bishops of the Catholic Church and of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and, more recently, the striking declaration of the Jewish Rabbis of this country in National Convention assembled. In every instance they have spoken out boldly in behalf of the workers. It used to be said, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" And in modern days we used to say, "Can any good come out of Pittsburgh?" I answer, "Yes, glorious tidings."

The Pittsburgh Business Men's Association adopted a resolution directing the ministers of Pittsburgh to establish a neutral zone in the discussion of industrial questions, and the Ministerial Alliance met and by practically unanimous vote they told the Business Men's Association that they would continue to preach the doctrine of Jesus Christ, be the consequences what they might. And only a few days before that Bishop Charles Williams of the Protestant Episcopal Church stood before the Convention of his diocese in Detroit. He had gone to New York and had delivered a speech in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, built largely with the money of one of the Morgans, and there had told some unpleasant truths about American industrial conditions. The Wall Street Journal was greatly worked up and said that bolshevism was being introduced into the Episcopal Church.

When Bishop Williams returned to the Convention of his diocese he found that certain gentlemen had raised this issue against him and said: "Why, we are dependent upon these rich men for money to run the church, and if Williams goes up and down the country preaching this dreadful doctrine these men will refuse to contribute." And Bishop Williams, facing that great audience of men of one of the most conservative churches in the world, said: "I do not want to embarrass you, but the founder of our church was poor and persecuted, and possibly he is calling to his church today to follow in his footsteps. If these gentlemen will not contribute, then we must find sources of revenue elsewhere; but so long as I am bishop of this diocese, so long as I speak from God's pulpit, I will tell the truth as I see it, and my resignation is in your hands." And to the glory of that organization, after extended debate, they adopted a resolution declaring that the

bishops and the clergy of the Episcopalian Church must have freedom of speech.

We have another element on our side. And as a Coloradoan I speak with some pride of this, because, my friends, the men of Colorado, the pioneers who set up this commonwealth in the midst of the American desert, had the unique distinction of being the first body of free men who enfranchised their wives and daughters—the first by popular vote. And this American labor movement was among the pioneers in demanding the full enfranchisement of women.

The other day a Convention came together in Cleveland with more than a thousand delegates, women from every congressional district in the country. Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Republicans, Democrats, Independents — they all met there and they adopted the kind of progressive platform that free men and free women would be proud to run upon.

DISARMAMENT

(By Frank Duffy.)

GENERAL Sherman said, "War is Hell." Evidently he knew what he was talking about. We all know it is a ruthless destroyer of life, of property, of faith in mankind, and of hope in the future. We also know that it leaves in its wake, sorrow, despair, hatred, discontent, dissatisfaction, suspicion, and a desire for revenge at the first opportunity.

The recent world war was a costly proposition in every respect, no matter which way we look at it.

The loss of life from 1914 to 1918 is given as follows:

Killed in battle.....	19,658,000
Deaths by disease, famine, etc.	30,470,000
Total loss of man power...	50,128,000

The loss in property is estimated at over $169,000,000,000 and the cost in money at over $186,000,000,000.

Comparing the national debts we find the following:

United States	National Debt 1913	National Debt 1920
	$1,028,000,000	$24,974,000,000
Great Britain..	3,485,000,000	39,314,000,000
France .	6,346,000,000	46,025,000,000

The Army and Navy appropriations show the following:

United States	1912 $244,177,000	1920 $1,422,752,000
Great Britain ...	351,044,000	1,121,318,000
Japan	93,576,000	282,357,000

The enormous cost of the war to the United States in 1919 and 1920 is estimated at 94 per cent of the entire income of the United States Government, leaving only 6 per cent for other purposes.

Is it any wonder then, that the recent great war aroused the peoples of all nations to the fact that war must cease, that it must be a thing of the past, that it must never be resorted to again in the settlement of disputes between nations?

The American Federation of Labor, the mouth-piece of the organized wage workers of our country, believes that through just dealing and unselfish service the peoples of all nations can achieve true welfare and greatness. It believes in a warless world. It believes in a sweeping reduction of armaments. It took a decided stand on these questions at the Seattle Convention in 1913 when it urged the labor movements of other countries to prevail upon their respective Governments to use every means at their command to bring about international disarmament as a preventative of future wars.

At its Annual Convention in 1914 it pledged itself "to support any plan which has for its purpose the bringing about of the disarmament of all nations to the furthest extent consistent with the preservation of law and order throughout the world."

At its Convention in 1919 it declared that:

"The trade union movement is unalterably and emphatically opposed to militarism or a large standing army. Militarism is a system fostered and developed by tyrants in the hope of supporting their arbitrary authority. It is utilized by those whose selfish ambitions for power and worldly glory lead them to invade and subdue other peoples and nations, to destroy their liberties, to acquire their wealth and to fasten the yoke of bondage upon them. The trade union movement is convinced by the experience of mankind that militarism brutalizes those influenced by the spirit of the institution. The finer elements of humanity are strangled. Under militarism

a deceptive patriotism is established in the people's minds, where men believe that there is nobility of spirit and heroism in dying for the glory of a dynasty or the maintenance of institutions which are inimical to human progress and democracy. Militarism is the application of arbitrary and irresponsible forces as opposed to reason and justice. Resistance to injustice and tyranny is that virile quality which has given purpose and effect to ennobling causes in all countries and at all times. The free institutions of our country and the liberties won by its founders would have been impossible had they been unwilling to take arms and if necessary die in the defense of their liberties. Only as people willing to maintain their rights and defend their liberties are guaranteed free institutions.

"Conditions foreign to the institutions of our country have prevented the entire abolition of organized bodies of men trained to carry arms. A voluntary citizen soldiery supplies what would otherwise take its place, a large standing army. To the latter we are unalterably opposed as tending to establish the evils of militarism. Large standing armies threaten the existence of civil liberty. The history of every nation demonstrates that as standing armies are enlarged the rule of democracy is lessened or extinguished."

And at its last Convention in June, 1921, at Denver, Colo., it urged the United States Government to take the initiative or to co-operate with any other nation or nations for the purpose of a general agreement for disarmament both of the army and naval affairs of the world, and called upon the workers in particular and the people in general to aid in every way within their power to put this recommendation into effect.

If disarmament by the nations of the world becomes a reality, then some good at least will result from the late war.

November 11th is Armistice Day and will be a memorable one in America.

First—On account of the International Disarmament Conference that goes into session on that day in Washington, D. C.

Second—On account of the nation-wide demonstrations that will be held in every city, town, village and hamlet in favor of disarmament.

The members of Organized Labor will take an active part in these demonstrations and it is only right that they should, for none suffer more from the results of war than do the workers.

THE TRADE UNION LABEL IS A SYMBOL OF HOPE

(By Alice Louise Nealeans.)

IN order that union workers might add to their strength by increasing the sale of their own products and at the same time making it possible for these products to be known, it was decided to mark all union-made goods with some design thought out by each organization and its use granted to employers recognizing unionism. According to the finished product it is marked in the hat, on the shoe, on each piece of wearing apparel, on furniture, in woven fabrics and in tools, where best seen and preserved; all with the sanction of organized labor after years of loss to workers calling for some protection, coming right along in the Union Label and talks in language strong and true in the interest of labor.

This wonderful little proof of the sound reasoning in thoughtful workers is the badge to be found on honestly made goods that make the wearer of clothing, so marked, feel free and happy, knowing that no sweat shop workers suffered, either sickness or starvation, through their making. It is the mark in a hat that makes the wearer walk straighter and lift it with real pride when speaking to friends of labor, who are in the same army of loyal Union Label advocates. It proclaims that whatever bears its special design has been made in union shops where better working conditions and better prices prevail, than in shops where organization cannot breathe the freedom the boys in khaki fought for.

It is a symbol of hope, showing that the workers are coming out from under the clouds of despair, for centuries covering them in a gloom—now breaking away, letting in the sunshine of good cheer with promises of time to live, laugh and give someone the glad hand. To sweatshop employers the Union Label says: "I stand for sanitary working conditions, and tell all who grow rich on underpaid labor—you cannot hurt us nor can your hatred retard our progress."

This "much in little" bit of independence, stitched on or wrought in a pro-

duct, means a declaration to the workers that they know their value in flesh and blood and dollars as well. It inspires all who think of its marvelous assistance in the cause of trade unionism, with a higher and broader idea of the purpose and success of the movement. The Union Label need not fear arrest or plunder; it is honest, brave and true to the men and women who are under its splendid protection and move in the direction of emancipation from the conditions that are hurtful to the lives of the workers—the backbone of the Nation, whose duty it is, or should be, to give them their birthright—the freedom to live a normal, happy life, as God decreed when He gave man dominion over the earth, with neither mortgage nor profit rights secured to the select few with power to exploit child labor or destroy the life of a single individual.

The labor movement has a thrill of joyousness in its onward march and in this beneficial inspiring sign of the times there shines forth, in radiant light, the ever present Union Label, busy showing its gains in more unionized shops, for it is this little citizen of the workers' world that is teaching the men and women, who labor in factory, mill and shop, that they are of more value than their work and must be protected—and that they are coming under a new order of things, growing out of the war experiences, throwing such a big searchlight on the hitherto little valued labor factor in a time of danger.

The too often forgotten Union Label keeps before the worker the idea of a power working for the happiness of the toiler—it promises them a larger share of their labor through the ever-increasing broadening of the idea of the duty of man to man—even in these days of mad profiteering. It is one of the surest ways to increase the unionizing of more shops, and in this way help uplift the workers, whose freedom must come from the organized power of all who know the "treading of life's wine press."

The organized labor and the Union Label are playing leading parts in the biggest drama in the world—the emancipation of labor that is to live nearer to the divine that holds all mankind akin, the plain duty and privilege of each worker, to demand the Label on everything bought that has come under the glorifying influence of unionism—rivals all other privileges. To you, workers, who know the meaning of this "leveler of wrong," in your way, comes the duty of demanding it whenever and wherever you can, as well as showing others who do not see the service of the Label.

An incident coming under my observation illustrates the strength of the individual's insistence on the Union Label. A genial man asked a labor leader where he could buy a straw hat with the Union Label, stating that he had tried to find one so marked, but had failed, adding that one of the merchants remarked when his purpose was stated: "Why, twenty workers bought hats here last Saturday and not one of them asked for the Union Label." "Well, here is where I walked out," said the staunch supporter of unionism and the Union Label. This occurrence sets the need of demanding the Label, in its own warm light of loyalty to the cause, before workers who never ask for the mark that spells success to the hope of the toilers.

It rests with the workers to insist on the Label, to wear only union-made clothes and use only union-made tools. Out of this demand will come a new interest among business people, a new desire among dealers to secure union-made products and the awakening of open shop employers to the importance of the Union Label as a steady seller promoter.

Play the part of a Union Label campaigner by encouraging its discussion in Locals, where the members need to learn that the greater demand and consumption of union-made goods, the larger grows the army of Organized Labor, and the firmer becomes the hold on the minds of the workers, that strange something that makes for a feeling of satisfaction in the fast growing consciousness of the close connection between the Union Label and the growth of the all-important unionism, that is having a battle for its life, under the effort of big business to keep it within easy reach.

The education of the worker in the knowledge of their every day interests, means more than securing them higher pay—it stands for pride in their work—expressed in the Union Label. To aid in the advancement of Union Label service chats on its merits and positive demand for it means business and harbingers a new day, standing, as it does, for the conjoined instincts of woman and the interests of labor.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1921

Capital and Labor

It is unfortunate, but a fact, that too often orators and others who discuss the relations of capital and labor fail to recognize that the interests of the two are identical in needing production and prosperity, but are antagonistic when bartering over wages and conditions of work. The success of each lies in the direction of the success of the other, and neither can prosper long at the expense of the other.

The thoughtless may imagine that increased wages, or conditions reducing output, come out of capital, but they do not. Wages are never paid from capital. They come from exactly the same source as profits, from production. The employer and the employe get their returns from the same cash drawer and neither can get out more than is put into it. Production is in the interest of both, for without production there will be no returns for either. Their rewards will be based on what is produced and conditions that interfere with production or make the cost abnormal will be ruinous to both.

The only conflict there can be between employer and employe relates to the proportions of the return each shall receive on their joint output. There should be an equitable division, but there must be something to divide and the more there is the greater the possibility of reward for each.

The prosperity of the United States is inseparably linked with that of the rest of the world. We cannot use all our factories make, nor can we eat all our farms produce. We must sell our surplus abroad and the price we get for it will regulate in a large measure what is paid in the home market. We must produce and sell in competition with the rest of the world. The American capitalist and laborer must take what the world will pay for their product. They cannot dictate the price, but they can increase the percentage of profit by adding to output. It is, therefore, in the direction of greater efficiency and higher production that the industrial prosperity of this country lies. That must be attained by co-operation and the co-ordination of effort on the part of those who are working for wages and for dividends.

* * *

The Genesis and Aspirations of the Union Label

The Union Label is strictly American in origin. San Francisco was the birthplace of the Label in the year 1874. To the cigarmakers belongs the glory of first employing this potent instrumentality of Organized Labor. During the sand lot agitation for Chinese exclusion, a firm of cigar manufacturers took on coolie labor. The unionists presented an intelligent and determined resistance. Assured of public patronage, the perplexity arose as to how the purchaser could discriminate between a union cigar manufactured under sanitary conditions, and

the sweat shop, coolie-made, filthy produce. The solution came—all boxes must be certified.

From this sprang the greatest idea of the grandest institution on earth—the Label of the labor movement. From the foregoing it will be noted that sanitation was the original basis of the Label. And while the years have expanded the uses, aims, purposes and aspirations of the workingman's trade mark, the question of healthful conditions still remains one of the primal reasons for its employment.

The aspirations of the Label knows no bounds. Its ambitions is to redeem a world. Nothing in the whole realm of unionized labor is capable of such effective and continuous utility. But the battles of the Label are won without bloodshed. It is more powerful than strikes and picketing; and is a potent warning to tyranical employers. It is as puissant in the hands of women and children, as the menacing declaration of labor convention. It is the boycott without publication. No injunction can reach it, no state constabulary or strike-breaker dare touch it, no pen will revile it, no pulpit assail it.

It aims to be the "schoolmaster" abroad, the "schoolmaster" at home, teaching the women folks their primal obligation to the great cause, while steadily winning its way to the hearts of the general public. The Union Label aspires to be the emblem of humanism, even as the cross is the symbol of Christianity. The one speaks to us of the world beyond and fatherhood of God; the other speaks to us of this world, this stern rough-shod world in which we live, and its redemption by the brotherhood of man.

* * *

The Hog Trust

The announcement of the Big Five composing the Hog Trust—the Armours, Swifts, Cudahys, Wilsons and Morris'—that they will operate open shop henceforth is causing no surprise in labor circles. That is the system they worked under up to the time when the Government was compelled to step in during the war and force the acceptance of an agreement in order to ensure continuous operation, and everyone can recall the low wage, long hours and sweating conditions that prevailed during pre-war years and which delighted the hearts of the open shop profit-grabbers the country over. Now the packers have formed company "unions" that are a travesty on common sense, and those employers who refuse to participate in the swindle arrangement will receive scant consideration. The butcher workmen will struggle hard to preserve their unions and sooner or later will be forced to engage in a desperate strike to save their organizations from being wiped out, but the Hog Trust will not be worried as surplus stocks will have been accumulated and will be marketed at fancy prices that the dear public will pay. Could there be a worse farce enacted anywhere?

* * *

Labor's Pay Is Less Than 30 Years Ago

During the past thirty years the wages paid workers in this country have not increased, but actually have decreased, is the deliberate opinion of Professor Paul H. Douglas, of the University of Chicago, and Frances Lamberson, eminent economists, who publish their studies and conclusions in the September issue of the American Economic Review.

The commonly accepted belief that wages have been surely and steadily advancing since 1890 is completely disproved by these investigators. They admit that nominal pay rates in many industries are certainly higher than those which were granted during the presidency of Benjamin Harrison, but analyses of wages paid and living costs convince them that, when measured by what money will buy, the workers' compensation has actually diminished over this period.

Wages, it is held, are meaningless unless prices are considered. The period comprehended by the survey, 1890 to 1918, was one of rising prices.

Wage rates also advanced, but prices outstripped them at every stage of the journey.

The economists used what material was available for the 28 years and their deductions seem to have been subjected to every test necessary to meet the requirements of science. Indices of prices and of wages were utilized. The cost of food was taken as a sufficiently reliable measure of the changes in the cost of living, while hourly and weekly wage rates were deemed sufficient indications of the actual annual incomes of workers.

Reckoned in the figures of the index, hourly wages in 1890 were 99.4. By 1918 they had gone to the figure of 211.3. The hours of labor had been

shortened during that period, however, so that the weekly wages had moved only from 100.3 in 1890 to 87.7 in 1918. This suggested a nominal increase of 87.4 per cent in 28 years.

Retail food prices during the same period, the indices show, had advanced from 101.9 in 1890 to 266.6 in 1918. The buying power of money had decreased more rapidly than wages had increased. When the index of real wages was elaborated for full time weeks it was found that the 99.4 of 1890 had gone down to 70.4 in 1918.

Concerning this, the authors declare that "the purchasing power of the established week's work in 1918 was from 20 to 30 per cent less than in the 90's, and from 10 to 20 per cent less than in 1915."

After establishing to their entire satisfaction, that the worker today receives less remuneration than was paid in 1890 for a given amount of service, the economists believe that they have found the answer to prevailing discontent and unrest. In spite of many optimistic statements to the contrary, life for the average worker becomes more difficult and burdensome.

Another important service has been performed by these students in attacking the hackneyed charge that the workers slacked during the war.

"American labor as a whole," they say, "cannot legitimately be charged with having profiteered during the war. Rather, like Alice in Wonderland, it was compelled to run faster to stay in the same place."

The purpose of this extended inquiry was to provide positive facts upon which might be determined, in the view of the authors, whether there is not a fatal weakness in the contention of employers who hold that the liquidation of labor must precede economic recovery. The unemotional statistics available reveal its insincerity and baselessness.

The effect of this important contribution will be to tear down the mountain of propaganda lies that have been disseminated by interests that are concerned solely in further lowering the standards of workers, until they "have finally reached the unsocial strata of absolute beggary."

Why?

In commenting on the wage decision recently handed down by Judge Landis in Chicago, "The Nation" says:

"Kenesaw Mountain Landis, acting as arbitrator in the building wage controversy in Chicago, recently rendered a decision reducing the scale of wages. The Associated Builders of Chicago—the employers—reprinted the text of the decision in a handsome pamphlet. But, curiously enough, although the pamphlet gives no hint of the fact, the last paragraph of Judge Landis' decision is entirely omitted from the reprint. The text of the paragraph itself explains why:

" * * * A very large proportion of all building material is subject to artificial control. In utter contempt of State and Federal penal codes, firms and corporations controlling the various lines have associated themselves together to fix and maintain prices. Business is divided up among the members of these associations and adherence to the allotments is enforced by penalties, reimbursements, and other devices denounced by the criminal law. This atrocious situation is beyond the reach of the umpire, but the activities of grand juries and prosecuting officers gives me faith that real war is being waged against this species of criminality."

* * *

Interest Aroused By Our Craft Problems

The interest displayed by many of the readers of our Journal in the problems submitted by Brother Joseph McGrath and J. E. Adams, as shown by the numerous answers we have received, many of which we were unable to publish on account of the lack of space, gives us the opinion that there are quite a number of members in the United Brotherhood who are capable of writing articles that would be of interest to the membership at large and we would therefore request of those that are interested that they submit, from time to time, such articles which they think would be of interest to those who are affiliated with our craft. We have always tried to make our Journal as near original as possible and to keep up this standard we feel that original articles from our membership would be appreciated.

So-Called "Natural" Law Is Stupid Platitude

Wage reduction advocates write ponderously on the "natural law of supply and demand" and on the workers' folly in resisting wage cuts.

This gentry assume a superior air—quite intellectual you know. They are shocked because workers refuse to accept their edict and scoff at their attempted reasoning.

Other natural laws refer to man's conduct and his relations with his fellow men. These laws are dictated by conscience and education. They are universal in their application and vary at different ages.

A peculiar thing about the "natural law of supply and demand" is that it only applies to wage earners.

When there is an excess of unorganized or partly organized workers, this "law" operates with Spartan sternness. Wages are cut below the living line and bread lines are formed, but there can be no redress, saith our elders and penny-a liners, who bow before their idol.

The capitalist, however, is immune from the operation of this wondrous statute. When production exceeds demand, prices are not cut as is the case with organized workers. If they are reduced somewhat it is under the direction of the capitalist, who calls this "stablizing industry."

If this "stablization" proves ineffective he closes his plant and the community votes him a good citizen and opens soup houses for his employes.

The capitalist trustifies industry, regulates production, sets prices and endows a chair of economics at some university that the workings of this "natural law of supply and demand" may be better understood.

Another peculiar thing about this "natural law" is that it is ineffective when workers are 100 per cent organized.

Confronted by the solidarity of wage earners it is as impotent as the dame who would stay the ocean's tide with her broom.

The printing trades, the marine engineers, the seamen and the ladies' garment workers is the latest proof that this "law" is but a mental attitude and consoling fiction to low-wage advocates.

It is an alibi and a justification for debasing workers who fail to see the sham—who do not know that it is a heritage of the by-gone days of individualism.

The "natural law of supply and demand" is one of the stupid platitudes that is used to confuse wage earners.

There is nothing "natural" in a law that does not apply to capitalists and that can be declared unconstitutional by any 100 per cent trade union.

* * *

Trustees and Their Reports

Owing to the delinquency of the Trustees in many of our Local Unions in not sending in their semi-annual report to the General Office, the General Secretary found it necessary to send out letters to the Recording Secretaries of the different Locals calling their attention to Paragraph C, Section 40, of our General Laws, which reads: "The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union in writing, and semi-annually to the General Secretary on blanks furnished for that purpose from the General Office."

The foregoing section, and it is a vital one, was inserted in our General Laws for the specific purpose of protecting the membership of the United Brotherhood against financial loss and why it should be so grossly neglected by those whose duties, as officers of their Local Union, obligates them is a matter for serious consideration, especially when we consider that at this time there are over seventeen hundred Locals whose Trustees have not as yet sent their reports to the General Secretary.

This is a matter that should be given serious consideration by every individual member of the Brotherhood, not only for his own protection, but for the general welfare of his Local Union, and he should see to it that those he elects to office are not derelict in their duties.

* * *

Window Frames and Things

Under the above caption "The Rocky Mountain News" expresses itself in no uncertain terms, on the finding of the Board of Jurisdictional Awards. It said:

"The Carpenters' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been withdrawn from the Building Trades Department of the latter organization because the jurisdictional committee on awards decided that the sheet-metal workers were entitled to put in

the metal frames of windows and not the carpenters. The schism is a serious one. The carpenters' delegates state that they represent over three hundred thousand carpenters.

"Has the public any interest in this disputes? Yes, a good deal of interest. The man who represents the great third party insists that the carpenters are right and the heads of the American Federation of Labor wrong from the public standpoint. Rules, such as are enforced regarding the fitting of metal frames to windows of buildings, are at the bottom of the high costs of rents and general living. It means a whole lot more expense to the builder, the "adjustment" by one trade of a frame that could be set as part of the day's work by another trade without loss of time. It is just such a proposition as the one between carpenters and metal workers that is setting the public to thinking. Wages and hours are not the only stumbling block in the labor field."

* * *

Lumber Barons Reduce Wages

Less than 35 men, or corporations, have a virtual monopoly of northwestern timber and this, not wages, is responsible for high prices and the paralysis of this industry, says Harry W. Call, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union of Timber Workers, in that union's official bulletin.

"Reductions in wages have not sold any more lumber," said Call. "They have not started any more mills and camps. They have not reduced freight rates, and they have not induced the public to buy.

"They are right back at the end of the vicious circle which they started ten months ago, being ably assisted by their company 'union,' known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen.

"Many logging camps in the Puget Sound section, and in British Columbia are closed, the reason being given that there is a surplus of fir in the water. Prices for cedar logs are so high that many mills are forced to suspend operations. Others are operating with a reduction in wages of from 10 to 25 per cent; again the workers are compelled to help pay for the increase in the price of cedar.

"In Seattle, common labor for the saw mills is down to $2.60 per day, and in some cases lower. In some cases employment offices do not state the wages to be paid.

"It is not and has not been the wage rate paid at any stage of the game that has been responsible for the present stagnation in the timber industry. This condition has been charged to three reasons: High wages, high freight rates, and the refusal of the people to buy lumber.

The truth of the matter is that not to exceed thirty-five men, or corporations, have a virtual monopoly on this raw material.

"They do not have to sell logs except at their own price.

"The big cost in lumber production today is not labor; it is not freight rates; it is the cost of raw material.

"The public can well believe that the lumber operators did not run full page advertisements in the newspapers for fun. They did it because they hoped to mold public opinion in their direction; they wanted to place the blame anywhere but where it belonged—upon their own shoulders."

* * *

General Secretary-Treasurer of the Coopers' International Union Dead

We learn with regret of the death of William R. Deal, Secretary-Treasurer of the Coopers' International Union. He died at his home in Kansas City, Kas., Monday evening, October 10, 1921.

* * *

Another of the Old Guard Gone

We have just learned of the death of one of our old time members, J. Wesley Workman, who died at his home in Cleveland, O., Thursday, October 13, 1921. Brother Workman had been a continuous member, in good standing in the United Brotherhood for the past 25 years, having been initiated in L. U. No. 11 of Cleveland, O., May 4, 1896. He was elected to our General Executive Board at the Twelfth Annual Convention, which was held at Atlanta, Ga., in the year 1902 and in which position he served faithfully until the year 1904. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends, realizing that that will not fill the niche left vacant by our departed brother.

* * *

When we turn from the subject of deliberate restriction of production to that of waste, we find that labor is much less responsible than industrial management.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson for the Quarter Ending September 30, 1921

October 1, 1921.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Brothers, Greeting:

I herewith submit for your consideration my report for the quarter ending September 30, 1921.

At the last meeting of our General Executive Board there appeared before you a committee representing the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards to discuss the decision rendered by that body, awarding to the Sheet Metal Workers the erection of metal trim, sash, doors and frames, which our organization refused to abide by. We were given to understand by that committee that they would recommend to the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards that the case be re-opened and under date of August 9th there was held in Washington, D. C., a special meeting of that body at which time the matter was up for consideration, after which we were informed that in accordance with the Constitution of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards it was powerless to proceed in the matter. The decision reached by that body was forwarded to each of you and circular letter sent to all Local Unions and District Councils of our Brotherhood under date of September 7th in reference thereto. In many localities regardless of the decision rendered by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards our members have been doing the work of erecting metal trim, sash, doors and frames, and in several instances where large jobs are about to be started we have received the assurance that our members will be used to do the work.

Since the circular letter of September 7th was sent out from this office we have received numerous requests from Local Unions and District Councils making inquiries as to their present status with Local Building Trades Councils due to our International not now being affiliated with the Building Trades Depart-

ment of the American Federation of Labor.

Our membership in Cleveland were locked out by the members of the Contractors' Association because of their refusal to work on the Discount Bank Building unless they were given the erection of the metal trim. After our members were out several weeks arrangements were made by the individual contractors to return them to their employ and they are now working for the individual contractors with the exception of the operations on the Discount Bank Building.

It is gratifying to know, however, that the situation in Cleveland is about settled and that our members have been able to retain unto themselves their working conditions, jurisdictional claims and wage scale.

You will recall that at the last meeting of the Board there was taken up for consideration the conditions existing in the Bay Counties District Council. In that district there has been created what the originators are pleased to term the Rank and File Federation, with which several of our Local Unions had affiliated. Their action in so doing being a violation of the laws, rules and regulations of our Brotherhood, they were instructed to sever their affiliation therewith and to refrain from sending delegates to that body. Upon the refusal of some of the Local Unions to comply with these instructions it became necessary for the undersigned to instruct Board Member Cole, of that district, for him and the representatives of the Brotherhood to take charge of the affairs of the Local Unions, thereby giving to the members who desired to retain their standing, rights, benefits and privileges in the Brotherhood an opportunity to do so and to see that those members who refused to comply with the laws, rules and regulations of our organization were removed from membership in the Local Unions. The situation at the present time is well in hand; the representatives of the Brotherhood are directing the affairs of the Local Unions and receiving the support and assistance of the majority of the members of the Brotherhood.

As per the action of the General Executive Board of our Brotherhood and upon the request of the officials of the Chicago District Council, I have investigated and given consideration to the conditions existing in the city of Chicago and will report to you at this meeting of the Board the situation in detail.

The several matters referred to me at the last meeting will be reported in person to you.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

Report of First General Vice-President John T. Cosgrove for the Quarter Ending September 30, 1921

October 11, 1921.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I hereby submit my report as First General Vice-President for the third quarter of the year 1921, which includes the months of July, August and September.

During the period it became necessary to leave the office at intervals to give attention to matters affecting our organization, and my first visit was to Washington, D. C., where in conjunction with General Secretary Duffy we conferred with the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes relative to differences existing between the above named organization and our Brotherhood over carpenter work in and around moving picture studios, with the result that an agreement was consumated whereby the theatrical stage employes relinquished all claims to all carpenter work in and around the studios. This agreement was turned over to you upon my return to the General Office and was concurred in by the General Executive Board at the July session of that body.

From Washington I proceeded to Montreal, Que., Can., and acted in the capacity of chairman of the sub-committee of the General Executive Board that had previously been appointed by you to investigate the accusations and charges that had been made against Board Member Martel a short time before, and in conjunction with my colleagues we prepared and submitted a written report of our investigation for the consideration of the General Executive Board.

From Montreal I returned to the General Office and gave attention to correspondence and other routine matters that had accumulated during my ab-

sence, and then proceeded to Terre Haute, Ind., to take up a difference existing on a job being erected in that city by A. W. Stoolman, which was satisfactorily adjusted by an understanding being arrived at to the effect that the work in question was to be performed by members of our organization.

From Terre Haute I proceeded to Wabash, Ind., where I attended a meeting of L. U. No. 598 and explained to that Local Union the course that would be necessary for them to follow out relative to the acceptance of clearance cards, and at the same time impressed upon this Local the advisability and necessity of complying with the rulings of the General President and they agreed to be governed accordingly.

From Wabash I returned to Indianapolis, and a few days later proceeded to Hartford, Conn., relative to a difference existing in L. U. No. 43 over the election of Business Agent, on which case you had previously rendered a ruling. While this Local Union was disgruntled and in the beginning were reluctant to accept your ruling they finally agreed to comply therewith and take an appeal to the General Executive Board.

From Hartford I returned to New York City and conferred with President Feeney of the Elevator Constructors' International Union and upon my return to the General Office reported to you the results of this conference.

A few days later it again became necessary to visit Hartford, Conn., due to the fact that L. U. No. 43 at its next meeting refused to carry out the instructions previously given them relative to the ruling of the General President, and after taking this matter up with them the second time I left General Representative Blumenberg there to take charge of the affairs of this union.

My next visit was to Atlantic City, N. J., where I again conferred with President Feeney of the Elevator Constructors' International Union.

Shortly after returning to Indianapolis from Atlantic City I visited L. U. No. 898 of St. Joseph, Mich., and investigated the conditions there relative to a lockout that had been in effect since April 1st. While in that city I attended a meeting of this Local Union and advised them as to the necessary course to follow out in order to bring the lockout to a successful conclusion.

From St. Joseph I proceeded to Peoria, Ill., where I met and conferred with a committee representing L. U. No. 183 and the Contractors' Association in an effort to adjust a difference existing between these two organizations which was brought about by the Contractors' Association attempting to force a reduction in wages. At this conference a proposition carrying with it a 90c per hour wage scale was made to the committee, which was submitted to the membership. of L. U. No. 183 at a subsequent meeting.

From Peoria I returned to the General Office and later visited Louisville, Ky., where I conferred with Business Agent Borders relative to the mill situation in that city and after going over the subject matter in detail advised him the proper course to follow.

My next visit was to Terre Haute, Ind., to investigate a difference existing between L. U. No. 133 and the Kertcher Construction Co., over the employment of non-union men by this firm. At the time of my visit to Terre Haute neither Mr. Kertcher nor his superintendent was in the city, therefore, I arranged for a conference through Mr. Waters (a foreman for Mr. Kertcher), with Business Agent Fisher. The result of this conference was that the work in question of Contractor Kertcher was finally unionized for our members.

My next visit was a return trip to Peoria, Ill., for the purpose of properly placing before L. U. No. 183 a proposition of the Carpenter Contractors' Association, with the result that the proposition was accepted by a two-thirds vote of the membership present at a special called meeting. On the following day I accompanied a committee from the Local Union to confer with representatives of the Contractors' Association, at which time an agreement was consumated, and the agreement was later submitted to the Local Union for ratification.

During the period covered by this report I have, in addition to visiting the various cities herein mentioned, passed upon ninety-four (94) sets of By-Laws, Trade Rules and Working Agreements, eighty-four (84) of which came from Local Unions, seven (7) from District Councils, two (2) from State Councils, and one (1) from a Ladies' Auxiliary Union of our Brotherhood.

I have also issued three thousand and twelve (3,012) Transfer Labels, thirteen

(13) rubber mill stamps and two (2) brass dies of the United Brotherhood Label during the past quarter.

During the months of July, August and September, fourteen (14) firms were granted the use of our Label who previously had not used the same on their products. Four (4) firms that had used our Label suspended business for reasons unknown to me, and twenty-four (24) firms were reported to this office as having been deprived of the use of our Label, for failure to continue to observe union conditions. However, twenty-one (21) of the last named group of firms were deprived of the use of our Label a month or so earlier in the year but the facts were not made known to this office until during the third quarter

Trusting this report may merit your approval, and with best wishes, and kindest regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN T. COSGROVE.
First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Geo. H. Lakey for the Quarter Ending September 30, 1921

October 11, 1921.

Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President,
U. B. of C. & J. of A.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit my report for the third quarter, July, August and September, 1921.

Will say that a considerable portion of my time for the last quarter has been devoted to routine matters here at the General Office, and on the several matters dealt with by me, detailed reports have been made to you on each situation, consequently I will only touch briefly on the general situation as viewed by me in the different localities visited.

Early in July I visited Norfolk, Va., and after viewing the situation from every angle, in company with our representative and the local representatives, I called a meeting of the delegates of the District Council, both past and present, and went over the situation with them, impressing, to the best of my ability, on them the value of harmony particularly at this time. I am satisfied from the expressions made that there will be more get-together in the interest of the organization, and the setting aside of petty personal factional fights, with the idea that it will take the united action of all the members in that district to maintain their conditions, owing to the fact that the Navy Department have laid off a large number of men in the past few months, and with the labor market gutted with men released from the Navy Department as well as a large number released from the Army Base, the Navy Base and the Shipping Board it will require considerable effort on the part of our members to maintain their conditions, but I feel they will be equal to the occasion. Considerable credit is due them in the face of the conditions they had to meet.

From Norfolk I proceeded to Cleveland, O., as per your instructions, where considerable difficulty had arisen over the erection of fireproof, commonly known as hollow metal trim, and went over the situation with our local representatives, and made to you a detailed report. I am satisfied that our membership will do everything possible to maintain the jurisdiction of our organization as set out in our General Constitution, and have called your attention to the reports made from time to time by our representatives visiting Cleveland in connection with this matter, and I feel that the while situation is covered in the circular letter issued by you under date of September 7th, and will need no repitition here.

From Cleveland I proceeded to Youngstown, O., where I found things, as affecting our Local Union, in a very demoralized condition, notwithstanding the fact that our members had put up a united fight against a reduction in wages. I found that considerable sentiment prevailed against Organized Labor, and had been crystalized against the Building Trades Council, and that when the real fight came on the Building Trades Council had practically deserted our members. Building operations were curtailed by reason of the closing down of the steel mills which had a deterrent effect on all building operations in that locality to such an extent that out of approximately 1,100 members there was not work enough for more than about 300. I made every possible effort to reach some understanding with the employers but was met with a flat refusal, and nothing could be accomplished in that direction. I called a special meeting of L. U. No. 171 and had the Strike Committee make a report to the Local

Union, explaining the conditions just as they were, without embellishments, and the strike was declared off with no agreement with the employers, with the hope that when conditions improve and the steel mills open up then a more advantageous agreement could be made with those employers because the making of an agreement at the time I was there would not have been to the advantage of our Local Union. I made a detailed report to you on this situation, and have confidence in the members of 171 of doing everything possible to maintain their organization and am satisfied that in the early spring the contractors and our members will get together.

As per your instructions I attended the Convention of the Michigan State Council of Carpenters, held at Lansing, Mich., and will say that this was a splendid convention and very interesting in all its phases; however, the entire State of Michigan seems to have been badly affected by a lack of employment and as a result many arrearages were reported in the various Local Unions throughout the state. I impressed upon the delegates the necessity of instituting campaigns in the Local Unions to endeavor to have those falling in arrears to square up, and I am satisfied that the Locals throughout the state will actively campaign in this direction.

I then proceeded to Wheeling, W. Va., where we have had a stubborn controversy for many months and took up the situation with our local representatives, together with our attorney, Jos. Carson. There was not much we could do at Wheeling on account of the fact that the steel mills have been closed down for months, and very little work in progress in that city. I am still dealing with that situation and have a hope that with the opening of the mills a splendid opportunity will avail itself to enter into satisfactory negotiations with the employers.

From Wheeling I proceeded to Jeffersonville, Ind., where I attended a special meeting of L. U. No. 533. This was a splendid meeting and well attended, and the membership at Jeffersonville are to be congratulated on the splendid effort they are making to maintain their Local Union, in the face of adverse conditions.

I then arranged to attend the Convention of the Indiana State Council of Carpenters, held at South, Bend, Ind. This was a very interesting and instructive meeting, and the spirit of the meeting was, a full measure of co-operation with the General Office in maintaining conditions throughout the state. The proceedings were gotten out in printed form, and suffice for me to say, that I am satisfied progress will be made.

I am pleased to state that in the last few weeks the general conditions as affecting the employment of our members seems to be gradually improving, and this is lending encouragement to all concerned.

There are movements on foot in practically every locality visited by me, to stimulate building for the coming winter and I firmly believe that a great many of those movements will have the effect of starting work that might otherwise lay over until spring, and if it does I look for better conditions for our members during the winter months.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. LAKEY.

Second General Vice-President.

Report of Delegate to the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Held in the City of Winnipeg, August 22nd to 27th, 1921

The Convention was called to order by George Wright, President of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council in the ball room of the Royal Alexandra Hotel, on Monday morning, the 22nd of August.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Mayor Parnell of Winnipeg; Hon. T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba; Hon. T. H. Johnson, Attorney General of Manitoba, and the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor for the Dominion of Canada.

The addresses of the first three were full of good wishes and were very well received by the delegates but Senator Robertson after claiming his right and title to being an International trade unionist, started into preach about a wage reduction from the employer's side, therefore his further remarks were not very well received.

When President Tom Moore took charge of the proceedings the delegates broke into a storm of applause after which he suitably replied to the words of welcome. In a short address before getting down to business he stated that the trade union movement was no "uplift" or "theoretical" movement, but that

it was aggressive and practical, and despite the attacks made upon it by its enemies both from within and without the movement it still was today a vital and potent force in the life of Canada.

—Report of Committee on Credentials—

The committee's full report showed 624 delegates present, about 60 of these being carpenters representing either their Local Union or the various Trades Councils through the country. The fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress was Neil McLean, M. P. of Glasgow, Scotland, and J. J. O'Hara of the United Hatters of America represented the American Federation of Labor.

—Officers Reports—

The Executive in their report went fully into all matters which had been acted upon during the past year. Their legislative program included such matters as the Draft Conventions and recommendations of the International Labor Conference; Old Age Pensions; State Insurance for Sickness; Immigration; Industrial Disputes Act; Criminal Code Act; Fair Wage Regulations; Registration of Union Label; and several other matters too numerous to mention in this report. The Government has most of these matters under consideration and the incoming executive was instructed to continue to press for their enactment into law.

The main item arising out of the report was the suspension of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes by the Executive during the past year. This is a duel organization to the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes. A Charter had been granted to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes by the executive of the Congress in December, 1917, upon condition that they would not interfere with any International Union, also that steps would be taken to consolidate with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, none of these conditions had been carried out and when all efforts at a settlement had failed the Congress Executive had cancelled the Charter on December 14th, 1920. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes then took the matter to the Courts and won a decision preventing the Executive from cancelling the Charter. Their organization was represented by some 120 delegates in the Convention but after a hard fight lasting several hours the Convention by a vote of 594 to 151 upheld the action of the Executive in cancelling the Charter and condemned the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes for dragging labor matters in the law courts which is a violation of the principles of trade unionism.

Another matter which took up considerable time of the Convention was the claim of J. C. Watters, Ex-President of the Congress for the expenses of a trip to Europe incurred by him in 1918. This matter has been before two preceding Conventions and this time his claim also called for interest.

This was more in the nature of an attack upon President Moore and J. C. Watters has spent a lot of time going around the country speaking upon this matter before Trades Councils. The delegates thought that this matter should be settled for good therefore they gave all the time necessary to hear all correspondence and everything connected with it. It was shown that President Moore had done everything possible to have J. C. Watters go to the Old Country at the proper time, but it came out in debate that he had several irons in the fire at this time and when they did not mature to his own interest he decided to go to the Old Country and the Peace Conference had finished by the time he arrived there. The final vote left no doubt as to the feeling of the Congress. Its dissent with J. C. Watters' contention was emphatic and definite.

—Industrial Councils—

The Congress went on record in favor of Industrial Councils for the different trades such as Building Trades and Metal Trades Industrial Councils and several delegates spoke upon the good work done by some of these Councils already formed but the delegates were absolutely opposed to the formation of any Plant Councils which were being put into operation in several of the big plants for the purpose of destroying organizations of the workers.

Labor Provisions of the Peace Treaty

The incoming Executive was instructed to press for the early convening of a meeting of Provincial Premiers and the Federal Premier for the purpose of giving effect to the labor provisions of the Peace Treaty.

—Unemployment—

A special memorandum on unemploy-

ment was given to every delegate and a special committee was appointed to deal with this matter. The committee in their report went into the matter very fully (enclosed is full report of committee). Their suggestions for the immediate relief are as follows:

(1) That the Dominion Government be asked to restrict and guard against unwarranted immigration; (2) Enact an eight-hour day at least for their own employees; (3) Construct necessary public works such as custom houses, Post Offices, and other public buildings which are badly needed in many cities and towns throughout the Dominion; (4) Renew and repair all public buildings; (5) Continue money grants for immediate needs; (6) Make housing loans to the extent of $50,000,000 to aid the various cities and towns to construct working class houses; (7) Overhaul all rolling stock etc., on the Government Railways also all other equipment belonging to the various departments of the Federal Government.

The Provincial Governments are to be asked to engage in road building on a large scale, renew and repair all public buildings, reforestation, develop argicultural lands and make a money grant for immediate needs.

Several other suggestions are contained in the full report.

—Constitution—

The Constitution was redrafted bringing the platform of principals up to date, and giving the Executive Board full power to suspend the charter of an organization violating the Constitution either in the letter or the spirit. The jugdment of the executive is now supreme in the matter, and the doubt of authority which previously existed is now cleared up. It was further provided that the judgment passed by the Executive shall be made permanent at the first following Convention by a two-third vote of the delegates present. Another amendment provided that the Convention shall be held in the month of August instead of in September, as previously. It was also decided to have all resolutions printed in French as well as English.

—Resolutions—

About 88 resolutioins were dealt with, the main being the eight-hour day for the workers, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, fair wage clauses in all Government Works, stronger beer and several others too numerous to mention.

—Fraternal Delegates—

Fraternal Delegate J. J. O'Hara, representing the American Federation of Labor, spoke on the conditions in the United States, he also challenged any delegate to point out where the American Federation of Labor has ever interfered in the internal affairs of the Congress or any other Canadian Body. He spoke on the friendly spirit existing between the two nations and the well-wishes that existed between Organized Labor in the two countries.

Neil McLean, M. P., delegate from the British Trades Union Congress gave one of the finest addresses ever heard in the Congress. He went very deep into all the subjects he spoke upon and gave the delegates valuable information on some of the secret treaties between the different countries. He spoke upon the large help the co-operative movement in the old land was to the workers and the assistance it was to the workers when on strike.

—Finance and Membership—

The membership showed a slight increase despite the unemployment situation. The actual membership who had paid up their per capita was 173,778, but the real membership stood around 225,000. There were 50 Trades and Labor Councils in the Dominion and 2,000 International Local Trades Unions. The total receipts from all sources was $49,446.88. This included the reserve fund of $10,000. The total expenditures during the year was $47,881.64, leaving a balance of $1,565.24. The large expenditure this year was on account of the new home of the Congress and the alterations and fittings that had been placed there. The membership for the year 1901 was only 8,000 and the total receipts at that time about $1,000, showing that the Congress is certainly growing.

—Officers—

All the executive officers were re-elected without any opposition, showing that the members have full confidence in the present officials. This should be pleasing to the carpenters when they have Tom Moore, their old organizer, as President and Arthur Martel, member of our own Executive Board, as First Vice-President.

The next Convention will be held in

the City of Montreal, Que., in August, 1922.

The Convention was one of the best held in some years and everyone seemed satisfied that much good will accrue from it. The carpenters were well represented on most of the committees. The local committee are to be complimented on the way everything was handled and the entertainments they provided for the delegates who were fortunate enough to not be on a committee.

Trusting this report will meet with your approval, and with best wishes,

Fraternally submitted,

T. JACKSON.

NOTICE

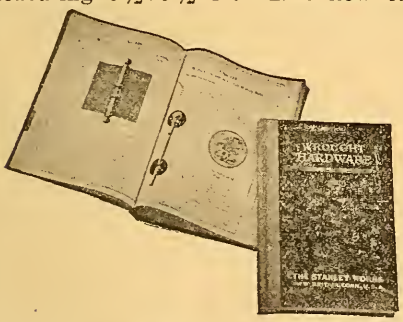
Any member of the United Brotherhood having copies of the Journals for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, kindly send same to General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered In September

Danbury, Conn. (Railroad Carpenters.)
Wingo, Ky. Galatia, Ill.
Winchester, Tenn. Flora, Ill.
Total, 5 Local Unions.

The Stanley Works Issues a New General Catalog

This new catalog contains 376 pages, measuring 6½x9½ in. This new cat-



alog contains additions to the Stanley line of wrought hardware as well as the older well known products.

Considerable care has been taken in compiling this new catalog to give the hardware merchant as much information as possible concerning the Stanley products, such as weights, size and quantity of screws, method of packing, etc.

This description will enable the hardware salesmen to intelligently sell and recommend the various styles of butts, hinges, bolts, etc., manufactured by the Stanley Works.

These new catalogs are now being distributed and hardware dealers selling Stanley products are requested to ask for one of the catalogs if they don't receive one within the month.

How Unions Serve

Every trade union man known the amateur economists who question the value of labor organizations on the theory that no power can hold up wages in a falling market. These doctrinaires are less numerous than formerly, but they are not extinct. The recent decline in wages has prompted them to renew their criticism of the theory to renew their criticism of the theory and practice of trade unionism.

Wages, they argue, fluctuate with the condition of trade and the labor market, and are not affected by union activities. Evidence to support this view is seen in the fact that during the war boom the wages of unorganized labor rose as well as the wages of organized labor, while the wages of both are now falling. Were the unions really effective, they would be able to prevent the drop, it is maintained.

Like many another finespun abstract theory this one will not meet the test of fact. It is doubtless true that wages generally went up during the war boom, but the wages of organized labor rose sooner and higher than the wages of unorganized labor. And now that the penlulum is swinging the other way, unorganized labor is taking the biggest reductions. This is attested by the Federal Reserve Board, which in its April business review says, "Wage readjustment has been greater among unskilled workers and those not possessed of a strong labor organization."

Such testimony to the value of trade unionism only bears out what might be inferred from the mere existence and growth of unions. If the unions accomplish nothing they would disappear. Doubtless labor organizations cannot fix wages to suit themselves. They are obliged to follow a policy determined in the main by industrial and business conditions. Yet it is undeniable that they can and do exert a favorable influence on wages, and are a real protection for workers in bad times as well as good.

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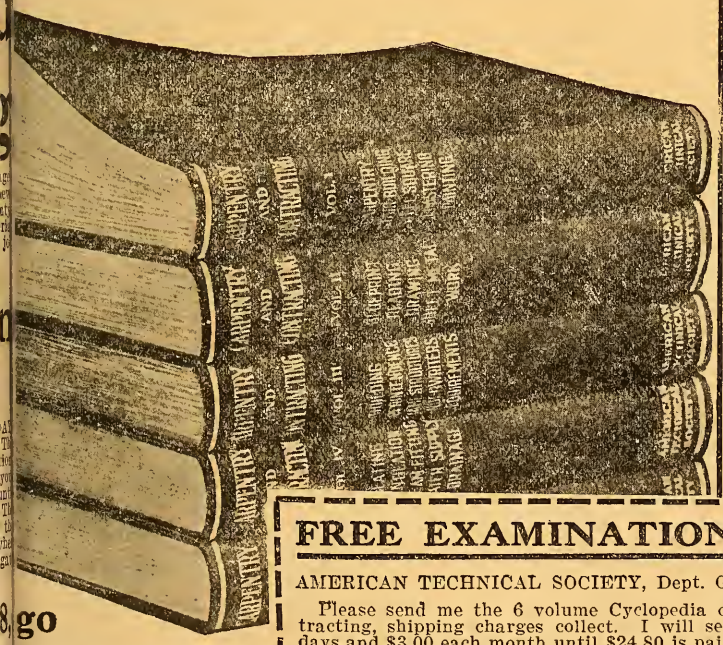

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Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43715	Anna V. Johnson	7	16	0	Tuberculosis	$75.00
43716	I. George Inlander	8	37	2	Myocarditis	300.00
43717	Ralph A. Hastie	43	16	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
43718	John Peters	182	8	1	Heart trouble	300.00
43719	Sarah B. Stephenson	322	4	7	Pneumonia	75.00
43720	Albert E. Ritchings	474	17	8	Tumor	300.00
43721	Ellen A. Venable	528	1	8	Carcinoma	25.00
43722	John B. Koopmann	534	11	4	Heart disease	125.00
43723	Charles H. Dudling	537	5	3	Pneumonia	300.00
43724	Nels Mortensen	792	3	3	Pneumonia	150.00
43725	P. B. Campbell	864	20	1	Carcinoma	300.00
43726	Charles Dietrich	1051	24	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
43727	Hugh Duffy	1093	19	4	Heart trouble	300.00
43728	Philip F. Blarr	1151	15	5	Lymphosarcoma	300.00
43729	D. S. Atwood (Dis.)	1399	6	0	Accidental	400.00
43730	Henry C. Hoffman (Dis.)	1596	17	11	Accidental	400.00
43731	Walter D. Milton	40	12	3	Suffocation	300.00
43732	John F. Moore	47	9	5	Pneumonia	300.00
43733	Cornelius Lawrence	52	2	0	Ulcer	100.00
43734	Swan A. Sandstrom	58	22	8	Accidental	300.00
43735	Grant Spitz	66	7	1	Nephritis	300.00
43736	Theodore Kreitemeyer	73	11	9	Nephritis	300.00
43737	Axel Peterson	181	25	0	Heart failure	300.00
43738	Edward D. West	229	2	11	Accidental	100.00
43739	Edward Parker	325	21	4	Hemorrhage	300.00
43740	Maud May Mulder	335	1	11	Nephritis	25.00
43741	William Cole	395	2	0	Accidental	100.00
43742	Andrew J. Jost	450	11	5	Heart disease	125.00
43743	Charles Andrews	483	14	11	Pneumonia	300.00
43744	Mary Agnes Dresh	492	5	1	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
43745	Mary C. Corbit	492	18	3	Ulcer	75.00
43746	James H. Fullmer	492	21	5	Gastro enteritis	300.00
43747	Melvina Beaudette	624	17	1	Bright's disease	75.00
43748	Charles H. Johnson	932	16	0	Hemorrhage	125.00
43749	Fred W. Radtke	1110	13	10	Pneumonia	300.00
43750	Michael F. O'Keefe	1272	16	8	Heart trouble	300.00
43751	George M. Mesmer	1406	2	7	Lysol poisoning	100.00
43752	John O'Brien	1459	17	4	Nephritis	300.00
43753	Mrs. Richard Engstrom	1523	2	11	Throat trouble	50.00
43754	Almedia Ellis	1856	4	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
43755	Edward Erickson	2416	1	3	Accidental	50.00
43756	Mrs. Charles M. White	16	20	0	Toxemia	75.00
43757	John Peterson	20	14	11	Embolism	125.00
43758	H. E. Brown	40	17	11	Apoplexy	300.00
43759	Raphael P. Paige	72	22	1	Carcinoma	300.00
43760	Dennis McMurphy	78	23	11	Heart disease	300.00
43761	William R. Jones	98	11	5	Dementia	300.00
43762	John D. Clancy	101	33	5	Hypertrophy	300.00
43763	Abraham Kaplan	181	9	8	Tuberculosis	275.00
43764	Edward S. Spangler (Dis.)	191	3	8	Accidental	200.00
43765	S. R. Jones	198	15	8	Suicide	252.87
43766	Gus Ranta	265	4	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
43767	Cathrina Thaler	346	3	11	Typhoid fever	75.00
43768	Frances R. Baine	384	1	10	Tuberculosis	25.00
43769	George L. Hadden	447	19	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43770	James Leeper	519	21	5	Accidental	300.00
43771	William A. Ward	608	25	3	Prostatectomy	300.00
43772	Beulah Dishough	724	1	11	Peritonitis	25.00
43773	Herman T. Reuscher	733	1	3	Heart trouble	50.00
43774	Anna E. Pullen	750	16	4	Nephritis	75.00
43775	Andrew Westergren	780	10	1	Heart disease	300.00
43776	James Wetton	972	19	6	Pneumonia	300.00
43777	Henrietta Elflein	1164	11	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
43778	George R. Scott	1200	4	3	Cancer	50.00
43779	Mary Nann	1620	16	5	Accidental	75.00
43780	Edwin G. Galle	1846	3	2	Tuberculosis	150.00
43781	Henry Holt	1960	3	8	Hemorrhage	150.00
43782	W. B. McDuffie	2231	1	5	Pneumonia	50.00
43783	James Carpenter	10	20	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43784	Fred Bergen	11	4	11	Aortic insufficiency	50.00
43785	Isaac Botman	22	13	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
43786	Mary A. Slowe	40	17	11	Cancer	75.00
43787	Frank M. Coe	61	18	8	Carcinoma	300.00
43788	Victor Hjertstedt	62	3	0	Paralysis	150.00
43789	David B. Meiklejohn	193	21	3	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
43790	Louise Albrecht	366	26	8	Carcinoma	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43791	Sabina Boccacino	385	9	0	Tumor	75.00
43792	Marie C. Nelson	449	12	0	Diabetes	75.00
43793	Hannah C. Porter	450	4	10	Myocarditis	75.00
43794	Jennie H. Thorson	483	20	1	Hemorrhage	75.00
43795	Andrew Riehl (Dis.)	515	20	10	Accidental	400.00
43796	William H. Grace	525	13	3	Anaemia	300.00
43797	Andrew P. Gustafson	757	20	7	Carcinoma	300.00
43798	Effie E. Tucker	1207	11	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
43799	George Campbell	1244	1	8	Tetanus	50.00
43800	Charles Skone	1335	10	2	Ulcer	125.00
43801	Ida Erickson	1470	4	10	Peritonitis	75.00
43802	Charles Koppers	29	8	9	Accidental	300.00
43803	John E. Carlton	29	3	4	Myocarditis	150.00
43804	Charles S. McGauley	36	10	3	Wound	300.00
43805	John Goyette	96	33	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43806	Daniel McGrory	122	21	10	Carcinoma	300.00
43807	Joseph H. Jordan	158	14	11	Tuberculosis	125.00
43808	Hamilton E. Seeley	207	3	10	Pneumonia	150.00
43809	Susanna Kimmer	257	25	4	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
43810	Charles Deibel (Dis.)	355	19	5	Fall	400.00
43811	Clara B. Long	388	2	10	Septicaemia	50.00
43812	John Cullen	425	11	4	Sarcoma	125.00
43813	Helen M. MsDonald	515	1	11	Tumor	25.00
43814	Hazel M. Day	515	2	3	Tonsilitis	50.00
43815	Frederick Giese	705	7	8	Carcinoma	300.00
43816	W. David Warren	1214	14	5	Typhoid fever	300.00
43817	David Montgomery	1367	14	1	Heart trouble	300.00
43818	Louise Grunner	1409	21	4	Angina pectoris	75.00
43819	Harry P. Sorenson	1632	13	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
43820	August Olson	1894	3	10	Heart trouble	50.00
43821	Frank R. Green	1894	3	5	Nephritis	150.00
43822	Johnston D. Golden	1978	6	7	Accidental	75.00
43823	Pedro P. Garcia	2104	1	8	Tuberculosis	50.00
43824	Edward J. Egenhofer	11	3	7	Heart disease	50.00
43825	Thomas A. McPherson (Dis.)	13	18	1	Fall	400.00
43826	George O. Lambert	40	1	5	Gas poisoning	50.00
43827	Gustav J. Tichy	54	19	3	Apoplexy	300.00
43828	Edward J. McCullen	61	5	1	Typhoid fever	300.00
43829	Carl Henderson	81	3	11	Suffocation	150.00
43830	Georgiana Hecker	104	4	3	Aneurysm	75.00
43831	H. R. Newton (Dis.)	198	1	11	Accidental	50.00
43832	Annie E. Richey	230	34	4	Carcinoma	75.00
43833	Julia M. Kramer	260	8	3	Tuberculosis	75.00
43834	Peter Stecklein	246	26	3	Heart trouble	300.00
43835	Mary F. Hildebrandt	314	14	11	Hemorrhage	75.00
43836	William Beck	516	21	4	Heart trouble	300.00
43837	Aubert Richardson	860	20	1	Pneumonia	300.00
43838	Ada M. Grohs	950	4	10	Endocarditis	75.00
43839	Erminio Bocchino	1050	4	4	Aortic aneurism	200.00
43840	Mary Freeland	61	21	11	Paralysis	75.00
43841	Charles G. Lundbeck	88	21	0	Apoplexy	300.00
43842	Elizabeth G. Flanagan	151	4	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
43843	William J. Hinds	194	22	4	Heart trouble	125.00
43844	Ann J. Rhoades	202	23	11	Paralysis	75.00
43845	Joseph Schmidt	207	5	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
43846	William M. Freeman	427	9	2	Cancer	300.00
43847	Etta Geiger	587	20	8	Nephritis	75.00
43848	William Young	703	4	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
43849	John H. Pennington	773	3	11	Hemiplegia	50.00
43850	Mollie Bell	787	11	3	Nephritis	75.00
43851	T. Russell Adams	842	12	2	Myocarditis	300.00
43852	Mary Swisko	905	18	3	Heart trouble	75.00
43853	Esther M. Carrier	1021	1	5	Tuberculosis	25.00
43854	Jabel M. Dean	1043	19	2	Tumor	300.00
43855	George E. Farrar	1393	1	0	Mitral regurgitation	50.00
43856	Thomas F. Bary	1520	4	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
43857	Pauline Julia Wagner	1655	3	8	Peritonitis	75.00
43858	Oliver Doyle	1763	3	3	Rheumatism	150.00
43859	Annie Branhoff	1902	3	9	Accidental	75.00
43860	John Nuebling	2	37	6	Carcinoma	300.00
43861	Johanna L. Johnson	58	20	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
43862	Abbie Gale Ives	106	21	3	Heart trouble	75.00
43863	William A. Schlicske	242	17	4	Accidental	300.00
43864	Mary Szumigalski	242	7	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
43865	Frederick Schweikert	257	40	6	Carcinoma	300.00
43866	William J. Boylan	257	3	3	Tuberculosis	150.00
43867	Hazel G. Lipsett	449	3	9	Poliomyelitis	75.00
43868	Jacob E. Downey	705	3	1	Accidental	50.00
43869	Benjamin G. DeGroat	742	20	5	Paralysis	125.00
43870	Charles R. Olsen	842	9	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
43871	Nora Edmission	943	5	11	Uraemia	75.00
43872	Israel Forman	1073	2	0	Peritonitis	100.00
43873	Joseph Smalkowski	1164	10	4	Carcinoma	125.00
43874	William Norman Smith	1178	1	8	Typhoid fever	50.00
43875	Agnes L. Martin	1260	8	7	Drowned	75.00
43876	John Dorowz (Dis.)	1401	5	11	Blindness	400.00
43877	Roy Hagan	1473	3	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	150.00
43878	Charles W. Grant	51	18	4	Paralysis	300.00
43879	John A. Sharp	55	2	5	Hemorrhage	100.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43880	Bernhard L. Balmann	64	8	3	Phthisis	300.00
43881	Florence M. Connelly	101	11	1	Eclampsia	75.00
43882	William Smith	129	20	5	Myocarditis	125.00
43883	Mary Leibenguth	129	10	3	Nephritis	75.00
43884	Charles Reeves	146	19	7	Myocarditis	300.00
43885	Joseph Husbauer	242	1	10	Suicide	50.00
43886	Hilmar Sundbye	246	10	9	Apoplexy	300.00
43887	Jacob A. Pitman	595	4	1	Accidental	50.00
43888	Peter Schoentgen	678	25	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43889	Mary C. Brimer	700	18	5	Paralysis	75.00
43890	Robert Humiston	700	19	10	Angina pectoris	300.00
43891	Nicholas C. Berg	1568	8	1	Septicaemia	300.00
43892	Levi M. Sonia	1663	4	2	Heart trouble	200.00
43893	Samuel A. Godbold	1846	4	9	Accidental	50.00
43894	Cesaire Quintal	96	29	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
43895	Charles A. Cousino	105	21	10	Nephritis	300.00
43896	William John Taylor	111	18	3	Heart disease	300.00
43897	Henry T. Moeller	112	21	4	Carcinoma	300.00
43898	August Larson (Dis.)	131	15	9	Accidental	400.00
43899	Susan E. Lewis	137	3	7	Thrombosis	75.00
43900	Augustus G. Land	183	18	10	Sarcoma	300.00
43901	August Hofstetter	183	3	7	Pneumonia	50.00
43902	William McCulloch	203	33	8	Nephritis	300.00
43903	Charles Garrison	325	6	3	Heart trouble	300.00
43904	Peter J. Veroneau (Dis.)	366	14	0	Fall	400.00
43905	Ida Meister	433	11	3	Pericarditis	75.00
43906	Andrew J. Ackerstrom	534	10	1	Pneumonia	300.00
43907	William Orvis	614	21	1	Accidental	125.00
43908	Richard G. McCune	948	22	1	Asphyxiation	300.00
43909	Rose W. Muchmore	961	19	7	Heart disease	75.00
43910	Ada Murphy	967	1	3	Tuberculosis	25.00
43911	Oscar E. Bostrom	1695	8	9	Accidental	300.00
43912	Ovila Morin	2022	1	2	Nephritis	50.00
43913	Katherine Hahn	2090	26	7	Carcinomatosis	75.00
43914	Christina Young	40	19	3	Nephritis	75.00
43915	William S. Young	40	8	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
43916	Oscar Lindstrom	43	12	2	Septicaemia	300.00
43917	Charles C. Rybolt	75	3	5	Tuberculosis	150.00
43918	Victoria McIntyre	75	5	3	Cancer	75.00
43919	Abbie O. Morin	96	10	9	Nephritis	75.00
43920	Joseph Bougie	134	10	9	Intestinal obstruction	125.00
43921	Christopher G. Miller (Dis.)	186	6	7	Fall	400.00
43922	John Rugar	203	26	11	Prostratitis	300.00
43923	Frederick Carl Ihme	537	16	1	Myocarditis	300.00
43924	Mary Godletzki	585	12	0	Endocarditis	75.00
43925	George W. Weikel	592	24	5	Addison's disease	300.00
43926	Lena Weiss	635	11	2	Peritonitis	75.00
43927	John E. Worley	635	13	11	Thrombosis	300.00
43928	Napoleon Lachance	730	5	1	Pneumonia	75.00
43929	David M. Esterbrooks	1015	16	9	Endocarditis	125.00
43930	John L. Squires	1268	8	11	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
43931	Arthur J. Loder	51	13	6	Paralysis	300.00
43932	George S. Wheeler	64	3	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	150.00
43933	James Leo Dean	73	11	10	Carcinoma	300.00
43934	Ida Marie Swanson	85	13	5	Anaemia	75.00
43935	Charles Jefferson, Sr.	92	36	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
43936	Charles H. Mathews	167	22	2	Nephritis	125.00
43937	William Stanlake	249	15	11	Cancer	300.00
43938	James P. Kearney	261	11	4	Fibrosis	300.00
43939	Mary J. Johnston	288	10	8	Appendicitis	75.00
43940	Wealthy Alma Lipscomb	388	3	3	Cancer	75.00
43941	Minnie Voss	419	34	8	Apoplexy	75.00
43942	Hannah A. Petitt	432	15	8	Carcinomatosis	75.00
43943	Ada May Elsing	508	1	9	Septicaemia	25.00
43944	Thomas J. Hynes	534	17	6	Pneumonia	300.00
43945	William G. Shultz	541	21	2	Gangrene	300.00
43946	William F. Hopper	562	3	3	Pansinusitis	50.00
43947	Thomas E. Owings	576	5	2	Drowned	300.00
43948	Samuel Dent	577	16	11	Malaria	300.00
43949	David McCloskey	637	31	2	Paralysis	300.00
43950	Minnie Riese Bailey	868	1	9	Salpingitis	25.00
43951	Mable Bastron	1055	1	2	Diabetes mellitus	25.00
43952	Edna Rollenhagen	1259	4	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
43953	Oscar Hurley	1327	17	2	Apoplexy	125.00
43954	James M. Avis	5	5	9	Gangrene	75.00
43955	Carl T. Hultman	106	4	1	Accidental	200.00
43956	Danile B. McNeil	162	9	5	Cancer	300.00
43957	A. T. Coberly	236	10	6	Diabetis	300.00
43958	Frank Schopp	264	1	7	Tuberculosis	50.00
43959	Arch. Clayton Connor	751	20	5	Heart trouble	300.00
43960	Hugo Hjalmarsen (Dis.)	787	2	3	Accidental	100.00
43961	James T. Bird	960	18	7	Gall trouble	125.00
43962	Verna Muriel Pearse	1071	4	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
43963	Carrie E. Reed	1287	19	3	Sarcoma	75.00
43964	James P. Watkins	2238	3	3	Typhoid fever	150.00
43965	Charles Erickson	2433	4	1	Heart trouble	50.00
43966	Michael Gilmartin	2725	31	2	Myocarditis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43967	Hans F. Mortensen (Dis.)	416	27	9	Fall	400.00
43968	Clara Lucile Heckeler	556	14	11	Mania	75.00
					Total	$45,927.87

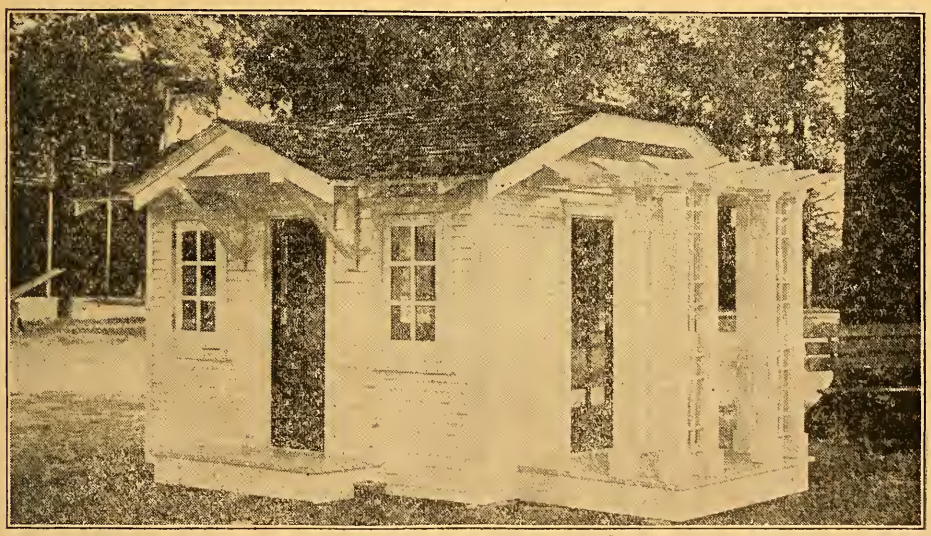
134	Full beneficial claims	$33,577.87
33	Semi-beneficial claims	3,025.00
74	Wife's claims	4,975.00
13	Disability claims	4,350.00
254		$45,927.87

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5159	Florence Bogg	27	6	1	Six months in arrears	$75.00
5160	Michael E. Sangster	40	14	9	Three months in arrears	125.00
5161	Charles E. Mason (Dis.)	44	10	11	Not totally blind	400.00
5162	Wilbur H. Stevens	79	14	3	Section 48, Paragraph C	300.00
5163	Grant W. Langdon	81	3	11	Section 48, Paragraph C	150.00
5164	John Aldernick	246	3	11	Honorary member	50.00
5165	Joseph Weakley	250	1	10	Semi, not two years a member	25.00
5166	Charles E. McBride	256	1	9	Ill when admitted	50.00
5167	James C. Williams	323	3	5	Honorary member	50.00
5168	Julia S. Hunt	434	16	11	Three months in arrears	75.00
5169	Bryant B. Cook	648	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
5170	Martin Hansen	787	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
5171	S. M. Marshall (Dis.)	798	18	6	Not due to accident	400.00
5172	William G. Smith (Dis.)	986	17	3	Semi, not entitled to disability donation	400.00
5173	John F. Hoffman (Dis.)	993	19	0	Disability not due to accident	400.00
5174	A. N. Wood (Dis.)	993	6	8	Semi, not entitled to disabiilty donation	400.00
5175	Bridget Dunn	1456	0	11	Not one year a member	25.00
5176	Hugo Lonnblad	1456	3	2	Three months in arrears	150.00
5177	Arthur Olsen	1456	0	11	Not one year a member	50.00
5178	August N. Peterson	1513	5	6	Honorary member	75.00
5179	James Peters	2066	2	4	Three months in arrears	100.00
5180	Albert Richard Hill	2186	2	0	Honorary member	25.00

Carpenters of Monroe, La., Make a Showing On Labor Day

Among the notable features of the Labor Day parade, held at Monroe, La., was the float of R. J. Whitehead, Slagle-



Johnson Lumber Co., which headed the Carpenters' L. U. No. 1811 and which we reproduce herewith. From what we can learn the event was one that will redound to the credit of Organized Labor in Monroe for years to come and to the men who toil with hands and hearts as well as heads that day will be long remembered.

Correspondence

Tactics Adopted By Open Shop Association

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Attached is a letter that one of our foremen received by special delivery from the Open Shop Association, six other foremen having received the same letter to my knowledge.

I am sending it to you that you may publish it in the Journal to let the membership see the tactics the Open Shop Association are useing to split our membership, and to get the members to discredit their officers, in other words it is the (spy) system at work.

I can truthfully say this city is overrun with carpenters, both union and non-union, on one job where a record was kept while the foundation was being put in, there were fifty-three men applied for carpenter work, and fifty of them were non-union men, yet they say all of their mechanics are working steady.

Yours very truly,

JOHN HOWAT, B. A.

L. U. No. 764. Shreveport, La.

"September 26, 1921.

"Mr. C. W. Ault,

"1950 Walnut St.,

"City.

"Dear Mr. Ault:

"We get it on mighty good authority that Business Agent Howatt told a contractor the other day that about one-half of the members of the Carpenters' Local were out of a job.

"At the same time we are informed that Mr. Howatt is offering jobs to all open shop men who will quit their present jobs and go to work with the Local.

"If this is true, some good man, who is now at work must get out of the way to give his job to some open shop man that Mr. Howatt wants to put to work.

"The Open Shop Association is proud that all our mechanics have steady work and that we have several jobs waiting now for good mechanics that want to work all the time.

"Knowing that you are one of our good citizens, and are entitled to your share of the work that is being done in Shreveport, and knowing also that the public would rather have their work done by Shreveport men, providing these men want to work under open shop conditions, we believe it would be to your interest to call on the Secretary of the Open Shop Association in the Cahn Building, as he has several jobs for good foremen, with promises of steady work.

"These people say that they would rather give their work to the home man than to the one that they must import, but they are still ready to import as many men as they need, if the home man does not want to work under open shop conditions.

"Yours very truly,

"G. S. SEXTON, JR., Sec.-Mgr., The Open Shop Association of Shreveport, Louisiana."

Appeal To Organized Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have been struggling along from month to month living in hopes the day would come when we would be successful in our efforts towards building up an organized Local of Collar Workers. But regret to say we have been unsuccessful and ask if you will lend us a helping hand by being consistent when purchasing collars by demanding the Bell Brand Collars bearing the Union Label made in both soft and laundered collars.

At present the firm is making a much better collar than they have in the past and they intend to continue to do so in order to try and build up a trade on Bell Brand Collars. We sincerely hope you will appreciate our efforts and help us by purchasing Bell Brand Collars made in fifty-three different styles, both soft and laundered.

What we would like to make plain is that you can buy collars from the Union Label Collar Company, direct, 139 Hamilton, St., Albany, N. Y., providing your dealer will not carry them for you. Just have some of the boys get together, let them order the same as if they went to the store to buy two or three collars as per their desire. Send the order along to the above company, same will be ex-

ecuted promptly. If you have not a catalogue same can be procured from the above company upon request. You will only be consistent but will benefit in the prices.

Trusting you will not overlook this appeal as we are in urgent need of help at the present time. Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter and sincerely hope you will send in a club order so as we can get some work to do, de remain,

Fraternally yours,
UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 261.
Pearl Matson, Secretary 39 Second Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Finds Our Craft Problems Interesting

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Upon looking over the Craft Problems of September I read an article by Rowland Hill.

I agree with Mr. Hill when he writes "The general subject of roof framing or any information on the subject of laying off rafters is bound to be an interesting study to the great majority and that is caused by the fact that less than 1 per cent of all the carpenters are proficient in the art."

And when I came to this part of Mr. Hill's article as follows: "Some day, a bold mariner on the sea of framing progress will be brave enough to condemn the 'foot run' and 'stepping off the rafter,' what a blight and consequent dry rot these two follies have spread over our craft by having them accepted as the foundation of the art of rafter framing." I knew that I had a method of which he was unaware of and felt that I owed it to the trade to introduce him to "the full length roof framer."

I think a vote of thanks should be given Richard M. Van Gaasbeek for his splendid articles on "Stair Building."

I always find Dwight L. Stoddard's articles on the steel square both interesting and instructive and hope to read many more of them.

Yours truly,
L. U. No. 668. J. W. MILLER.

An Example of the Court's Boring From Within

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would respectfully request that you give the following all of the publicity possible by printing same in your journal.

In the case of a subordinate union of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, a District Federal Judge, Cochran by name, sitting at Lexington, Kentucky, rendered a decision on the 19th day of July that is unprecedented in character and is an exemplification of the length to which, at least, this Court is endeavoring to go in interfering with the normal, rational and legal conduct of trades-unions.

The decision is extra-legal in its character and vicious in its purpose in that it disregards the accepted principle that has heretofore applied in disputes within a voluntary organization, to-wit: that all avenues of recourse must first be exhausted before appealing to the courts.

The subordinate union bringing the suit made no effort to appeal to the Board of Directors, to appeal to the membership through the referendum and recall, or to appeal to the convention—the supreme court of the union—but instead went direct to the court seeking an injunction.

The case decided by Cochran has been pending since May, 1919, and since the formal entry of the case a general election has been held and a convention of the organization. It is noteworthy that the convention considered all of the issues raised by the litigant subordinate union, and in every instance unanimously decided against them. Moreover, the litigant organization was invited to participate in the convention but declined to do so upon advice of its attorneys.

The laws of the organization that had been in operation for a decade, the referendum vote of the membership and the convention of the International Union, held sixteen months after the case was entered, is set aside by the decree of this judge. Its effect upon the whole movement of organized labor, benevolent and fraternal institutions, is immediately obvious.

Another peculiarity of the case is that the attorneys of the litigant union is granted as a bonus for bringing the suit, all of the moneys owed by the litigant union to the International Organization to the amount of $158,441.70. Unquestionably this is a radical departure from any previous application of the law. That the attorneys for the litigant union received a retainers' fee, in the first instance, is a common sense conclusion, but now in this decision after sixteen

months the attorneys are given as a bonus all of the moneys paid by the rank and file of the litigant union for a period of two years. Moneys, incidentally, which were collected for and, if paid, would have gone into the pension and mortuary funds of the International Union.

That the judge rendering this decision was afraid of an appeal is demonstrated by an order appearing in the decree that the Board of Directors of the International Organization were enjoined from using any of the moneys of the International Union in the case henceforth, or in other words in making an appeal of this indefensible decision to the United States Courts of Appeals.

Unfortunately for the judge rendering this unprecedented decision which involves an encroachment upon the rights of organized labor and all voluntary organizations, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor directed President Gompers and the attorneys for the Federation to join with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in carrying the case to the United States Courts of Appeals.

The question arises—what is to occur in the trades-union movement if a disgruntled member, a paid emissary of the employers, or an individual subordinate union, is to be permitted to throw an International Body into the courts without at least first exhausting the recourse found within the organization itself? Inevitable chaos and destruction must follow if such a decision is allowed to stand.

It is a decision of injustice predicated upon false premises, and it is evident that Cochran has not forgotten his association with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad as their attorney prior to his elevation to the bench of a Federal Judge.

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE L. BERRY, President
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

Some Poet

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It seems that the number of men in our craft that "know it all" has increased in proportion as war work and cantonments have decreased, hence this crude little rhyme. Hoping you can find a little corner in your sprightly and illuminating little magazine, "The Carpenter," for it. If not, it will be all right anyhow.

With best wishes I remain,
Fraternally yours,
THOS. F. MALLERY.
23 W. 126th St. New York, N. Y.

I KNOW IT ALL

I got a job on a building in the heart of Herald Square,
There were Carpenters and Masons and other huskeys there;
The job was kind of rough and hard, but you had to do your bit,
Because the Boss he told the Super lay them off if they aint fit;
The Super, stern, and big and strong, with the proverbial eagle eye,
And if you tried to shirk your work you never could "get by";
He didn't talk much with the men and he never would make free,
But there wasn't a thing along the line that this gent didn't see;
There was lot of things that I could see that could be done in a better way,
But being just a journeyman, they'd heed not what I'd say;
I told them how the sleepers could be laid so straight and true,
I showed them how to lay the floor and how to nail it, too;
I explained about the furring for the base along the wall,
And one guy says "forget it, why you don't know it all;"
I suggested how the windows could be made to work quite free,
And the foreman snapped "If they don't work, why then it's up to me";
I was showing them how to set the jambs and how to hang the doors,
Just then the Super came along and put me nailing floors;
So I nailed and nailed and nailed and nailed till it nearly broke my back,
And when I make a squawk about it, why then I got the sack.

Expelled for Embezzling

L. U. No. 2713 of Montgomery, W. Va., has just notified us that L. R. Baily, formerly Financial Secretary of that Local has been expelled for embezzlement of the funds of the Local.

Information Wanted

L. U. No. 385 would like to get the name of a union mill that makes a speciality of bass wood mouldings for panels, chair rails and picture mouldings. The mouldings must be A-1, sandpapered and in lengths of 7, 8 and 12 ft.

The Union Label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employe. The demand for the Union Label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

* * *

The Union Label teaches men to act in concert so they can act with effect.

Casual Comment

The indications are that this will be a long COAL winter.

* * *

The well organized get the highest wages and best conditions, that is why we are striving for that 500,000.

* * *

Why should the cost of labor be included as the deterrent cause of the resumption of building activity so long as the rent hog is allowed to run free and untrammeled?

* * *

We wonder if the United States Chamber of Commerce really believe that the cost of construction should come down? If they do, why do they not start with their own membership by purging it of the profiteers in building material?

* * *

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the Union Label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

* * *

If the average employer injected as much energy in the construction of his business as he is ready to give to the destruction of trade unions, he would be decidedly better off.

* * *

The high cost of living is not going to be put out of business by editorial writers and prophets of the "prevailing situation." The high cost keeps climbing upward and pays no heed to the claims of those who advocate a low-wage standard.

* * *

Telling Congress there are 6,000,000 idle men and women in this nation, made about the same impression upon its membership as though they had been told that there are 6,000,000,000,000,000 gallons of water in the ocean.

* * *

While it requires considerable optimism to hope for any great step towards disarmament at this time, it is just as well that labor let the world know it is opposed to war.

* * *

The Government says retail prices "dropped" 1.1 per cent in September—and the fall never jolted the consumers.

Be true to your brother trade unionist—patronize his Union Label, card or button.

* * *

The unemployment conference is now a thing of the past and what did it accomplish? What the workers want is an opportunity to work at living wages under reasonably fair conditions, and they'll take care of themselves. That is the real American way.

* * *

"Nothing succeeds like success." This motto is rapidly losing its attractiveness for the open shop advocate.

* * *

Experts in Chicago have discovered that the milk trust does the "milking."

* * *

The high cost of living continues to climb, with the Thanksgiving and the holiday season almost upon us.

* * *

With industrial conferences, disarmament conferences, and the Congress in session again—what more do we want?

* * *

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just declared another dividend which it did not earn. But the public, including the workers, did earn the millions of dollars unceremoniously appropriated by the directors of the Pennsy.

* * *

The public's education on coal profits continues its merry way with officials who have access to the income tax returns recording shop differences, and coal owners pleading they are headed for the poorhouse.

* * *

Which reminds us that for the coming winter, the style in men's clothes will remain about the same, with little or no change in the pockets.

* * *

Some economists tell us that capital and labor are partners. Yes, in production, but not in division of the earned increment.

* * *

When a farmer sells a bushel of wheat for $1.10 and pays 15c for a four-ounce box of prepared wheat breakfast food, making the cost of $36 for 60 pounds, is it any wonder the farmers are uniting?

The Manufacturers' Association yarn of easy money through non-union methods sounds so convincing to the credulous employer that he actually thinks he can hear the rustling of the greenbacks, until he gets to figuring up his losses.

* * *

Don't leave it to the "clique" to do all the work of the Local Union including agitation for the Label card and button, as many minds and hands make the job easier.

* * *

The Canadian Government has loaned her returned soldiers more than $80,000,000 to pay for stock and equipment for farms which they have either bought or homesteaded. In this country ex-soldiers have gone on the auction block.

* * *

Seats on the New York Stock Exchange have dropped from $90,000 to $82,000, a decrease of $8,000, from the last sale. This ought to be of great comfort to working people pressed by the high cost of living.

* * *

One of these days a thoughtful labor leader is going to make an enduring name for himself and render a tremendous service to his fellowmen by asserting that there need never be another panic nor another periodic deflation if the producers will but work together in supplying each other's needs and mobilize their credit power under their own control instead of leaving it to the manipulation of the big bankers.

* * *

The Department of Justice has officially admitted the truth of the charge of the Federal Press, that practically all the war profiteers will escape prosecution because of the statute of limitations.

* * *

As to why prosecution of the profiteers was not started within the three year limit they fail to state. There was some kind of a reason, of course, and the reader can have one guess.

* * *

Although the meat packers have been carefully explaining their inability to pay real wages on account of financial conditions, there is one of them who announces that in the last eleven years it made clear profit of nearly $150,000,000.

* * *

To convince others of the virtues of the Union Label you must first show your own consistency by constant advocacy of it.

* * *

The Moving Picture Board of Censors for the State of Kansas has refused permission to exhibit a film in that state that represents union coal miners winning a strike.

* * *

We would suggest that Allen's Industrial Court should act as the Board of Censors in dealing with strike pictures. It has been unable to suppress other strikes, but it might suppress the kind depicted in the films.

* * *

Harsh criticism of our associates for failure to do their full duty toward the Union Label, card and button does not always bring the desired result, but setting a good example usually does.

* * *

Congressman Lowner of Iowa, in a speech to the House, said: "The hide of one animal will make the upper part of 42 pairs of shoes, and the entire hide is now selling at $4.20." We wonder who gets the shoe profits?

* * *

Money makes the mare go. But it seems it does not make some of the railroads go right.

* * *

Many employers are willing to arbitrate after they discover that they really "have nothing to arbitrate."

* * *

In the State of Kansas, Gov. Allen's Industrial Court announces that coal prices will be investigated. And the residents of the Sun Flower State are falling over each other to get in their winter's supply.

* * *

The Union Label is peculiarly adapted to the nature of that factor which typifies the highest morality and controls the purchasing power of every community, to wit, the mistress of the household.

* * *

Co-operation is the only real cure for industrial ills. Arbitration always leaves a bad taste in the mouth and never settles anything.

* * *

If Henry Ford can operate a railroad more efficiently and economically than professional railroad men can operate other roads, the public should find it out.

Foreigh Labor Notes

The textile workers of Lillie, France, are on strike protesting against the cut in wages proposed by the manufacturers. The Metal Workers Municipal Employes, Street Cleaners and Cafe Restaurant Workers joined in the strike, increasing the number to 90,000.

* * *

The growing unrest among the workers of Japan has culminated in the great strike in the shipyards in Kobe and elsewhere and in strikes in arsenal workers in Tukyo.

* * *

The Board of Industry at Adelaide, South Australia has declared that a living wage is to be 13 shillings and 3 pence instead of 12 shillings and 6 pence, which was the basis of wage filed last year.

* * *

According to official statements of the Government, London, England, there are one million five hundred thousand registered unemployed.

* * *

The Government of New South Wales will raise a loan of $243,000,000 to carry out the reconstruction of main roads throughout the state.

* * *

The strike situation at Bilbao, Spain, is growing worse, most of the factories and mines in that vicinity having closed down. The town of Bilbao is almost completely without bread and light, and no newspapers are being published.

* * *

The present cost of German labor in the metal-working trades is said to be about one-sixth of the cost of equivalent labor in the United States.

What Treasury Savings Securities Will Do For You

Make your dream of home ownership come true.

Send your boy or girl to college.

Provide capital to go in business for yourself.

Insure comfort in your old age.

Form a reserve fund for any emergency.

Enable you to retire earlier in life.

Save Your Dollars Now;
They Will Save You Later.

GOVERNMENT LOAN ORGANIZATION
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York.

Some Specifications

Send me enough joists, and studding, too,
To make my house entirely new,
Send enough sheathing for just one roof,
And if possible, send it fireproof.
Send sheathing for the side enough.
One side dressed and one side rough.
Send weatherboarding for all outside,
The same as formerly specified.
Send several sash and several doors,
And enough flooring for several floors.
Send hardwood flooring for several halls,
And laths enough for several walls.
Send all the casings and inside base,
The same as you have on your place.
And send a man to hang the doors,
And another man to do the chores.
Send a man out to build the stairs,
One who always says his prayers.
Send no man to work for me,
Who does not come from Kaintuckkee.
Send all above of first-class wood,
For nothing goes that is not good.
If the foregoing exactly pleases you,
Send it "C. O. D." and "P. D. Q."

—Author Unknown.

Carpenters, Take Notice

Word has reached us that advertisements are being circulated in eastern papers to the effect that 500 to 10,000 bricklayers, plasterers and carpenters are needed in San Barnardino, Cal., by the W. D. Anderson Company, Contractors, which, after a careful investigation by a committee of the United Brotherhood, proves to be unfounded. In fact Mr. Anderson stated to the committee that the mechanics in the building trades were getting too much money and consequently he advertised to get them from the East. When asked how many he could use and what he would pay them he stated that he could use one carpenter in the next few days, and was willing to pay $6 per day of nine hours. The foregoing should be sufficient for members of the United Brotherhood when considering advertisements of this nature.

"Wanted—A Man to Lead"

There isn't a lad but wants to grow
Manly and true at heart,
And every lad would like to know
The secret we impart.
He doesn't desire to slack or shirk—
Oh! haven't you heard him plead?
He'll follow a man at play or work,
If only the man will lead.

Where are the men to lead today,
Sparing an hour or two,
Teaching the lad the game to play
Just as a man should do?
Village and slums are calling—come,
Here are the boys, indeed,
Who can tell what they might become
If only the men will lead?

Where are the men to lend a hand?
Echo it far and wide,
Men who will rise in every land,
Bridging the "Great Divide?"
Nation and flag and tongue unite,
Joining each class and creed,
Here are the boys who WOULD do right,
But where are the MEN to lead?

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
SEE THAT THIS LABEL APPEARS
UNION MADE
ON ALL WOOD PRODUCTS
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Craft Problems

Stair Building

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)

—Method of Laying Out String F—

To lay out string F it will be necessary to first determine the pitch, using the run and rise. Referring to Fig. 17 the pitch of string F can be developed by taking the run of treads 6-7-8-9 and 10 from the layout (T to U, Fig. 18), or 8¾ in. and the total rise of the same number of treads or 5x2 in. Produce a line 8¾

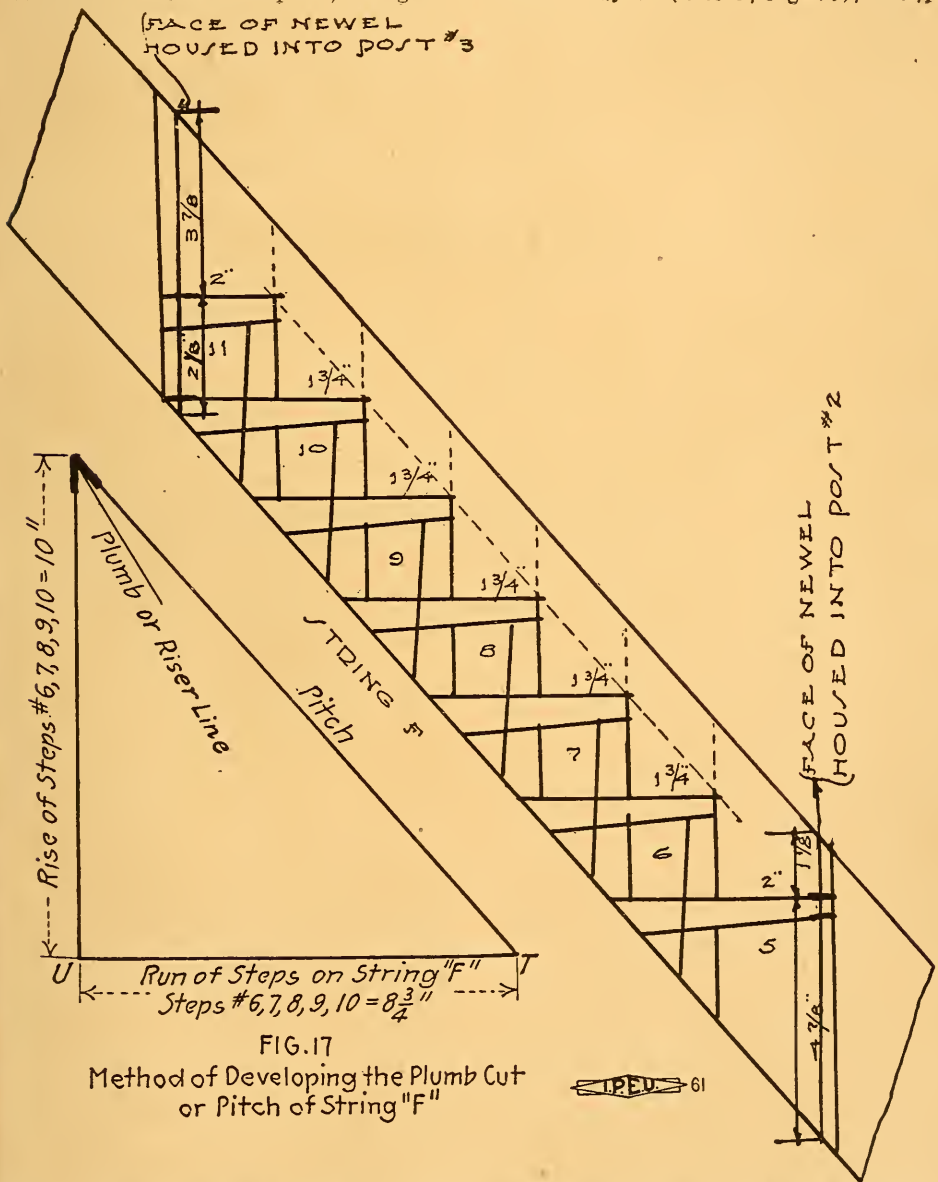


FIG. 17
Method of Developing the Plumb Cut or Pitch of String "F"

in. long and at right angles produce another 10 in. long, connect these two points with a diagonal. Set the bevel to the plumb line formed by the intersection of the diagonal and the rise line as shown in the illustration. Apply the bevel to the top edge of string F, and line in riser 6. Take the width of tread 6 from the layout, Fig. 18, and produce another line parallel to riser 6, measuring on a level line the width of tread 6 or 1¾ in., thus locating riser 7. Likewise take similar distances from the layout and locate the remaining risers. From riser 7 measure off on a level line 1¾ in., locating riser 8. From riser 8 measure off on a level line 1¾ in., locating riser 9. From riser 9 measure off on a level line 1¾ in., locating riser 10.

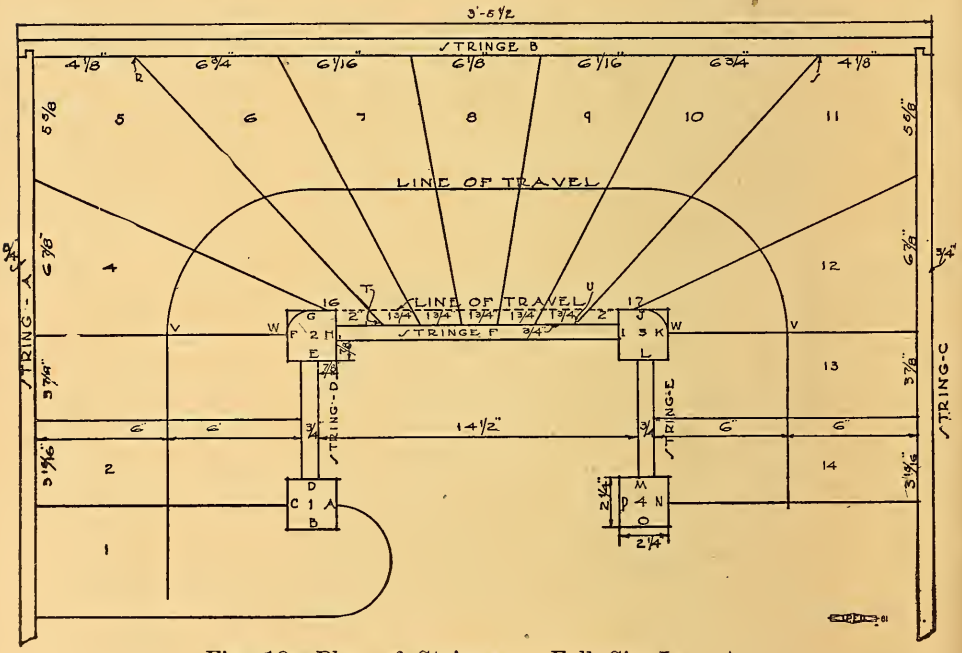


Fig. 18—Plan of Stairway. Full Size Layout.

cannot be overcome if the widths of the treads are different. In this particular job the nosing line should come regular.

Point off the nosing line on riser 6 and at this intersection produce a line at right angles to riser 6, until it intersects riser 7, thus locating tread 6. Likewise measure up on riser 7 from the level of tread 6, the height of the rise or 2 in., and at right angles to riser 7 produce another level line at this point until it intersects riser 8. Measure up on riser 8 from the level of tread 7, the rise 2 in., locating the level of tread 8. Measure up on riser 9 from the level of tread 8 the rise 2 in., locating the level of tread 9. Measure up on riser 10 from the level of tread 9, locating the level of tread 10. Measure up on riser 11 from riser 10 measure off on a level line 1¾ in., locating riser 11. The nosing line on this string will be uniform due to the fact that the treads are all the same width, but this does not follow that they will be uniform on all jobs.

By averaging the distance up and starting to lay out tread 6 with a uniform nosing line over riser 6 and the work has been accurately laid out, the nosing line will finish on tread 11 over riser 11, the same distance from the top of the string as at the starting point, but the intermediate points may vary, which from the level of tread 10, locating the level of tread 11. The distance from the point of intersection of riser 11 and tread 11 to the top edge of the string should be the same as at the starting point at the intersection of riser 6 and tread 6. Measure off on tread 11 from riser 11, the width of the tread taken from the layout, Fig. 7, or 2 in. and produce another plumb line, locating the face of angle post No. 5. Add to this length 5-16 in. of stock to allow for housing into the post. Likewise at the bottom measure forward on tread 5 the

width of tread 5 taken from the layout or 2 in. and produce a plumb line, locating face of angle post No. 2. Add to this length 5-16 in. of stock to allow for housing into the post. Having located the face of the treads and risers and numbering them to correspond to the numbers on the layout, use the template for laying out for the wedges when the string be ready to house.

The Importance of Accurate Measurements

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

One of the things which is not sufficiently considered by the majority of mechanics is the value of measurements, and the care and method which should be followed in obtaining them. Let us consider the part they play in mechanical procedure, especially that which pertains to the practice of carpentry, and note the result.

What are measurements? They are the distances between points or the actual sizes of constructions or details of constructions, and being determined either through the system of scale drawings or by other constructions already completed, must of necessity be absolutely correct to ensure success and accuracy in all mechanical operations.

Now as to the best methods of obtaining accurate measurements. In this it has been found that the methods vary with the distances or detail to be measured, and different details will require different methods.

I would say that every distance must be found exactly and by systematic means, and for long distances, the metallic or steel tapeline, as used by engineers and surveyors, is most useful. In laying out and measuring lots and sites for houses it should be employed or for long distances or materials, but for materials such as timbers not over 30 ft., the writer has found the 10 ft. pole the best measuring instrument. This valuable tool should be thoroughly understood by every mechanic. It consists of a simple straight and square pole or rod of wood, exactly 10 lineal ft. long and from 1 to 1¼ in. square, made of either pine or oak.

It should be well seasoned and laid out absolutely accurate in feet on all four sides, or at least two sides, commencing at opposite ends. The lines should be cut in deeply with a half-inch chisel so as to be indelible, and the figures (Roman) thus: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, cut in deeply with a ½ in. or ⅜ in. chisel. By doing this they will be permanent and not liable to be rubbed off as they would be if laid out in ordinary pencil marks. If made in the above way or even out of a 1x2 in. strip, this tool will be found of great value in measuring framing timbers for houses, in laying off windows or doors, setting out partitions, or in fact any work outside the measuring capacity of a carpenter's 2 ft. pocket rule. Especially will it be found necessary in measuring roof timbers where absolute accuracy is essential; great care should be taken to see that it is not broken nor less than the full 10 ft., as it would make a very serious lessening in the entire length supposing the pole were laid on a long stick.

To measure the distance between two walls or in openings as framing for doors, windows and in recesses, the best method is to use two rods by sliding them along until the ends touch the opposite side, thus obtaining the exact width. If in door openings, as for jambs and windows, the width should be taken at the top, bottom and middle so as to verify and approximate the average width should there be any variation. Similarly in regard to heights, as heights of doors, windows, ceilings, floor beams, etc., the two rods are safest, as they cannot bend, and if held with both hands and slid apart the exact distance will be ascertained, as it is a very simple matter to measure the length of the rods. Two 2 ft. rules are also of great utility in inside measuring.

Finally, I would recommend mechanics to be particular and spend more time on the process of measuring, and note down any peculiarities existant in the construction and make line sketches and remarks about same, especially when measuring up for new work.

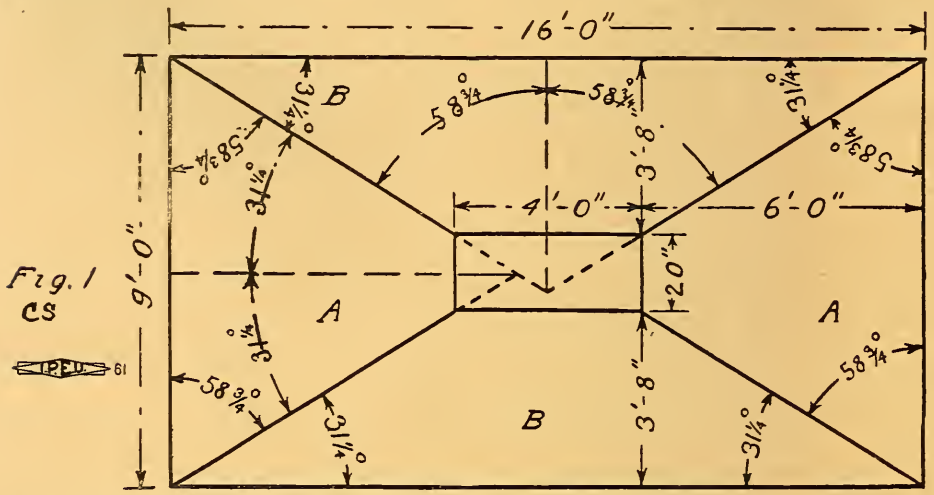
Hoppers Or Splayed Work Having Unequal Run

(By C. Schreiber.)

Kindly please note that in the former example recently submitted, the rule given for finding the specified angle, from which the required tangents to be used for obtaining the face and miter bevels of hoppers, to be as follows: Divide 90 degrees by the number of sides of hopper.

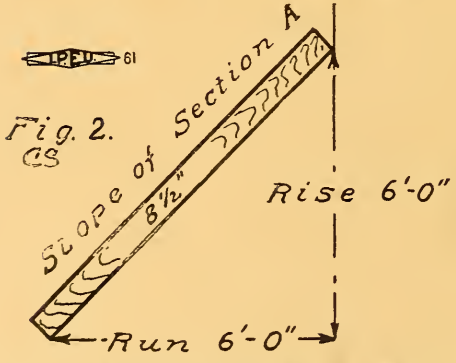
For hoppers, or splayed work having

unequal run as shown in Fig. 1, also, having run and angles unequal, as shown in Fig. 7, the number of degrees of this particular angle, whereof



the tangents are obtained, are found as follows: Find the number of degrees at each angle in the plan Fig. 7, and subtract each known angle from 90 degrees.

For instance: Section D, angle equals 64 degrees subtracted from 90 degrees equals 26 degrees. Mark 26 degrees on plan as shown. Next 90 degrees minus 35-55 degrees. Mark 55 degrees on



plan as shown, and proceed to do likewise with each section of hopper as shown indicated.

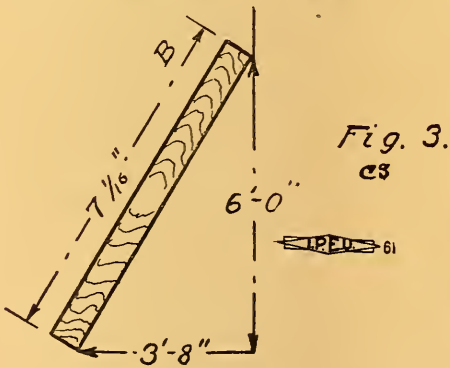
Construct the angles of section D equals 26 degrees D" and 55 degrees D, also, the angles of section B, A, and C as shown in Fig. 6.

In Fig. 5 lay off the rise of hopper, also the run of each section of hopper and obtain the required width of boards.

To obtain face cut for section D," lay off the run 5 ft. 9 in. on the line o, d as shown at o, n, Fig. 6. From this point square over and obtain tangent the length of which is 2 ft. 9 in.

Refer back to Fig. 5, note the width of section D equals 11 ft. 7 in. and by taking 11 7-12 on blade and 2 9-12 on tongue of steel square, and by cutting along the tongue the face-cut for angle 64 degrees is obtained.

The miter cut is obtained by laying off the rise 10 ft. 0 in. on the line o, d, as shown at o, m. Squaring over from this point the length of tangent 4 ft. 10



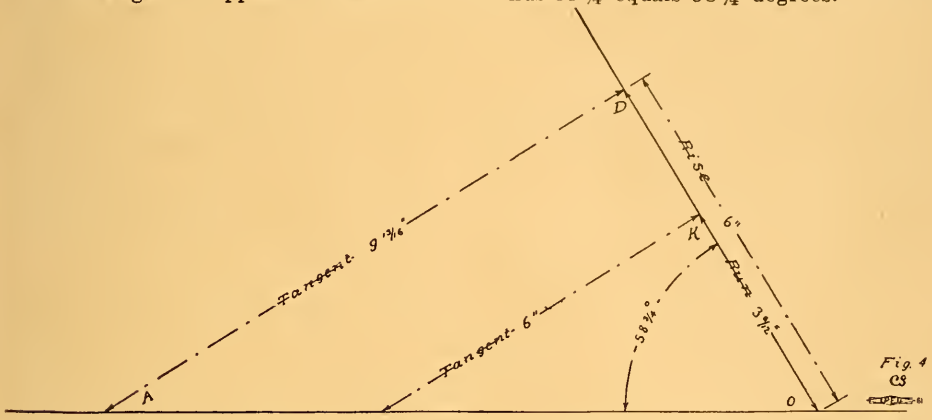
in. is found. Refer back to Fig. 5, note the width of section D to be 11 ft. 7 in., and by taking 11 7-12 in. on body and 4 10-12 in. on tongue of steel square, the miter cut for angle 64 degrees in section D is obtained.

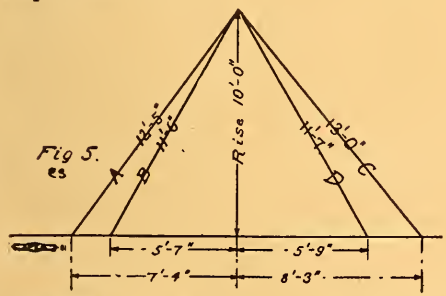
Lay off the angles of section B, A, and C in Fig. 6, and by laying off on them their respective corresponding run and rise and by proceeding in the same identical manner as explained for section

D, their respective face and miter-bevels are obtained.

In Fig. 1, sheet 1, is shown the plan of a rectangular hopper 9 ft. wide and 16 ft. long at the top, and 20 in. wide and 4 ft. long at the bottom.

In Fig. 2 is shown the run, rise, and slope of section A.

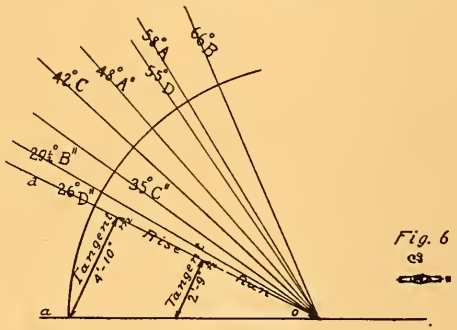




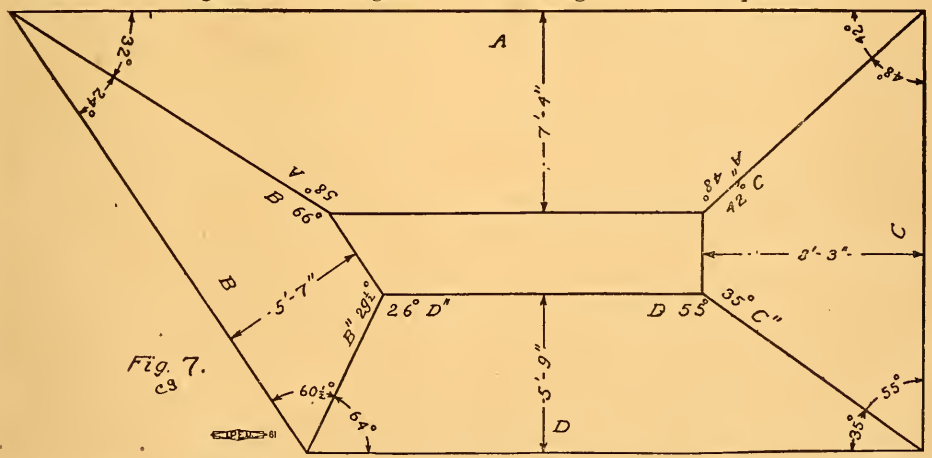
In Fig. 3 is shown the dimensions for the run, rise and slope of section B.

Measure the degrees at the angles on

Construct the angle A, O, D equals 58¾ degrees. On the line O. D, measure off the run of section B equals 3 ft. 8 in.,



as shown at O, K. Square over and obtain tangent for run equals 6 in. Next



plan Fig. 1, as previously explained and subtracting the known angle from 90 degrees the specified angle, from which lay off the rise and obtain 9 13-16 the length of tangent for rise.

In this same manner proceed to ob-

tain the tangents for section 3 also. Width of board on blade, and tangent of run on tongue on steel square, cut along tangent equals face-cut.

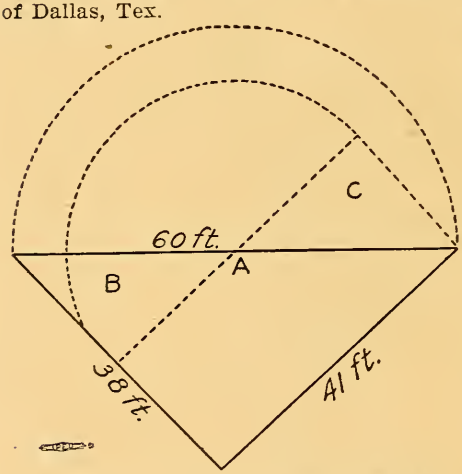
Width of board on blade and tangent of rise on tongue, cut along tangent equals miter-cut.

I will prepare more along this line in the near future, and will appreciate if you can find this matter available and of interest to the brothers.

Thanking you for your very kind favors, I remain with best wishes.

Solutions to Mr. Joseph McGrath's Problem Appearing in September Issue

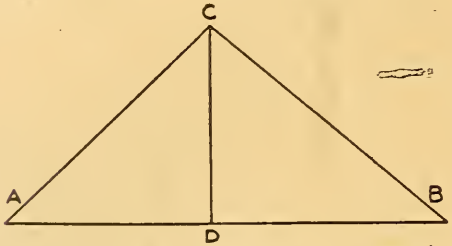
Right angle triangle: How to get sq. ft. Answering Brother Joseph McGrath of Dallas, Tex.



Divide your 60 ft. and your 38 ft. each equal and draw a line. Use A as center and swing B around till it forms C, making an oblong 19x41 ft. and 19x41 ft. euals 779 ft.

Fraternally,
CHAS. GRAHAM.
St. Louis, Mo.

In reference to Joseph McGrath's triangle: Drop a perpendicular from apex



to base. The shorter arm AD of base is found by rule AD equals AB sq. (AC plus CB) plus (CB–AC) divided by sq. AD, which gives AD equals 28.

According to rule hypothenuse equal to square root of base plus perpendicular, DC equals AC sq. minus AD sq. equals 25 7-10. Then area of triangle equal half base multiplied by perpendicular equals ½ (AD plus DC).

Fraternally yours,
THOS. NOLAN.

The area of any triangle may be found when the length of each side is known, by means of the following formula:

A equals s (s—a) (s—b) (s—c), where s equals a plus b plus c, in which a, b, c equals length of sides; s equals half the sum of the lengths; a equals area of triangle.

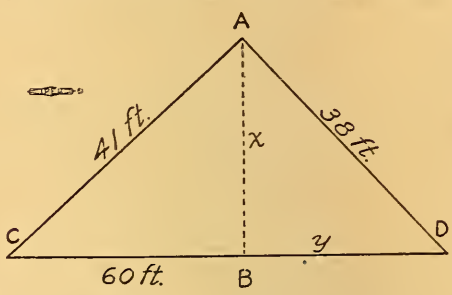
It does not matter which side is called a, b, or c.

Letting a equal 60 ft., b equals 38 ft., and c equals 41 ft.; s equals 60 plus 38 plus 41 divided by 2 equals 69⅜ ft.; s minus a equals 69½ minus 60 equals 9⅜, or 9 5 ft.; s minus b equals 69½ minus 38 equals 31½ or 31.5 ft.; s minus c equals 69½ minus 41 equals 28½ or 28.5 ft.; a equals 69½ times 9½ times 31½ times 28½ equals 5972739.-4375; 592739.4375 equals 770.35 sq. ft. Answer.

Hoping this will enlighten the brothers, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
PETER C. BODDORFF,
5313 Delancey St. Philadelphia, Pa.

The number of sq. ft. in triangle as shown is most easily found by multiplying width at a....b by length, 60 ft., and take ½ the product. To find this width the simplest way for me would be to treat plane as two triangles as a-b-c with base 60 ft., y perpendicular, x hypothenuse 41 ft. and a-b-d with base y perpendicular, x hypothenuse, 38 ft.



from which we find that x sq. plus 60 minus y) sq. equals 41 sq. and x sq. plus

y sq. equals 38 sq and by elimination y equals 28,025 ft. then x sq. plus 28,025 sq. equals 38 sq. and x equals 25,662 ft. plus or 25 ft. 7.84 plus inches.

Of course, if you are on the floor the shortest distance from point a to line c-d will give width.

In shop practice we would probably set up line c-d 60 in. in length (using scale 1 in. equals 1 ft). and substitute rules for lines a-c, a-d, making intersection at 38 in. and 41 in., which if exactly done, would give same result.

Yours fraternally,
A. C. MINOR.

The area of a triangle when the three sides are known is expressed by the formula A equals s (-sa) (s-b) (s-c); A equals the area; s equals one-half the sum of the three sides; s-a equals s minus one of the sides; s-b, s-c, the s minus the other side.

Solution:

s equals (60 plus 38 plus 41) divided ft.by 2 equals 139 divided by 2 equals 69.5 ft.

s-a equals 69.5 minus 60 equals 9.5 ft.

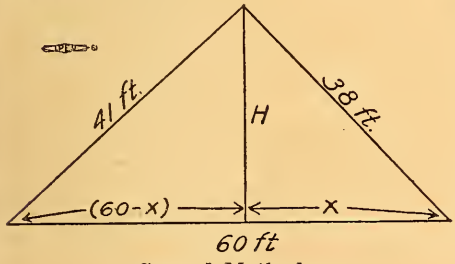
s-b equals 69.5 minus 41 equals 28.5 ft.

s-c equals 69.5, equals 28 equals 31.5 ft.

A equals 69.5x9.5x28.5x31.5.

A equals 592749.4375.

A equals 769.9 sq. ft.



—Second Method—

h sq. plus (60-x) sq. equals 41 sq. equals 1681.

h sq. plus x sq. equals 38 sq. equals 1444.

(60-x) sq. minus x sq. equals 237.

3600 minus 120 x plus x sq. minus x sq. equals 237; minus 120 x equals minus 3363.

x equals 28.025 ft.

h sq. equals (38 sq. minus x sq.) equals 1444 minus 785.4) equals 658.6.

h equals 658.6 equals 25.663.

Area equals one-half base times altitude.

Area equals 30x25.663 equals 769.890 sq. ft.

Both are as close as is necessary for practical work.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. R. DRAKE.

The triangle 60 ft. by 38 ft. by 41 ft. would say if 38 and 41 ft. formed a right angle the answer would 38 multiplied by 41 divided by 2 equals 779 sq. ft., but it does not if the other length is 60 ft. for if 38 and 41 formed a right angle the other length would be 55 9-10 ft., the correct number of sq. ft. contained within the three given lengths, 60 ft. 38 ft. and 41 ft. is 769 89-100 sq. ft., which is obtained with the following formula for finding the area of all triangles other than a right angled triangle.

s x (s-a) x (s-b) x (s-c) a, b and c are the respective lengths of the three sides and s equals a plus b plus c divided by 2.

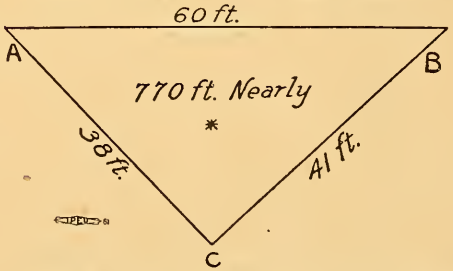
It would seem that the space enclosed by 60 ft., 38 ft. and 41 ft. should be greater than that enclosed by 55 9-10 ft. 38 ft. and 41 ft., but it is not, for the latter contains over 9 sq. ft. more, the space decreases as the base or longest line is extended in length without altering the other two, so that the space enclosed within a triangle of 79 ft. by 38 ft. by 41 ft. is nothing, which is the substance of all error.

Fraternally yours,
G. D. MILLS.
L. U. No. 919. St. John, N. B., Can.

For a practical short solution on the following problem: Having the dimensions of three sides of any triangle given to find its area, sq. ft., etc. Thus: sides 60 ft., 41 ft. and 38 ft. to find area in sq. ft.

—Solution By Arithmetis—

Take the half sum of the three sides



of the given AB equals 60 ft., CB equals 41 ft., AC equals 38 ft., equals 139 ft.

divided by 2 equals 69.5 ft., half sum of the sides, from this take each side separately. Thus: 60 ft. equals 9.5; 69.5 minus 41 equals 28.5 ft.; 69.5 minus 38 ft. equals 31.5 ft. Now take the square of this produce of their half sum and their difference (69.5 ft. x 28.5 x 31.5 equals 592739.4375 sq. ft. Then find the square of 592739.4375 equals 769.89634 ft. plus or practically 770 ft. in the triangle in question.

This is most practical solution I find.

Yours fraternally,

D. S. GABLE.

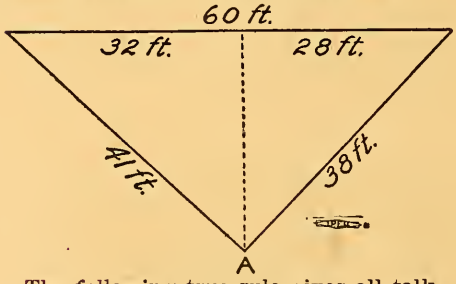
707 W. Murray St. Denison, Tex.

The geometrical rule is the simplest, but it is very defective and good for a rough approximation. The following diagram and figures explain it.

Placing the blade on line 60 ft. and letting tongue touch point A, we divide the triangle near to 32 ft. plus 28 ft. on line 60 ft., giving two right-angles, as dotted line shows, then half of the dotted line multiplied by 32 ft. and also by 28 ft. separately, and their sum gives the area.

Let us suppose the dotted line halved is likely 12 13-16 ft., we may keep 12 13-16 as it is; or change it to two other more convenient forms, as 12.81 ft. plus or 205-16; likely 12.81 plus suits best for simplicity so (32 ft. x 12.81 ft.) plus (28 ft. x 12.81 ft.) equals more than 768 3-5 sq. ft.

There are three constant defects that accompanies the simplest rule, they are guessing by sight, variability of rules (or measures) and wrong temperatures.



The following true rule gives all talkers against square root a demonstrative pointer—it is seldom exact, but it is always the nearest fraction we seek, thus the rule is: From the half sum of the three sides, subtract each side separately; then multiply the three remainders and half sum together, and the square root of their product is the area. Thus: (60 ft. plus 41 ft. plus 38 ft.) divided by 2 equals 69.5 ft. minus 60 ft. equals 9.5 ft.; 69.5 ft. minus 41 ft. equals 28.5 ft.; 69.5 ft. minus 38 ft. equals 31.5 ft.; and 69.5; 9.5 x 28.5 x 31.5 x 69.5; then find the square of 592739.4375 which equals 769 9-10 sq. ft. nearly.

Chicago, Ill. C. ANDERSON.

This problem is what is known as a scalene triangle and its area may be found by following this rule: From half the sum of the three sides subtract each side separately. Multiply the three remainders and the half sum together and extract the square root. Now this problem also affords me a chance to give the simplest and easiest method I know of for extracting the square root, so if it helps any other of the members of the craft, I count myself repaid. Here is the way I solve it:

60 ft.
38
41
---
139 ft.

2)139 ft.

69½ or 69.5 ft.
(.5 equals ½) (half sum)

69.5 minus 41 equals 28.5 Three
69.5 minus 38 equals 31.5 remain-
69.5 minus 60 equals 9.5 ders.

69.5
28.5

3475
5560
1390

1980.75
9.5

990375
1782675

18817.125
31.5

94085625
18817125
56451375

592739.4375

7
7

140
6

```
    ---
    1520
       9
    ---
    1529
       9
    ---
   15380
       8
    ---
   15388
       8
    ---
  153960
       9
    ---
  153969
       9
    ---
 1539780
       5
    ---
 1539785
```

```
592739.4375(769895 sq. ft.
49
--
1027
 876
----
15139
13761
-----
137843
123104
------
 1473975
 1385721
-------
   8825400
   7698925
```

You will notice that I continued the operation only to three decimal places, which for all practical purposes is far enough. The answer is nearly 770 sq. ft. Very truly yours,

A. J. STEWART.

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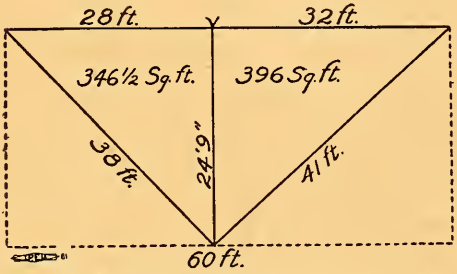
To square up as I have done you can see that the section on the right would contain 792 sq. ft. and one-half of it would be 396 sq. ft.



The section to the left would contain 693 sq. ft. and one-half of it would be 346½ sq. ft. 396 sq ft. plus 346½ sq. ft. equals 742½ sq ft. in floor.

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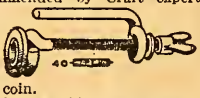

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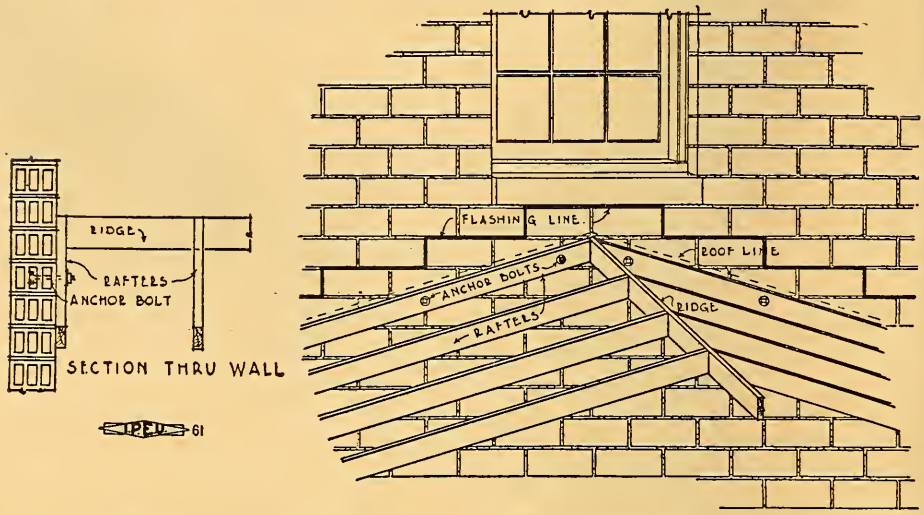
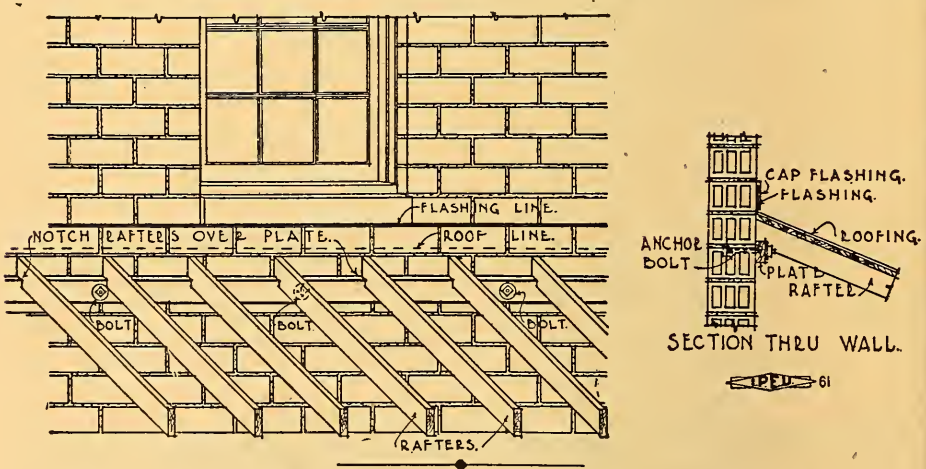
Method of Attaching Porch or Shed Roofs Against Hollow Tile Walls



Note carefully the method of attaching wood porches and similar additions to hollow building tile walls. Bolts or anchors are built into the wall and when wall is completed nailing strip is fastened to face of the wall and the roof or other wood members spiked to these nailing pieces as shown. This method is superior to the building of rafters or porch joist into hollow tile walls. Ordinarily ¾ in. ⅝ in. or ½ in. bolts are used and are built in as the wall is erected. When the bolts are put in after wall is completed a toggle bolt is used if placed in the end joints of tile or an expansion bolt if placed in the side or bed joints, as shown.



How To Put On Hardware

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

Ordinary brass-faced mortise locks need nice fitting and require to be set in flush with the door's edge and not to project if the edge be beveled. Brass door-knobs and escutcheons ought, in all cases, to be covered with linen to prevent rough, sandy hands from scoring the polished surface. Tie the keys to the knob, or, if this be risky, put a marked and number tag on each, in order that its lock may be readily found.

Door springs have also printed directions which must be adhered to to insure satisfactory working. Yale and other special locks need special cutting, and therefore a good mechanic to put them on right, but the directions and sketch in the box are a wonderful aid to novices. These locks ought never, under any circumstances, to be taken apart, on ac-

count of their intricacy. An error of this kind once cost the writer much expense and delay and a good drenching bringing it to the manufacturers' depot for readjustment.

In regard to sash locks there is little to be said, except that they require to be on so as to really lock the window, namely, bind it close together at the meeting or check-rails, besides preventing the sash from being moved. Fasten on escutcheons perfectly plumb, and drawer pulls level, and try to keep the slots of the screws in a line with the work. For instance, in escutcheons, finger plates, hinges and lock faces, keep all the slots plumb, and on drawel pulls, door pulls, or any brass or iron or silver work, keep them level or horizontal. English ship-joiners never put their screws in any way but this, and it really makes the hardware much neater, and is worth following even at the expense of an extra turn of the screwdriver.

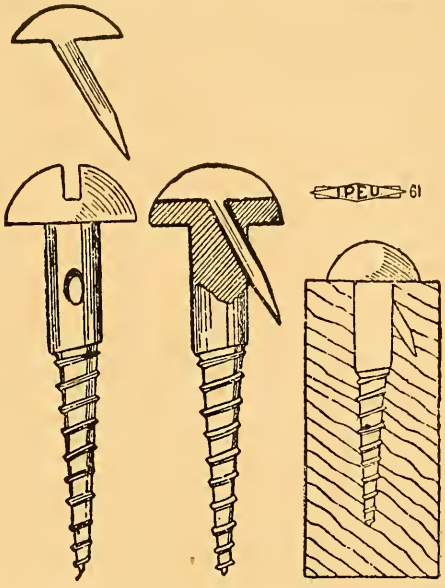
The hardware of sliding doors consists of the sheaves or rollers, the track on which they run, the lock and fittings, and the iron door-stop above.

For fitting in the sheaves, the main thing is to get them in the center of the edge, to bring the two doors fair and to have them project equally. The doors ought, of course, to be fitted till the joint comes close, and when the inside wood stop is mortised in and cut, the two can set on the track, which, by the way, comes in two lengths, and the sheaves regulated till the doors close tightly. Allow space enough from the floor for the carpet-saddle. The stop is let flush into the door-head, and the lock put on the usual way. Hardwood sliding doors should never be made without friction strips, to save the arises and faces of the door surfaces.

Fanlight levers, bolts, etc., are comparatively simple in their application, and demand little or no attention, but the great thing to watch in putting on all hardware is to make it fit neatly, so that it may look well. All marking should therefore be exact and done with a knife to insure the piece to fit in its place and work freely, without sticking.

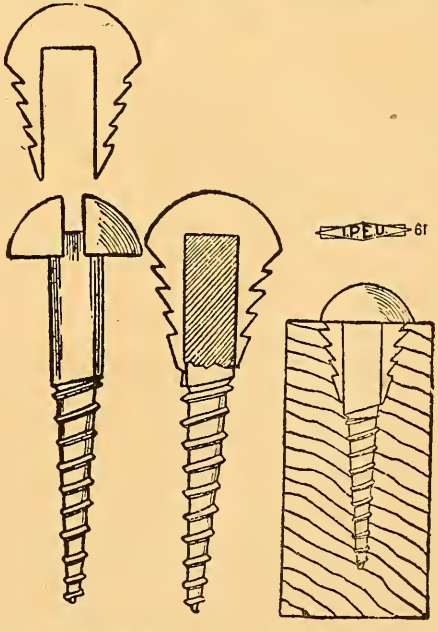
Practical Way to Lock Screws

A screw-lock and slot-filler, just patented by Fred Schumann of New York, has deeply interested some of the manufacturers of aeroplanes, for it is so simple and effective that no screw on which it is used can work loose. It is in two forms, one of which makes it



possible to remove the screw from the wood, the other of which makes this impossible.

It does not matter what is the form of the screw head, but that shown in the



diagrams is known as the rounded or button-head. In model A the screw head is perforated diagonally at right angles

to the slot, and a metal peg which just fills the slot and projects at an angle into the wood is driven in after the screw has been driven home. The screw cannot move so long as this remains in place, but the peg can be extracted by inserting a brad-awl under one end and prying it out.

In model B a peg is driven in which fills the slot and places a saw-toothed wedge in the wood on each side of the screw.

The vibration of an airplane makes the screws work loose very quickly, and this is true to a lesser degree in furniture, and makers of both airplanes and chairs have long looked for a device of just this sort.

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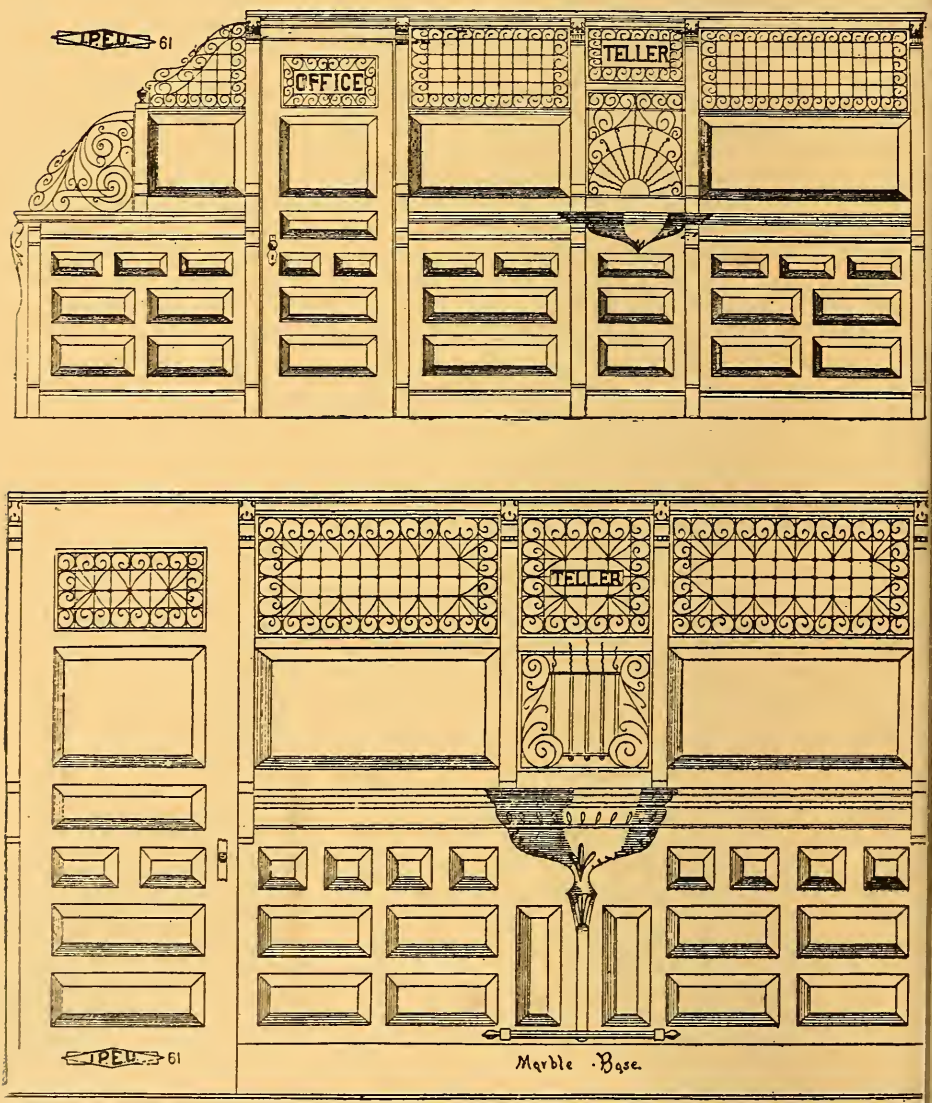

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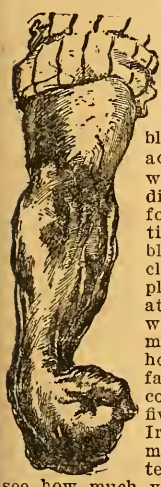

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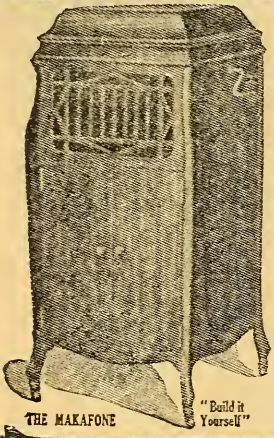

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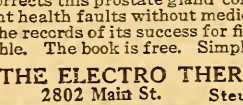

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Goodyear Mfg. Co., 43N-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a handsome raincoat free to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. If you want one, write today.

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The little matter of 15c will bring you the Pathfinder thirteen weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is a cheerful illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for people everywhere; an independent home paper that tells the story of the world's news in an interesting, understandable way. Now in its 29th year. This splendid National weekly supplies a long-felt want; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to known what is going on in the world, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is reliable and wholesome; if you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, strongly, briefly, entertainingly—here it is. Splendid serial and short stories and miscellany. The Question Box answers YOUR questions and is a mine of information. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The Pathfinder, 215 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

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Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment. My internal method of treatment is the correct one, and is sanctioned by the best informed physicians and surgeons. Ointments, salves and other local applications give only temporary relief.

If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of *Page's Pile Tablets* and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

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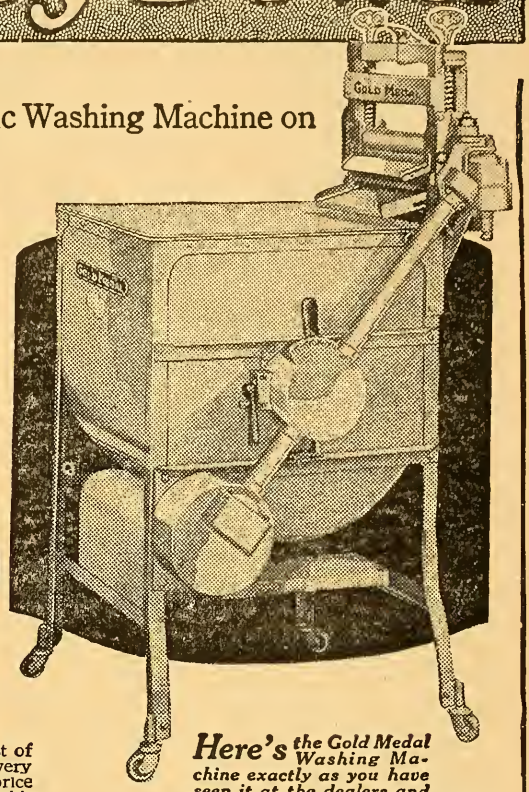
No Money Down

The Genuine GOLD MEDAL Electric Washing Machine on

2 Weeks Trial

Sensational offer—send coupon for free catalog. The world's best machine — the winner of the Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915—sent direct to your home for two weeks of washing *without a penny down!* Convince yourself *first.* No risk to you. Not a penny of cost—not even freight charges—if not satisfied. And — for a limited time, on a direct factory offer, only



$99.50!

Yes, $99.50 net—the genuine Gold Medal machine—the best of all machines, washes as well as any make at any price—the very best. The factory price direct to you — less than the price dealers have been paying and are paying right today for this same machine, for this exact, identical 1921 model. And besides—***special easy monthly terms—as low as***

$4.00 a Month!

Easy terms depending upon amount of first payment—but no money in advance — two weeks' trial first — then, if satisfied, a year to pay!

Here's *the Gold Medal Washing Machine exactly as you have seen it at the dealers and as we ship it to you. One way noiseless cylinder*—daintiest laces are safe. *Lovell Electric Swinging Wringer with Automatic Safety Release,* recognized the best wringer made. DOMESTIC ball-bearing motor, known as best for washers. Automatic oiling. *All moving parts enclosed, no danger to children.* Celebrated Armco Rust-Resisting Iron (used throughout) is proof against any kind of water, soap and alkalis. A good sized family washing finished in about 1½ hours at a cost of only 2½c for electricity. Can be run from any electric light socket or from farm lighting plant. Every Gold Medal machine shipped on this offer is ***fully guaranteed.***

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5000 of These

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Send coupon—no obligation. Get our completely illustrated catalog, FREE. Learn about our special factory output offer:—5,000 Genuine Gold Medal Electric Washing Machines, 1921 Model, *while they last* $99.50! First come, first served. Don't wait—send for catalog *now!*

Straus & Schram, Dept. 3018
West 35th Street Chicago, Illinois

Straus & Schram
Dept. 3018 W. 35th St., Chicago

Send me your complete catalog of Gold Medal Electric Washing Machines and details of your 2 weeks free trial, easy payment, direct factory offer. No obligation.

Name.....

Address.....

Madam: It is time to get through with THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASHBOARD *which has killed more women than war has killed men.* Surely the family can save enough for the small monthly payment to keep the mother well and happy. Send this coupon for free catalog *now!*

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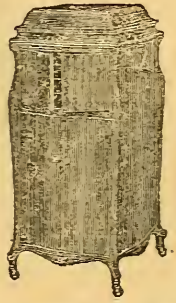

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SAVE the cost of assembling and finishing and the large profits made by jobbers and dealers. MAKE them for your friends, if you sell one the profit will pay for your own.

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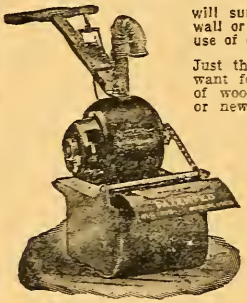
TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York City.

The IMPROVED Rapid Floor Surfacer



will surface right up to the wall or baseboard without the use of edge-roller.

Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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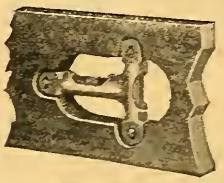

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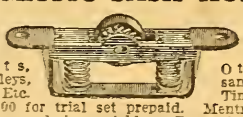

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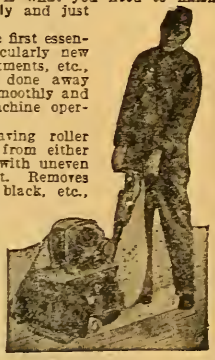

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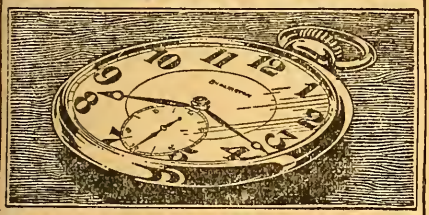

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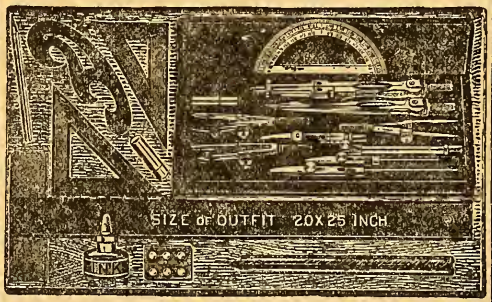

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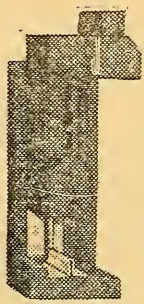

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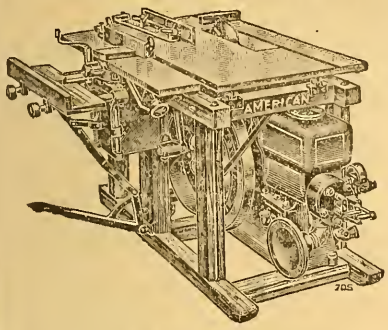

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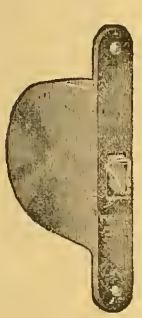

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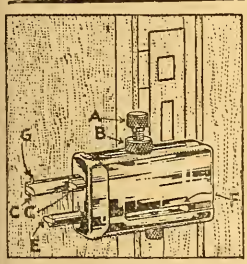

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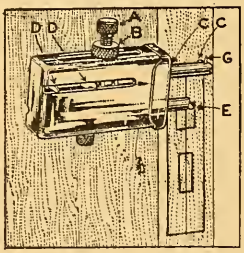

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100% adjustable. No holes to cut.

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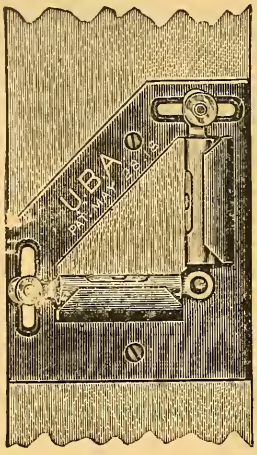

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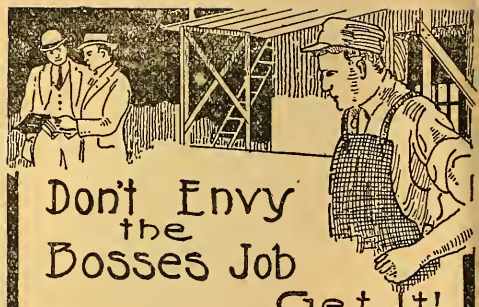

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ROUND CORD PULLEY CHAIN

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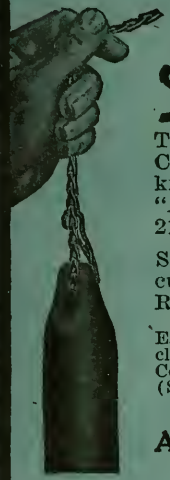

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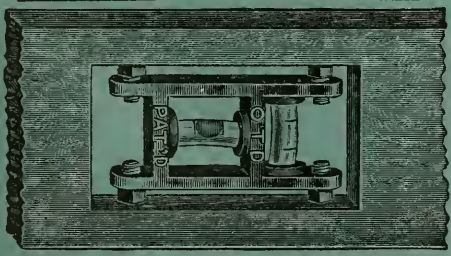

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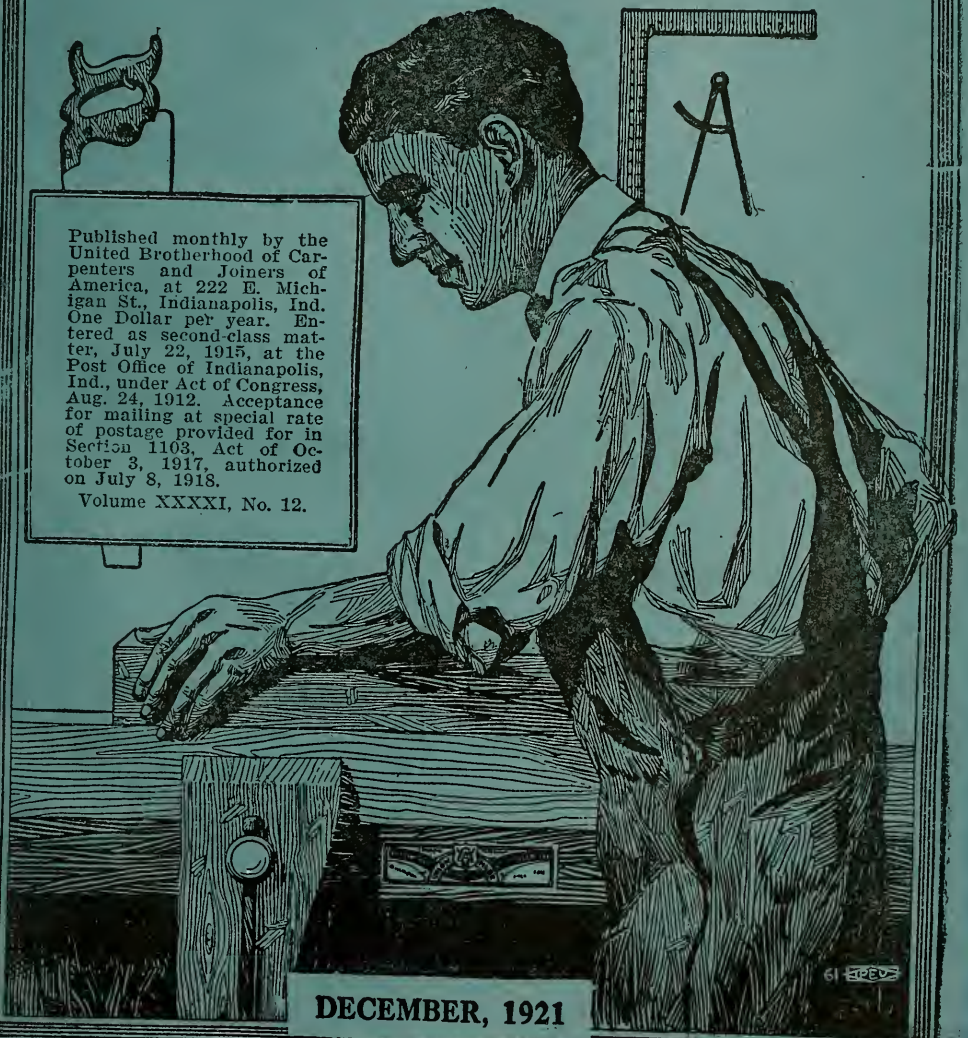
The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume XXXXI, No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1921

Turning December Into a Busy Month

The Sheetrock carpenter knows how to keep busy even in midwinter. He finds, ready at hand, scores of remodeling and repair jobs. Vegetable cellars, furnace rooms, attics, garages, stores and offices—all these he quickly and easily walls and ceils with Sheetrock, the fireproof wallboard.

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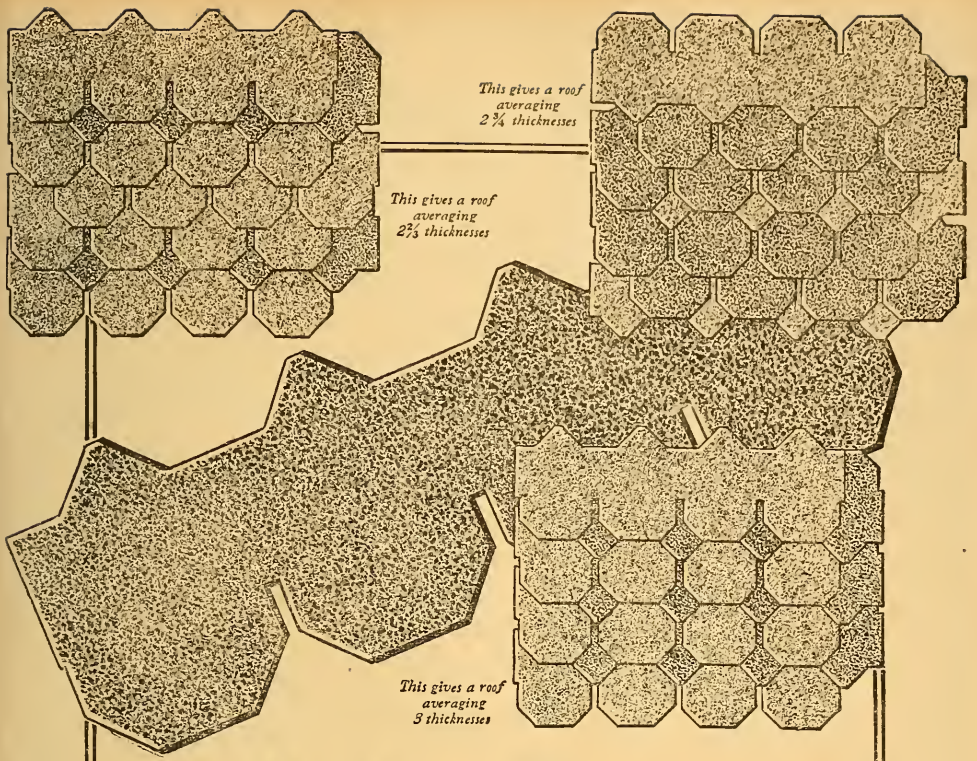
This gives a roof averaging 2¾ thicknesses
This gives a roof averaging 2⅔ thicknesses
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95 Madison Ave., New York

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. XXXXI—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1921

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

Today

Yesterday's gone—it was only a dream;
Of the past there is naught but remembrance.
To-morrow's a vision thrown on Hope's screen,
A will-o'-the-wisp, a mere semblance.

Why mourn and grieve over yesterday's ills
And paint memory's pictures with sorrow?
Why worry and fret—for worrying kills—
Over things that won't happen to-morrow?

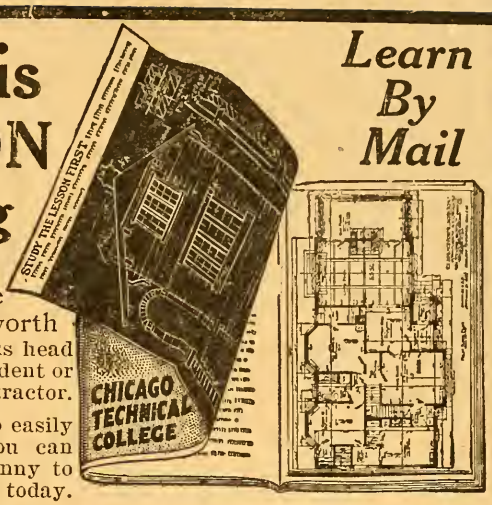
Yesterday's gone—it has never returned—
Peace to its ashes, and calm;
To-morrow no human has ever discerned,
Still hope, trust, and faith are its balm.

This moment is all that I have as my own,
To use well, or waste, as I may;
But I know that my future depends alone
On the way that I live today.

This moment my past and my future I form;
I may make them whatever I choose
By the deeds and the acts that I now perform,
By the words and the thoughts that I use.

So I fear not the future nor mourn o'er the past
For I do all I'm able today,
Living each present moment as though 'twere my last;
Perhaps it is. Who knows? Who shall say?
—Thomas Carroll Howard, in Forbes Magazine.

Send for this FREE LESSON In Plan Reading



If you are ambitious to make more money, you must get the training that will make you worth more. It's the man who best uses his head that becomes foreman and superintendent or who gets the most business as a contractor.

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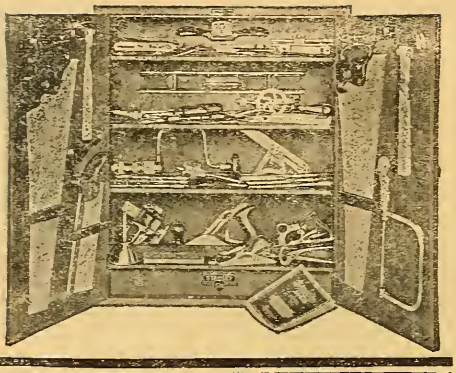

No. 850

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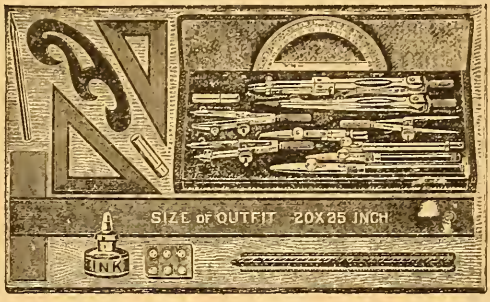

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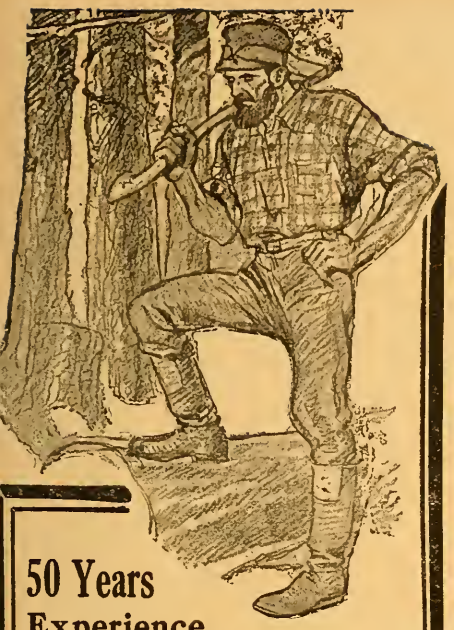

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in making *Better Saws* enables us to meet Today's Demand *for* Lower Prices.

Hundreds of woodworking plants have found that Huther Brother's Patent Dado Heads enable them to save vast amounts in the time ordinarily required for intricate grooving.

The saw consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut. The outside cutters may be used separately or in combination.

The Huther Brother's Dado Head was developed after a thorough study of the needs for a saw of this kind, and as a result can be depended upon to perform creditably at all times.

The experience of other woodworking plants can be made yours if you will write for complete catalogue of Huther Dado Heads, or order one on approval. It may be returned at our expense, if unsatisfactory.

HUTHER BROS.
SAW MFG. CO., INC.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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Chief among the Sargent family of planes is the Auto-Set Bench Plane. With this plane you can remove the blade for sharpening and replace it again in exactly the same position, without re-adjustment. Made in six sizes. The Sargent book of planes will give full information about this and other Sargent Planes and will be sent free on request.

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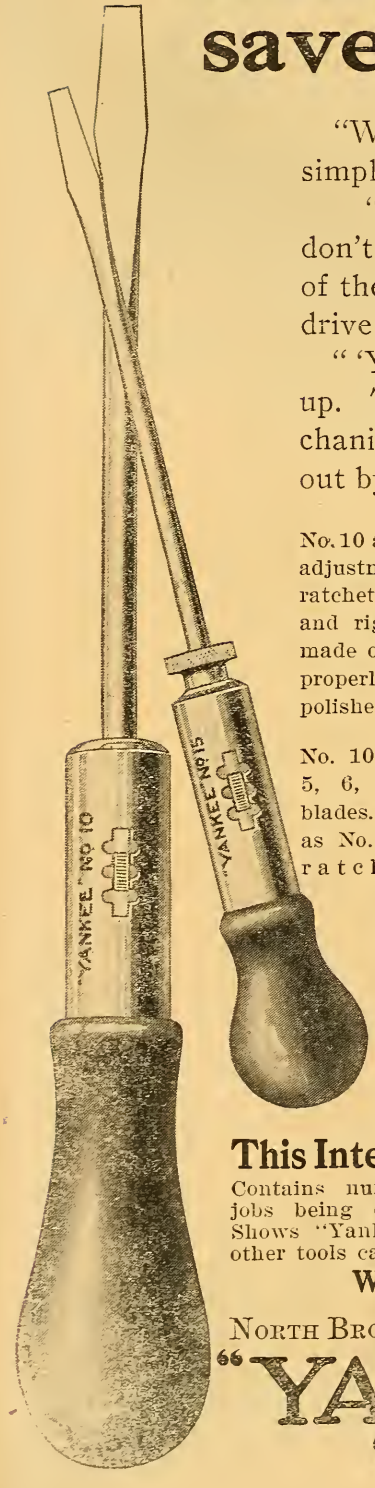
SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

"Screw-drivers that save my muscles"



"With a 'Yankee' Ratchet Screw-driver I simply grasp the handle and turn to and fro.

"I don't suffer from muscle-fag since I don't have to change my grip at every turn of the screw. I can drive more screws; and drive them faster, too.

"'Yankee' Ratchet Screw-drivers stand up. They are strong, well made tools—mechanically right. That's what I have found out by using them."

No. 10 and No. 15 have three adjustments — right-hand ratchet, left-hand ratchet, and rigid. All blades are made of the best cast steel properly tempered, ground, polished and tested.

No. 10 is made in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12 in. blades. No. 11 is the same as No. 10 except that the ratchet shifter moves across the blade instead of parallel to it.

No. 15 has a handy, knurled washer at the base of the blade (see illustration) for starting small, wobbly screws with thumb and forefinger while the hand steadies the driver. Made in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 in. blades. All blades 3-16 in. diameter.

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Plain Screw-drivers, 1½ to 30 in. blades
Ratchet Breast Drills
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Dealers everywhere Sell Yankee Tools

This Interesting Book FREE

Contains numerous illustrations. Shows jobs being done without tearing down. Shows "Yankee" Tools doing things that other tools cannot do.

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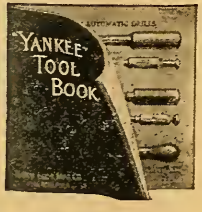

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Make Better Mechanics

"Heft" This Hammer

Then you'll know it "means business." This is the Plumb Hammer made from special analysis steel according to ideas and suggestions of carpenters.

The weight is in a chunk right back of the face, hence the power of the blow and its accuracy. The claws have an extra curve with a shorter split for greater leverage, their nipper-like edges grip and hold any sized nail, head or no head; each nail it grabs *must* come.

Plumb Hammers are forged at a scientifically determined degree of heat that is invariably uniform. No overheating, hence no chipped, cracked nor "mushroomed" faces.

Handles shaped for Hand Comfort are made from straight grained, weathered, specially selected West Virginia hickory, mahoganized and chemically treated to prevent them from becoming soiled or sticky.

Plumb Tools sold by all hardware dealers.

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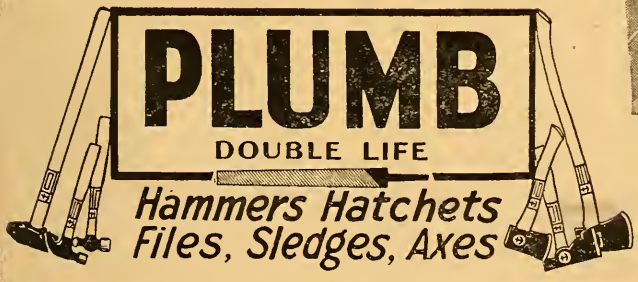

"As hard as fire and water can make them"

—The Disston file-maker

Disston makes between sixteen and eighteen million files a year. Some weigh a tiny fraction of an ounce. Others 135 lbs. Some are for a lady's fingernails. Some for gigantic chunks of steel.

The supreme test of a good file is in filing the teeth of saws—steel cutting steel. And nearly a half-million Disston Files are used yearly in making Disston Saws—"the saws most carpenters use." No wonder Disston Files eat through the work in quick time! No wonder the experienced filer enjoys the feel of a Disston File as it bites into the toughest metal!

Disston Files are Disston made from the steel to the packing case. They are of good, true steel, "as hard as fire and water can make them."

Send for new free booklet, "The File in History."

DISSTON

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This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

LABOR—PAST AND PRESENT

THE Rev. Thos. B. Gregory, writing in the Indianapolis Sunday Star of September 26, 1920, on the labor question, said:

"It is a dismal fact, but still a fact not to be wiped out, that from the dawn of history right down to the middle of the nineteenth century the lot of the workingmen was, in all lands, a most pathetic one. Dear old Herodotus makes a true picture for us of the slaves who built the pyramids by the Nile, and also of the heartless "taskmasters" standing over them. He shows us the fearful struggling and straining, the acute privation and deep degradation of the toilers, the whole combination making a picture which, once seen, can never be forgotten. And it must be remembered that the spirit of the Egyptian taskmaster practically held its own nearly all over the world down to the time of the French revolution.

"The masses of the people in France when the Bastille fell were quite as forlorn and degraded as the people of Egypt were when old Rameses reigned at Memphis. The workingman was simply a nobody. If he was permitted to toil and by the sweat of his brow to obtain a fairly decent animal existence, a plenty of course food and a pile of straw to sleep on at night, he had no right to complain, no reason to be looking for anything better.

"The idea that the millions who did the work of the world might justly desire to improve themselves mentally and socially; might have the wish to hear music and to look upon beautiful pictures in their habitations; might desire to become acquainted with the thoughts of the great men whose names they had in one way or another heard of, was utterly ridiculous. The toilers needed only strong muscles and stout backbones. They had no use for mental culture, for social aspirations or for the knowledge that gives one power and self-respect and the ambition to rise in the world.

"Labor was a degraded thing. Only the gentleman was respectable—and the gentleman was the man who did not have to work. Such was the absurd and degrading idea that prevailed pretty nearly everywhere from the days of Aristotle to those of Danton, Mirabeau and Patrick Henry!

"Today the amelioration of the workingmen's condition has assumed world-wide proportions. The great problem, for so long a period totally ignored, has become the burning theme in every country.

"The workers are ceasing to be things and are becoming men, with the thoughts and ambitions that property belong to them as such.

"Each new year means for them better homes, better apparel, larger thoughts, a keener appreciation of the beautiful in nature and in art, a deeper self-respect, a firmed manhood and a wider, more varied and more satisfactory existence."

In an address delivered by Judge James G. Maguire of San Francisco, Cal., over a quarter of a century ago, after tracing the growth of trade unions in the United States and the many apparent failures that followed the efforts of the pioneers of the labor movement, said:

"But in spite of this almost universal failure to maintain effective organizations, in spite of their discouragements, in spite of their own lack of faith, in spite of the widely prevalent belief that such a struggle was entirely hopeless, they organized and reorganized, again and again, closing up the ranks and charging to expected defeat after defeat. They could not abandon the hopeless cause, even against their judgment. Enthusiasm rose above reason repeatedly and forced them on, even against themselves, to at least set the seal of their disapproval upon the wrongs of which they complained and to give such support as they might to what they believed to be the cause of justice. Among them there was forever working a leaven which they could not resist. There were always a few brave and intelligent men whose faith could not be shaken, and whose sublime courage met every possible discouragement, defeat and humiliation with heroic smiles—proudly bequeathing the struggle to their children, as they passed from the field of life.

"At last a mighty movement grew from their endeavors. Their faith was well founded. The time had come, in

the order of social evolution, when it was possible for the masses of mankind to make another important step forward and upward, to strike from the hands of labor some of the shackles which remained after the abolition of slavery and of serfdom.

"All honor to those who nobly stood for the truth when they shared her wretched crust, 'ere her cause brought fame or profit,' and before it became 'prosperous to be just.'

"Out of their early faith and early struggles and early sacrifices has come the mightiest movement for human rights that has ever existed on earth—a movement holding within its ranks more than 25 per cent of the citizenship of our country, bound together by ties of fraternity and equity, more closely than ever before in its history, and more closely than the membership of any similar movement was ever bound before."

TUBERCULOSIS AND THE WORKERS

(By National Tuberculosis Association.)

PERHAPS at no time in the history of this country have Americans given so much of their time to the pursuit of health. Outdoor life, periodical physical examinations, gymnasium work, all of these joys an unprecedented popularity which, if one takes the trouble to investigate, is found to have its root in the desire to become "physically fit."

The increased interest in health is not only confined to men and women of leisure and means, but also to the workers who, during the past decade and particularly since the war, have developed an ever increasing interest in the conditions under which they do their work. The list of draft rejects proved that far too little thought was being given to health by the rank and file of our young men. On the other hand, employers too, have learned that a properly lighted and ventilated workshop, an eight-hour day, and one whole hour for lunch, go a considerable way toward creating an efficient and contented working force.

The disease that claims the greatest number of victims among working men and women and for which preventive measures are comparatively simple, is tuberculosis. It causes more deaths for all occupations combined than any other illness, being responsible for 20.5% of all deaths at all ages. Workers in certain trades become more susceptible to it than others, as for example, the so-called "dusty trades" such as the pottery, textile, marble and mining industries all have a very high death rate from consumption. The only two exceptions to this rule are apparently, the coal mining and limestone industries, for they do not appear to affect the lungs to any great extent.

On the other hand, the furniture and allied trades which, strictly speaking, also come under the head of dusty trades, show rather a high death rate. According to a report submitted by Dr. Louis I. Dublin to the United States Department of Labor, 525 deaths of textile mill workers (male) out of 2,390 deaths were caused by consumption. Equally high is the death rate among painters, paper hangers and varnishers, whose trades are so closely interwoven with the furniture industry. From 2,722 deaths among painters, paper hangers, and varnishers states Dr. Dublin's report, 596 were due to the white plague. The high mortality rate among varnishers may be due in a measure to the inhalation of chemical fumes which so affect the atmosphere as to make it harmful to the lung tissue. Again, while the apparently high death rate among cabinet makers and upholsterers, seems to point to the inhalation of dust as the cause, no recent statistics regarding these trades are available, and it is difficult to state just how injurious this kind of dust is to the lungs.

Undoubtedly good working conditions help to minimize the hazards which are the inevitable part of a good many occupations. In the case of dusty trades, machines properly protected with hoppers, suction pipes and blowers afford considerable protection against dust that is not microscopic. Carpenters, joiners and turners, cabinet makers and unholsterers, all run danger from dust inhalation, and while the high tuberculosis death rate in these trades may not be wholly due to this cause, both workers and employers will do well to take every precaution against creating conditions

that lower one's physical resistance to the disease.

The National Tuberculosis Association is now conducting an investigation of dusty trades in their relation to the tuberculosis problem. To raise funds for this and other research work, the association and its affiliated organizations are conducting a sale of Christmas Seals in December.

WILL THE LANDLORDS BANKRUPT THE COUNTRY?

(By George J. Foyer.)

THE heading of this article may not interest the casual reader because the landlord has had little consideration in the economic makeup of our daily lives, except as a collector of rents. Yet no one pulls harder and more persistent at our purse strings than does this individual.

In order that a clear understanding may be obtained of the subject matter on hand, it is necessary to look at the present status of the country and the conditions that did exist in past years, as it is only by comparison that we can establish a true basis.

Forty years ago it was possible for a man earning $9 per week at a fairly respectable occupation to take care of the needs of his family, lay aside a few dollars a week and eventually provide a nest egg to take care of himself in the sunset days of his life. I have known men of no greater income than this to rear a large and respectable family. In the time I speak of above potatoes sold for about 30 to 35c per bushel, eggs were 9 to 11c per dozen, meat was 7 to 18c per pound, a good home could be rented for $8 to $12 per month. We were then thrashing wheat with a flail, and did most of the labors of life by methods that today would be considered crude if not laughable in comparison with the up-to-date methods now employed.

A great many readers of this article no doubt recognize these facts at a glance, because they have lived through this period. Few, however, have stopped to question why it is that all of the benefits that have come to civilization through the arts and sciences in the production and distribution of wealth have added very little to the welfare of the producers. Wages have increased, that is true, but as this only has the tendency to increase prices it is equivalent to raising yourself by the boot straps, as the saying goes. While the producers have received some benefit, it is nothing in proportion to the advance of civilization. It is obvious that a man earning $9 per day is not as well off as his father who earned only $9 per week 40 years ago.

Now, you naturally ask, by what slight-of-hand performances does this transformation take place, and what means must be adopted to right the situation? This is a very natural question and it has a very natural and simple answer. We are living in a country where every few years we have the opportunity to make laws and vote on questions that are for the wellbeing of all the people. I dare say that the great majority vote without thinking, they elect men to office to represent them who have not made a study of economic questions. These men stand exactly in the same light of one assuming the position of a physician without having made any study of the human body. The laws they enact and try to enforce are only hodge-hodge mixtures. Society is left to figure out a way to abide by them or evade them, whichever be the easier.

It is necessary for all Governments to raise revenue to pay for the service it renders to society, and rightly it should, but the method used determines to whom shall go the benefits of the progress of civilization. At present the revenue of the country is being raised, as it has most always been, by taxing the necessities of life, fining men for being industrious, and from taxing a package of chewing gum to everything an individual might possess, providing he does not obtain the services of some clever accountant or attorney or other liar to make a twist in his peculiar anatomy to evade the laws that he in part is responsible for.

In the meantime the landlord has doubled and tripled (and even more in some instances) the rent of land, so that within the last year or two an ordinary apartment, say of five rooms, that formerly rented for $25 to $30 a month in a large city is now $75 to $80. Do not misunderstand that this refers only to

residence property, because it has permeated every part of our business, manufacturing and social fabric. The landlord always has absorbed all the advantages of civilization; they are capitalized at least six years in advance of population, and they will not reduce rents that now consume about 75% of the earning power of the country. In this last statement I mean to tell you that the producer can only buy back about 25% of what he produced, the ratio being one in four, the difference being consumed in ground rent or site value.

This whole situation can be righted without disturbing anyone by shifting the burden of taxation from labor and the products of labor to taxation the created unearned land values that are produced by society as a whole to pay the expense of government.

This is no new theory that I fished out of the sky. It is as old as time itself. It is a method that Moses employed about 5,000 years ago and put into operation when he led the Children of Israel out of the wilderness. It is now being put in operation in many parts of the world. The State of Pennsylvania has enacted a law enabling municipalities of first and second class to adopt the plan. This plan has been adopted by the city of Pittsburgh and Scranton. In the city of Pittsburgh a gradual reduction of 10% in taxes is taken off personal property and improvements and added to the tax on land values, so that in a few years industry, the personal property tax, and the tax on buildings will have been removed. The rental value of land, or the site value due to the growth of the city and the combined efforts of all living within its confines, will be collected to defray the municipal expense. It will then not be profitable to hold land out of use for speculation. All the advantages of location are reflected in land values and this is absorbed by the tax collected by the community.

So long as we allow some to appropriate as their own the surfaces of the earth, God's gift to all, it can be readily seen that it is a simple process for them to absorb everything above a bare living from the producers, business and industry that can live only on and from the land. Taxes should be levied in accordance to the benefits received, and not according to the ability of one to pay. In our everyday life this is how we buy and pay for everything we want. The landlord's burden today is bending, if not breaking, the backs of our business and the producer. If we continue the present system, it is my estimation that the landlord will bankrupt the nation. The nation would have been bankrupt long ago if it were not for the fact that a municipality or a government never has a day of judgment, but keeps piling debt upon debt with no day of settlement.

The burden of government has become so great at this time that it is beyond the wildest dreams and imagination of the most ultra-conservative. No business could succeed if carried on in this manner. Then why should it exist in government? Popular government can truly be said to be a failure as conducted on its present basis.

At the present time our Government is making every effort to devise some way to meet the Government expenses. It attempts to exact the most feathers from the goose with the least amount of squawk. No suggestion has thus far come that this revenue should be derived from the unearned value that accrues to land.

Industry and thrift is the method talked of and advocated to be taxed.

TRADE UNION SOLIDARITY AN ESSENTIAL

(By Tom Moore, President Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.)

WHEN the Treaty of Peace was being prepared in Paris in the spring of 1919, representatives of the trade union movement of all the allied countries were called upon to take an active part and through their efforts Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles was created.

This historical event, wherein the necessity of social and industrial justice to the wage earner was for the first time, internationally recognized in a Treaty of Peace, decided definitely that the solidarity of the trade union movement was a future essential.

The International Labor Office, charged with the reaching of annual decisions which will bring into practice the above declaration incorporated in the Treaty of Peace, is composed of two representatives of the Governments of

each country, members of the League of Nations, one representative of the employers and one representative of the organized workers.

It cannot be expected that the driving force for the carrying out of this program will come from the ranks of the employers, or even from Government representatives, and the experience of the two years which have elapsed since the first meeting in Washington, D. C., October, 1919, has demonstrated very fully that it is only through the solidarity of the organized workers that any real progress will be achieved. The trade union movements of all countries have therefore set themselves the task of building up organizations of the workers which will be powerful enough to mould public opinion of their respective countries in order that these declarations for social and industrial justice may become law at an early date.

Very few employers, today, openly contest the right of an individual worker to join a trade union but in various ways are attempting to bring disintegration into the trade union ranks in order that their power may be curtailed, and the progress towards the accomplishment of their international declarations be retarded.

The nine declarations mentioned in the treaty seem simple enough to the casual reader, and generally receive hearty commendation by all those who are striving to bring about the highest state of civilization, but the captains of industry realize that their application would bring about a complete change in the industrial methods of today.

The acceptance of the first declaration that labor should be no longer considered as merely a commodity or article of commerce would eliminate entirely the present policy of the fixing of wages according to the law of supply and demand, and replace it by a system whereby human requirements would be fully recognized.

The second declaration of the right of association would be futile, unless the right of association carried with it the building up of a power by labor, which would be equal to that of organized capital in the reaching of agreements as to the conditions under which labor shall serve, and means the full recognition of collective bargaining and the carrying out of agreements protected by the strength of workers' organizations.

The third declaration deals with the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life and demands that the first charge on industry shall be a payment to its workers sufficient to maintain such a standard, and that if true liberty is to exist that the declaration as to what is a reasonable standard cannot be reached autocratically by employers alone, but must be reached in harmony and agreement with the workers involved.

The statement that workers cannot be trusted to take cognizance of the possibility of an industry to meet such a charge cannot be substantiated as the workers realize, fully, that their sustenance depends upon the continued operation of the industry in which they are engaged.

The shortening of the work day, the establishment of one day's rest in seven, preservation of child life and their proper education and other matters mentioned by the remainder of these declarations can only be brought about by a more equitable distribution of the products of labor than at present exists, and it is a realization of this which, today, has convinced workers who are studying these questions that only through the solidarity of their own organization, can they hope to make progress.

It is true that all workers are not uniformly agreed on the methods to be pursued to obtain the objects in view. There are some who have been led to believe that the progress that trade unions are making is dangerous to society as a whole. There are others at the opposite extreme who declare themselves tired of the tedious work involved in bringing about the necessary changes and who would adopt more direct and revolutionary methods.

The trade union movement, being a democratic force, reflects at all times the spirit and desires of its constituent members and its policies are being shaped to meet circumstances with which it is immediately confronted. So from time to time do we find small groups temporarily breaking away from the major body similarly as the sparks fly off the white hot metal being shaped by the blows of the smith. Notwithstanding all this the trade union movement stands unparalleled, differing at times in minor details, but demonstrating a solidarity previously unequalled in its struggles and efforts

to bring about a higher state of civilization. Today its National Federations in the different industrial countries total an aggregate of over forty million workers, all organized for the attainment of common aims and purposes. The solidority of the trade unions is, therefore, not only an essential, but is becoming daily more and more an accomplished fact.

CANCER

DR. Chas A. Powers, addressed the Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor on cancer. He said in part:

"The message I bring to you in a most authentic way is one of hope regarding this terrible disease, cancer. You all know how common cancer is. I venture to say that there is hardly a person to whom this dreadful question has not come in some very close way. After the age of forty years one person in ten dies in this country of cancer. At this time one woman in eight and one man in twelve is the rate. Eighty-five thousand people die annually in the United States from cancer.

"It is our belief that the majority of these deaths are needless, that they might be prevented. If the condition should be treated earlier in its stages the mortality should be comparatively small. Contrary to the usual belief, cancer is not hereditary, it is not transmitted from father or mother to the children, but it is only so dreadfully common that hardly a family is without it. However, it is a comfort to be able to say that it is not hereditary. Cancer is not contagious, it is not transmitted from one person to another. We know of no instance in which the physician or surgeon or nurse has taken cancer, so to speak, from a patient.

"Further, cancer is not in the beginning a blood disease, it is purely local; it is only in the late stages when it becomes generalized that it enters the blood system. Again, cancer is not a disgrace and should never be thought of in that way. It is only a terrible misfortune.

"Almost all cancer begins at a local point of irritation. Let me illustrate that by the familiar cancer of the lower lip in men. It begins generally after the age of 35 years, and it increases in frequency from that age up. Cancer of the lip begins as a local sore, a local irritation; a scab forms and falls off, another forms and falls off, and the cycle is repeated until it becomes very dangerous. A man who is in this situation should at once consult competent medical authority.

"I come before you with no panacea, no cure whatever; I simply say to you when you notice a sore of the kind I have described, go at once and get advice.

"Eight thousand women die yearly in this country from cancer of the breast. There should be almost no deaths from this source among women. Whenever a woman, especially beyond thirty or thirty-five years, notices a small beginning lump, she must go at once and seek advice, she must not delay. It is at first purely local and is very easily cured at that stage.

"Cancer at the beginning is painless—please remember that. I often feel that it would be very much better if it were painful. It is only in the advanced and incurable stage that it becomes painful. The average person today unfortunately delays seeking advice until the expiration of ten or twelve months, and it is the task of the Educational Society which I have the honor to represent, to endeavor by such talks as these to reduce that period as nearly as possible to one day.

"Again another source. There are no less than 30,000 deaths yearly from cancer of the stomach. It is more frequent in men than in women and generally begins at the age of 35 to 40. The pain is earlier in cancer of the stomach. The earliest symptoms are indigestion, nausea, and together with these a loss of weight. There is what we call the pre-cancerous stage in all of these conditions, and in the stomach that is very, very frequently ulcer of the stomach. When a man or woman notices a pain in the stomach, dyspepsia, loss of weight and strength, let him go at once and seek advice.

"Moles, especially these black moles, not infrequently develop into cancer, especially on irritation. All of these little irritable places on the face or body may cause cancer, and if you are in that con-

dition, go at once and have it taken care of.

"To sum up, let me repeat that it is a message of hope that I bring to you. In November next we are going to have a Cancer Week throughout this country, a week devoted to such talks as I am trying to give to you today, and we are hopeful that within the next ten years the death rate from this terrible malady will have been greatly diminished. Remember, cancer is not hereditary, it is not contagious, it is not in the beginning a disease of the blood, and it is not a disgrace, and when any man or woman notices an unusual sore in any part of the body, please let him or her go and seek advice and have it thoroughly looked into."

HOW TO DETECT CO-OPERATIVE FAKES

(By Albert F. Coyle, Assistant Executive Secretary All American Co-operative Association.)

IT is not so much the exploitation of the consumers by monopolistic interests that arouses the wrath of every honest co-operator; for after all, the people have themselves to thank for such an evil, because they can organize and end it at any time. The real wrath-provoker is the co-operative fake, the wolf in sheep's clothing, that takes advantage of the desire of people to improve their lot, and mulcts them out of their money under the guise of helping them co-operate. We have looked the dictionary through, and can find no fit expression adequate to designate this despicable crew. They steal not only the people's money, but what is far worse, they also steal their faith in honest co-operative efforts.

There is no need for any worker or farmer to lose a penny in fraudulent co-operative enterprises. If one uses half as much judgment as he would exercise in buying a horse or a suit of clothes, he can save both his money and his regrets. There are certain definite principles that determine the success of every co-operative enterprise. You cannot violate these principles without disaster any more than you can ignore the law of gravitation with impunity. And conversely, the honest application of these principles is equally certain to bring co-operative success. True co-operation never fails. It cannot fail, because it is based on inexorable moral and economic laws. On the other hand, fake co-operation, whether devised in ignorance or dishonesty, is bound sooner or later to fail.

What is a reasonable test to apply to any and every honest co-operative institution? Without becoming narrow or bigoted, there are certain definite co-operative principles that can be laid down, to which every honest and successful co-operative enterprise must conform. The name Rochdale has been written across two continents because the original Rochdale store embodied these principles to a large degree. In brief, the foundation principles for every consumers' co-operative society, whether store, laundry, or other enterprise, are these:

1. Service, not profit, must be the fundamental motive. Indeed, there must be no profit. The difference between the total cost of goods and of doing business and the total cash received must either be refunded to the consumers or accumulated in a reserve fund to strengthen the business, which amounts to the same thing, for the consumers own the business.

2. The business must be democratically controlled. This means that it must be owned by the many and not by the few. Therefore, a limitation must be set on the amount of stock any one member can acquire, and every consumer in the neighborhood must be permitted to join and own stock on equal terms. The members should have the right to elect the directors annually, to call special meetings of the entire membership to decide important issues, and to have access to the books to see that the business is honestly managed. The "one man, one vote" principle must prevail, regardless of how many shares of stock a man may own. In other words, human beings and not money vote. For this reason, too, proxy voting should not be allowed, except in the case of husband and wife. This is where co-operative enterprises differ radically from profit-making business. Instead of capital hiring men, the men hire the capital, and pay it a limited interest if there is a surplus. If there is not a surplus,

capital gets no interest. This is in accord with the first principle laid down: The service of mankind by providing for necessary human wants, and not the gaining of money is the primary purpose of co-operative enterprises. And this ideal can be carried out only if the business is democratically controlled.

3. Sound business methods must prevail. Goods should be sold at or very near the market price, and not "at cost." No storekeeper can count the complete cost of his goods until they are actually sold, the money in the bank, and the month's cost of doing business (rent, light, heat, delivery, etc.) is carefully computed and added to the wholesale price of the goods. The difference between this total cost and the selling price must either be rebated to all members equally in the form of patronage dividends at the end of every quarter, half-year, or year, or else placed in a reserve fund to strengthen the business, to enable it to take advantage of favorable market opportunities on quantity purchases, to expand, or to meet the stress of occasional slack times. In any event, a full report of the financial condition of the business should be made to all the members at the end of every dividend period, whatever the disposition of the surplus.

4. A campaign of co-operative education should be carried on continually. The co-operative enterprise is not a selfish undertaking. Its goal is not to benefit a favored handful, but all the people of the community. In its ultimate ideal co-operation embraces the whole world. Therefore, every co-operative society must be the center from which radiates an ever-widening circle of co-operative influences. Only in this way can co-operation change the prevailing motive of society from making money for the few into making life comfortable and wholesome for the many. The co-operative society must set apart a definite per cent of its surplus for local and national co-operative education. This is the best proof of its devotion to men instead of to money.

These four tests determine the sincerity, the democracy, the soundness, and the unselfishness of every consumers' co-operative enterprise. They should form the foundation for every such society. But suppose you are asked to join a society already organized and doing business? In addition to the foregoing tests, ask the following questions, and see to it that you get straight, clear-cut answers:

1. Who and what are the directors of the society, and how often are they elected by the entire membership?

2. What were the assets and liabilities of the society at the last financial report; how often are financial reports made; and are they accessible to the membership or just the directors?

3. What salaries are being paid, and what commissions paid to sellers of stock?

4. Are the gains of the business distributed equally to the entire membership, or are certain favored incorporators given a special "dividend" on their investment?

If the enterprise can give a clean bill of health on all these items, your influence and your money may safely be lent to its support.

Finally, there is a lot of talk about "co-operation" that is sheer camouflage. Certain well-fed individuals and well-kept newspapers continually exhort the farmers and workers to "co-operate" with the coal mine owner by laying in a stock of coal now (while the price is sky high). Or labor is urged to "co-operate" with capital in turning out a larger product. This is simply a prostitution of the good word "co-operation." It is very one-sided co-operation these gentlemen want. The consumer does all the co-operating in handing over his hard-earned money to the merchants and coal barons, but they do not favor co-operation in the division of their profits. The farmers and workers do all the co-operating when they exert themselves to produce more wheat and more cloth and more steel, but the big millers and industrial bosses are not interested in the co-operative distribution of their gains. This brand of co-operation is so obviously fraudulent that ordinary horse sense will label it for what it is.

The All-American Co-operative Commission asks the aid of every earnest co-operator in the extermination of co-operative fakes. Just as the ranchers of the West form an alliance to exterminate marauding wolves and coyotes, so the Co-operative Commission invokes the aid of honest co-operators throughout the entire country in its efforts to bring present offenders to justice, and to secure the enactment of laws that will prevent further frauds.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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51

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1921

The Closing of the Year

Once more we are wishing the members of the United Brotherhood A Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year. Many things of serious import have taken place since we expressed these wishes a year ago and while Organized Labor is undergoing a grave crisis, we feel confident that it will come out with colors flying and with a new determination to go onward and ever onward as it has always done in the past.

The crisis, which we are facing today, has not come upon us unexpectedly, but is the result of a preconceived plan fostered years ago by capitalists and their henchmen and promulgated in the so-called "American Plan" with unemployment as a consequent result.

While the Chicago House Association, composed of the leading banks of the city, was placing flowers on the Landis award, reducing wages in the local building industry, and while the bankers were waving the "open shop" flag at those who scorned the Landis award, the building trades officials who supported Landis were still trying to persuade their members to abide by the Landis terms, but the successful resistance of the carpenters to all attempt to reduce their $1.25 an hour scale and the agreement of the plumbers embarrassed their efforts.

The wage cutters still hope to bring the unions to time through the bankers. The Clearing House resolution on the Landis award is admittedly a departure from the policy of the association to concern itself only with banking matters. The excuse is the bankers' believe that "acceptance of the Landis award will revive business, restore confidence, reduce unemployment and thus greatly improve existing conditions."

The resolution which "represents the unanimous sentiment of 26 banks and reflects accurately the sentiment of 63 affiliated institutions" was adopted at the instance of James B. Morgan, one of the most powerful bankers in the country.

As one of the organs of the banks puts it: "The Clearing House Association has no power to bind its members to any particular policy as to loans, but the influence of an agreed policy by the Clearing House members, it is expected, would be a guide in determining the action of the individual members."

The Chamber of Commerce and the Contractors' Associations agreed to loan money only to those contractors and home builders who agreed to observe the wage scale and working conditions formulated by Landis. The Chamber of Commerce Committee believes it can by this course put out of commission those unions who refuse to bow to Landis and the contractors who pay the union scale.

This is only one instance, in many, that we have had to contend with in the past year, but it is of sufficient import

to show what to expect from this era of capitalistic propaganda that is now going the rounds. Every cloud, however, has a silver lining and we are optimistic enough to believe that the worst is past and it only remains for Organized Labor to girt its loins with a new determination this coming year towards organization and with a solidarity in our ranks that nothing may oppose prove the truth of "Labor Omnia Vincit."

* * *

Some Reasons Why

Some of the reasons why the country is today in the chaotic condition we find it were shown the delegates at the Eighth Annual Convention of the Iowa State Council recently held at Clinton, Ia., by General Executive Board Member J. W. Williams, who in an address to the delegates said in part:

"The fight to eliminate Organized Labor dates back a good many years, and in a well laid plot, started by the financial interests of our entire country, and to bring this more forcibly to your minds I am going to read an article that appeared in the "Peoples Paper" of Los Angeles, Cal., under date of July 8, 1911, and which was copied from the "Bankers' Magazine." The article reads:

"We must proceed with caution and guard well every move made for the lower orders, for the people are already showing signs of restless commotion. Prudence will, therefore, dictate a policy of apparently yielding to the popular will until all our plans are so far consumated that we can declare our designs without fear of any organized resistance. The Farmers' Alliance and Socialist organizations in the United States should be carefully watched by our trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to control these organizations in our interest or disrupt them. At the coming Omaha Convention our men must attend and direct its movement, or else there will be set on foot such antagonism to our designs as may require force to overcome.

"This, at the present time, would be premature. We are not yet ready for such crisis. Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation.

"The courts must be called to our aid; debts must be collected; bonds and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible.

"When, through the process of law, the common people have lost their homes, they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of government applied by a central power of imperial wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their rulers.

"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principle men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. While they are doing this the people must be kept in a condition of political antagonism.

"The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organization known as the Democratic party, and the question of protection with reciprocity must be forced to view through the Republican party.

"By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers to lead the common herd. Thus by direct action we can secure all that has been so generously planned, and successfully accomplished."

Permit me to ask you delegates here today, "How far has this most damnable and ferocious plan been carried out?" The only thing that prevented the carrying out of this plan to the letter was the coming of the World War. During the period of the war the perpetrators of this most vicious crime were too busy profiteering and stealing, both from our Government and ourselves, to put into effect their cowardly but well laid plans. Is it any wonder that the minds of the working people are so disturbed that they almost run to revolution? Rob us of our homes, foreclose mortgages—anything to force us into poverty and subjection in a land of liberty and plenty.

* * *

Trade Unions a Necessity

It is refreshing once in a while to have a word said in our defense by the public press. We have been knocked so much in the past we were surprised to read the following editorial in a Columbus, O., newspaper in the first week of November:

"The way to industrial peace and prosperity is not for capitalism to try to destroy the unions. Until capitalism shows more proof than it has yet shown of a solicitous regard for the welfare of the workers, unions of workers are nec-

essary as means of self-protection. Until social justice is more evident, the unions are imperative to the well-being of the worker and they are here to stay. On the other hand, the workers should be reasonable and just in their demands. They should not seek to destroy capital, which is the basis of industry. Mutual toleration, esteem and good will are what is wanted in America today. Greed is the enemy of justice. 'Do as thou wouldst be done by.' "

* * *

Unionism Leads To Efficiency of Workers

Some employers object to unions because, they contend, it makes their workers independent. When they become independent such employers think the workers fail to do as much work as they do when they have no such independence. There is no greater fallacy in the world than this belief. The chattel slaves of old were not as efficient as the feudal slaves of the middle ages. Because as few as were the liberties of feudal slaves they were a degree more independent than were the slaves "owned body and soul" by their masters. The wage slaves of a late period were more independent yet than the feudal slaves. They were also more efficient workers. Independent workers today produce many times more" in every line in the shorter workday than did any of these classes in the "daylight to dark" day which they labored. Efficiency depends upon the sentiment and intelligence of the individual. When he becomes sufficiently intelligent to be a good worker—prolific producer—he also becomes sufficiently intelligent to refuse to be driven at a pace which shortens his days while he at the same time is denied a fair share of what he produces. On the other hand it is true that some short-sighted individuals foolishly believe they are best serving their own interests by trying to go through the world giving as little service as they can "get by" with for the wage they receive. They resent any talk about "a fair day's work for a fair day's pay." Becoming a member of a trades union is far more likely to show such a worker the falseness of such a belief than it is to convert an honest worker to such a dishonest policy. The overwhelming majority of all trades unionists are honest workers. Their influence upon the shirker is sure to be beneficial. A muddy pebble cast into a stream is washed clean. The association together of workers in their trades union serves to enlighten them and make all more intelligent. Greater efficiency and better work come with better understanding of their own interests if the workers are dealt with honestly and fairly by those whom they serve. And it is a function of the trades union to see to it that its members are dealt with in a fair manner and are given a fair share of what they help to produce. It is the ignorance and selfishness of the employer which cause him to think joining a trades union makes the worker a shirker.

* * *

Open Shop Plan Wrong

Evidence that the open shop is antagonistic to our present industrial system and against the best interests of the United States is presented in the leading editorial of the July-August number of The Review, published by the faculty and alumni of Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa. The editorial makes a thorough study of the conditions in shops, mines and factories and proves that the open shop is inimical to the welfare of the workers and the country as a whole. The fact that our industrial system is now so organized as to make the machine and not the individual worker the unit in each factory is used as the main argument against the present agitation for the open shop. The editorial also points out that the arguments used against the unions and collective bargaining are fallacious and are only made to appear to those ignorant of the real conditions.

* * *

Why Adamson Law?

The American Farm Bureau Federation, with a membership of 1,300,000 farmers, announced at its recent meeting, held in Chicago, that it had decided to ask Congress for the immediate repeal of the Esch-Cummins Law and the Adamson Act.

The Adamson Act was passed in 1916, and had for its aim the cyrstalizing into law of many humane features recognized as necessary, not only by railroad men in general, but by all those outside of railroad circles who believed that the weaker organizations among railroad employes should receive fairer treatment than up to that time they had received. As passed, it was expected that, in practice, it would develop some faults that

time would correct. As a matter of fact, it has more than justified the expectations of its friends and minimized the objections of its opponents.

It is almost universally regarded as the fairest piece of railroad legislation ever enacted. That its unconditional repeal should now be demanded and by an organization supposedly friendly to Organized Labor, is one of the most surprising occurrences that has taken place in many years.

* * *

The King Can Do No Wrong?

We have gone a very long way since Lincoln said: "I thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike and whatever the pressure there is a point where the workmen may stop."

When an injunction issued in the public interest immediately results in spontaneous strikes where there was industrial peace, in restricting the production of coal at the approach of winter, the plain citizen is warranted in suspecting bad laws and in being sure of a bad social philosophy.

Judge Anderson's injunction against the United Mine Workers had all of these immediate consequences. The language of the judge was astonishingly confusing, but the essential feature of his decision were clear enough. The United Mine Workers have been trying to organize the West Virginia coal fields. This they have done not merely out of regard for their fellow-workers who now lack the benefits of organization, but also to protect themselves against the competition of coal fields whose lower labor standards tend to drag down wages and general conditions through the whole of the so-called "central field."

If the injunction is sustained it will serve as an invitation to anti-union employers in every industry to ask injunctions against national unions which seek to organize their men, on the ground that free competition is destroyed thereby. But the very life of union depends on such activities, and if the state can forbid them the workers are back in the helpless position of the early days of the industrial revolution.

And Judge Anderson's injunction is neither solitary nor unique. It merely illustrates the extreme lengths to which the coercive power of the state has gone. It is a mark of the essential stupidity of our present system; yet until we have learned to guide our tremendously complex and interdependent industrial system by principles of co-operation instead of subjecting it to the law of the jungle we must submit or strike as the only means of defense for the workers against a despotic owning class which is becoming more and more closely identified with the Government. The function of the state as primarily to protect special privilege and private property has become so obvious as scarcely to require argument. When the Railway Labor Board, an agent of the state, was defied by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Government showed no alarm. It was only when the workers threatened a strike that every department sprang to instant activity. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act long ago lost its terror for capital. It is today invoked to keep labor from effective organization.

* * *

The Relation of Capital and Labor

The Rev. Thos. M. Conroy, speaking at a banquet in the Chamber of Commerce, Fort Wayne, Ind., on Thursday, November 3rd, in a discussion on capital and labor showed that it was one of the great and absorbing problems of the world, that it is a burning issue clamoring for solution and that in America the answer must be made. He said in part:

"We are now rising from the confusion of a great world war, but we are not yet out of the shadow. And the world looks to America to unravel the knotty and knotted questions that are not only perplexing America but filling the entire world with anxiety as to what the eventual outcome will be. One of the great and absorbing problems is the relation of capital and labor. It has always been an issue, no matter if the names and phrases used to describe it have varied in different parts of the world's history.

"In the last analysis, the question of capital and labor is a moral question and whoever fails to acknowledge that fact in his approach to the problem, is only aggravating it instead of solving it.

"About the principle of unionism in itself there is nothing immoral. For men to band together to place their labor on the market is as moral as when men join together to utilize their capital represented in money or goods. There have been abuses on both sides, but the abuse

of a thing does not make the thing in itself immoral. We have had the spectacle of the tyrannical and unscrupulous capitalist in America, and we have had the crooked agent of the union.

"The attempt of the radicals to annihilate the union is merely adding confusion to a situation that is now badly disturbed. Whenever the labor union ceases to function or exist, we shall have labor slavery."

* * *

The Pendulum Swinging Back

Concrete evidence that sentiment is changing regarding the "open shop" and that the pendulum has begun to swing the other way is shown by the manner in which some of the Cincinnati newspapers treated the subject of Labor Day in their editions of that date, and the further fact that the public is not being fed daily doses on the beauties of the "American Plan," which now is rarely mentioned. No doubt the same may be said of other cities.

The Cincinnati Post's editorial Labor Day wisdom gave expression to the sentiment that "the idea of collective bargaining, which is the fundamental principle of unionism, maintains that equilibrium in industry which is vital to its efficient operation. Its benefits to employer and employe alike so much outweigh the petty conditions that it sometimes causes that its continuation and growth are assured. That the employers of broadest wisdom recognize this and realize that the interests of all concerned require greater co-operation is one of the best signs of the times."

Editorially the Times-Star proclaims "Labor Day an American day for American people," followed by this comment: "And it is the salient characteristic of these men that, despite the strident appeals of the demagogue, to whom America is but an incident in a world-wide industrial war, they have been true to themselves and to America."

The Enquirer's New York financial special contains the following: "Advance in industrial stocks lent emphasis to the belief held in some manufacturing and financial circles that business had definitely broken away from the forces which had been working for reaction for a year and a half."

There seems to be abundant ground for Organized Labor to rejoice at the turning of the tide, and everybody should get in the "optimism" band wagon and stay there. The psychological moment is here in which to drive the pessimist to cover. The booster never admits the possibility of defeat.

* * *

State of Trade

According to statements compiled and issued by the F. W. Dodge Company for the month of October, 1921, building contracts were awarded in the Middle Atlantic States amounting to $33,616,000. This was more than double the amount for the same month in 1920. The compilation shows the following:

For residential buildings	$10,272,000.00
For public buildings	6,723,000.00
For public works and utilities	5,809,000.00
For educational buildings	5,431,000.00
For buildings for other purposes	5,381,000.00
Total	$33,616,000.00

While these contracts were awarded the statement further shows that the contemplated new work for the month of October amounted to $44,185,000.00.

During the first ten months of 1921 the total contracts awarded in the Middle Atlantic States amounted to $292,004,000.00, which is something in excess of the average figure for the corresponding period for the previous two years.

The report further shows that building contracts awarded in the twenty-seven Northeastern States of the country during the month of October, 1921, amounted to $222,480,000.00. This is an increase of 25 per cent over the same month in 1920.

Other sections of the country showed a decline in the building industry. However, the contemplated new work in October, 1921, was 24 per cent greater than in September of the same year. Considering the increased volume of construction work started during the past two months it is hoped that activity in the building industry will continue even during the winter months. The indications are that the coming year will be a very busy one in building work, at least let us hope so.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN T. COSGROVE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST
416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
926 Marina St., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3536 Wyoming St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE
810 Merchants National Bank Building
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1705 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Fourth Quarterly Session of the General Executive Board, 1921

October 11, 1921.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board for 1921 was called to order on the above date by General President Hutcheson. All members present, except Brother Martel from the Seventh District.

Corinth, N. Y., L. U. 491.—The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $216 for relief of men locked out.

Berlin, N. H., L. U. 491.—An appropriation of $90 was made by the General Executive Board for the relief of men locked out.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 2289. (Boxmakers.) After considering reports received, together with list of men involved, the General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $9,756 for the relief of the men locked out for a period of three weeks.

The reports of the General President, First Vice-President and Second General Vice-President for the quarter ending September 30. 1921, were received by the General Executive Board and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Little Rock, Ark.—On report of the General President the General Executive Board directs that no further part of the appropriation made at the last meeting of the Board for organizing work be sent to Little Rock, as results do not warrant a continuation of same.

Protest from District Secretary Porter of the Amalgamated Section, relative to alleged discrimination by Business Agent Ward of the Westchester County District Council against a certain ex-member of the United Brotherhood who was admitted to L. U. 2564, White Plains, N. Y., was placed before the Board by the General President. After careful consideration of same, the action of the General President was sustained, as the plan of solidification was not involved in the case.

Appeal of L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., from decision of the General President relative to the election of local officers and representatives held on June 13, 1921. After a careful review of all the evidence submitted the General Executive Board sustained the General President in the decision rendered and dismissed the appeal.

Appeal of L. U. 1462, Bristol, Pa., from the findings of the General President in the case of John Thompson of L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., vs. L. U. 1462. The case dating from June, 1920, and the appeal to the Board dated August 1, 1921. The law not having been complied with, the action of the General President was sustained and appeal dismissed.

The law suits in which the United Brotherhood is involved were referred to the General President.

October 12, 1921.

Appeal of L. U. 1618, Sacramento, Cal., from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. 1618 vs. the Sacramento District Council. After due consideration of all the papers in the case the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Edwin Neidig from the decision of the General President in the case of Edwin Neidig vs. the Cleveland District Council. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1112, Marshalltown, Ia., from the decision of the General President relative to the acceptance of clearance cards. The General Executive Board sustained the decision as rendered by the General President on grounds set for th therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Greensburgh and Mt. Pleasant District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of H. C. French et al. vs. the Greensburgh and Mt. Pleasant District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., from the decision of the General President in the case of Frank Reynolds vs. L. U. 198. The General Executive Board sustained the decision of the General President on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Lincoln, Neb., L. U. 1055.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Referred to the General President and member of the Board from the Fifth District for investigation.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 1523.—Request for an appropriation of $600 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Request for an appropriation of $1,000 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Montreal District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Frontier District Counci, Canada.—Request for an appropriation of $1,500 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. 898.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The General Executive Board appropriated the sum of $400, same to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Request to circulate an appeal for financial assistance. In view of the fact that the trouble in which the Local was involved has now been settled the request was denied.

Santurce, Porto Rico, L. U. 982.—Request for a further appropriation for the relief of men locked out. Request denied.

Monongahela Valley District Council, West Brownsville, Pa.—An appropriation of $800 was made by the General Executive Board for the relief of members locked out.

Report was received from T. Jackson, delegate to the Thirty-Seventh Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Winnipeg, August 22 to 27, 1921. Same was referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 1693. (Millwrights.) Submitted claims of jurisdiction for approval and inasmuch as these claims are in substance the same as jurisdiction claimed by our Brotherhood on millwright work, no further action is necessary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council.—Five hundred dollars was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

The General President reported many matters of vital importance affecting the welfare of the United Brotherhood to the Board, among which was a request

that something be done to assist the Local Unions in holding their membership intact. After a careful consideration of this matter from all angles, the Board authorized the General President to grant a dispensation to the Local Unions of the Brotherhood to keep their members in good standing.

Policy No. 13336 with the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., expiring October 7, 1922, on machinery, furniture and fixtures of the Printing Plant to the amount of $20,000 was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Policies Nos. 13113 and 13114 with the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., for a period of five years from date of August 22, 1921, for $2,000 and $3,000 respectively on furniture of the General Office were referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Industrial Board of Indiana License Certificate No. 3121 was referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond No. 52627-10, $20,000 on behalf of Frank Duffy, General Secretary, was received and referred to the General President, Chairman of the General Executive Board for safe keeping.

The General Executive Board concurred in the reply of the General Secretary to the communication received from the Iowa State Council of Carpenters relative to the appointment of a representative of the United Brotherhood as delegate to the disarmament conference. Received and filed.

Santurce, Porto Rico District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 37½c to 50c per hour, effective October 1, 1921. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 8.—Requesting the General Executive Board to subscribe for stock in the Producer and Consumer Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Request denied, as the Board is not authorized to invest the funds of the United Brotherhood in such enterprises.

October 13, 1921.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 1560.—Request for an appropriation to cover benefits for men on strike was denied by the General Executive Board.

The following District Councils and Local Unions shbmitted full and complete accountings in detail for appropriations made by General Executive Board for relief of men locked out or on strike.

		1921 Appropriations Made During the Months of:	Total Amount
	DISTRICT COUNCILS		
	New York, N. Y.	June	$1,933.50
	New York, N. Y.	August	217.50
	Holyoke, Mass.	April, May, June	9,966.00
	Fox River Valley, Wis.	May, June, July, August	7,788.00
	Bridgeport, Conn.	March, April, May	6,576.00
	New Haven, Conn.	May, June	1,176.00
	Twin City, St. Paul	June	1,176.00
	Yonkers, N. Y.	April, May, June	3,396.00
	Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.	April, May, June, July	1,290.00
	New Orleans, La.	May	342.00
	Ottawa, Ont., Canada	May, June	8,832.00
	Taunton, Mass.	May, June, July	552.00
	Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.	April, May, June	8,802.00
	Troy, N. Y.	May, June, July	7,074.00
	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	June, July	7,260.00
	Indianapolis, Ind.	July, August	808.50
L. U. No.	LOCAL UNIONS		
595	Lynn, Mass.	May	624.00
351	Northampton, Mass.	April, May, June, July	1,278.00
1991	El Paso, Ill.	August	240.00
927	Danbury, Conn.	April, May	402.00
446	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	June, July, September	366.00

1505	Berlin, N. H.	July, August, September	1,110.00
1016	Rome, N. Y.	June, July, August	1,344.00
1514	Niles, Ohio	July, September	48.00
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	July	96.00
422	Rochester, Pa.	May, June, July, August	1,332.00
143	Canton, Ohio	August	126.00
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	July, August	588.00
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	May, June, July	894.00
549	Greenfield, Mass.	April, May	1,938.00
125	Utica, N. Y.	May, June, July, August	6,696.00
661	Ottawa, Ill.	June, July, August	2,028.00
477	Wilmington, N. C.	March, April, May	2,502.00
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	July, August	1,260.00
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	June, July	500.00
1121	Richwood, W. Va.	July	198.00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	July	54.00
818	Putnam, Conn.	May, June	108.00
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	June	324.00
1846	New Orleans, La.	March, April	2,035.00
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho	April	500.00
534	Burlington, Ia.	April, May, June	1,098.00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	June	318.00
53	White Plains, N. Y.	April, May	1,656.00
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	August	150.00
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.	March, April	696.00
171	Youngstown, O.	May, June, July, August	7,212.00
260	Waterbury, Conn.	May, June	2,382.00
	Salt Lake City, Utah, District Council	May	1,000.00
1561	Portland, Me.	June, July	1,968.00

October 14, 1921.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

October 15, 1921.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 17, 1921.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 18, 1921.

Glens Falls, N. Y., L. U. 229.—An appropriation of $66 was made for the relief of eleven men locked out.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 2289 (Boxmakers.)—After considering detailed reports received an appropriation of $3,054 was made by the General Executive Board for the relief of men locked out.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 19, 1921.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. 1963.—The sum of $198 was appropriated for the relief of men locked out.

Audit of the books and accounts continued and completed.

October 20, 1921.

Appeal of L. U. 157, Boston, Mass., to the General Executive Board from the decision of the General Treasurer in the disapproved disability claim of Philip Bloomenfield. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Policy No. 8838, $5,000 on boiler with the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., was received and referred to the resident officers for investigation.

L. U. 2203, Anahelm, Cal.—Request for an appropriation of $500 for organizing purposes, denied.

L. U. 1051, Philadelphia, Pa.—Request for an appropriation of $500 to be expended for the payment of per capita tax, denied.

L. U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.—An appropriation of $300 was made for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Following is report of the special subcommittee of the General Executive Board.

To the General Executive Board:

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, examined all papers in safe deposit vault and find the following:

25	$1,000.00	Canada Victory Loan Bonds, 5½%.....	$25,000.00
5	5,000.00	Canada Victory Loan Bonds, 5½%.....	25,000.00
50	1,000.00	Second Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%.....	50,000.00
15	5,000.00	Third Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%.....	75,000.00
10	10,000.00	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%.....	100,000.00
3	500.00	Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%, Coupons.....	1,500.00
9	500.00	Third Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%, Coupons.....	4,500.00
35	100.00	Third Liberty Loan Bonds, 4¼%, Coupons.....	3,500.00
United States Treasury Certificate No. 1834, 5¾%.....			150,000.00
Total.....			$434,500.00

Signed)
JOHN H. POTTS,
JAS. P. OGLETREE.

Received by the General Executive Board and ordered published.

Livermore Falls, Me., L. U. 1963.—An appropriation of $204 was made for the relief of men locked out.

L. U. 1505, Berlin, N. H.—The sum of $90 was appropriated for the relief of members locked out.

The Board gave consideration to the San Francisco situation. The General President made an order under date of August 12, 1921, directed to L. U. Nos. 22, 34, 42, 483 and 1082 of San Francisco, stating among other things that failure to comply with the instructions therein contained, would lay each Local Union "liable to suspension" and directing that a stewardship be provided for temporarily of the affairs of each Local; and each of said Local Unions having been duly charged with violations of the laws of the organization in writing and duly notified of a hearing on said charges to be had by the General Executive Board on October 20, 1921, at 9:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of said General Executive Board and none of said Local Unions having put in an answer to said charges or request time to answer or put in any appearance, and the default of each of said Local Unions having been duly noted and said Board having inquired into all the facts and circumstances of said charges and found each of said charges sustained as against each of said Local Unions. The Board decrees that each of said Local Unions should be suspended and expelled from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the General President notify said Local Unions of the findings and take such steps as may be necessary to preserve and protect all the rights, privileges and benefits of all members of said Local Unions as provided for in the Constitution.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and the session was adjourned. The next meeting to be held commencing Tuesday, January 17, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Lockout At South Bend

The Metal Polishers and Stove Mounters' Union at South Bend, Ind., were locked out by the South Bend Malleable Steel Range Co., on the 27th of January, despite all efforts to effect a reasonable settlement. This firm contends that they intend to run an open shop in spite of the fact that it has been a strictly union shop for the past eighteen years.

Palm Beach Flooded With Carpenters

We have just had word from our District Council, Palm Beach, Fla., of the distressing conditions existing there from unemployment. Owing to advertisements of real estate agents the place is being flooded with carpenters from all sections of the country when there is not enough work for those that are there. It would be well, under the circumstances, for members of the United Brotherhood contemplating going there to get in touch with the Secretary of the District Council before leaving their "own home town."

Local Unions Chartered In October

Wilmington, N. C. (Ship Carpenters.)
Lemon City, Fla. Wortham, Tex.
Apperson, Okla. Los Angeles, Cal.
Carrier Mills, Ill.
Total, 6 Local Unions.

Thriftlessness is shiftlessness. Put those careless coins into Thrift Stamps and those Thrift Stamps into W. S. S.

Claims Paid

CLAIMS PAID FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
43969	Kate Mossey	36	14	8	Accidental	$ 75.00
43970	John J. King	79	7	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
43971	Mary Furdas	172	2	5	Embolism	50.00
43972	Callie May Carter	198	1	4	Peritonitis	25.00
43973	Albert Ziebell	264	15	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
43974	Jesse Weston	306	9	11	Enteritis (Bal.)	175.00
43975	Emil Domagalski	402	22	4	Paralysis	300.00
43976	Hiram T. Spencer	407	14	5	Indigestion	300.00
43977	Samuel Olson	493	11	0	Septicaemia	300.00
43978	Charles Haupert	598	19	10	Nephritis	125.00
43979	George Doty, Jr.	673	9	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
43980	Annie M. Guilmette	877	6	10	Carcinoma	75.00
43981	Ann Elizabeth Eastland	1252	11	11	Carcinoma	75.00
43982	William F. Compton	1351	2	7	Nephritis	25.00
43983	Pierre Lacroix	1736	11	7	Hemorrhage	125.00
43984	Oscar Giblaint	1846	2	6	Tuberculosis	100.00
43985	James W. Hodges	1885	11	10	Indigestion	125.00
43986	Henry Workman	2002	3	3	Appendicitis	150.00
43987	Christena Haldall	4	10	4	Carcinoma	75.00
43988	James Smalls	52	4	2	Toemia	200.00
43989	Arthur Sperry	79	19	9	Myocarditis	300.00
43990	Davit T. Kortson	87	12	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
43991	James F. Connor	115	7	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
43992	Theodore Striepeke	142	11	5	Nephritis	300.00
43993	Frank E. Bush	158	4	1	Heart trouble	50.00
43994	Clarence E. O'Dell	158	1	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
43995	Calvin A. Stevens	166	22	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
43996	Minnie E. Maddux	213	3	11	Toxemia	75.00
43997	Kristine Pearce	213	17	11	Leneocythaenia	75.00
43998	Rosie Glatz	242	9	9	Arthritis	75.00
43999	Frank P. Morris	266	20	9	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
44000	George F. Hunt	284	26	1	Apoplexy	300.00
44001	William S. Roebuck	287	3	11	Paresis	50.00
44002	William H. McConnell	328	21	11	Paralysis	300.00
44003	Fred A. Shrader	349	4	9	Apoplexy	200.00
44004	Jennie H. Terhune	752	4	9	Hernia	75.00
44005	Ada P. Franklin	943	20	2	Apoplexy	75.00
44006	Phillip Demour	994	11	2	Carcinoma	125.00
44007	Aino Sofia Nelson	1456	3	7	Peritonitis	75.00
44008	George F. Walters	2141	2	1	Accidental	100.00
44009	Louis Seda	4	16	9	Mastoiditis	300.00
44010	John Ehrlich	5	16	4	Carcinoma	300.00
44011	Leslie Markham	7	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
44012	Thomas H. MacCorkle	8	34	4	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
44013	George A. Long	10	23	0	Pneumonia	300.00
44014	George Edward Fry	37	20	7	Heart failure	125.00
44015	John E. Trenholm	53	5	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
44016	Frederick Ottley	53	17	2	Carcinoma	300.00
44017	Frank J. Blazek	54	21	6	Myocarditis	300.00
44018	Mary Hubb	80	20	7	Paralysis	75.00
44019	Benjamin J. Snell	145	5	1	Meningitis	300.00
44020	Eva Febel	182	5	6	Hemorrhage	75.00
44021	W. L. Hackney (Dis.)	198	2	6	Accidental	100.00
44022	John H. Wohlleber	200	2	8	Accidental	100.00
44023	Margaret Jenny Stage	260	5	3	Nephritis	75.00
44024	John V. Powell	283	11	11	Uraemia	125.00
44025	Rudolph C. Tesch	416	25	11	Sarcoma	300.00
44026	William K. Gaston	455	16	11	Apoplexy	125.00
44027	Alfred A. Pinkham	974	5	9	Accidental	300.00
44028	Cora Croft	993	4	11	Septicaemia	75.00
44029	Nora Edith Pruitt	1111	3	2	Influenza	75.00
44030	Carl Sigfried Nelson	1367	10	5	Accidental	300.00
44031	Charles Graham Cassel	1400	4	1	Heart trouble	50.00
44032	Charles A. Brown	1426	6	4	Stenosis	75.00
44033	Robert E. Wilson	1426	9	7	Cystitis	75.00
44034	Kate Donahue	1426	6	2	Septicaemia	75.00
44035	Herman Johnson	1456	18	0	Paralysis	300.00
44036	Louis H. Saunders	1485	7	6	Suicide	300.00
44037	Alexander Ekward	1687	3	2	Endocarditis	150.00
44038	Joseph H. Cavileer	1704	14	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
44039	James F. Cartwright	1763	2	1	Carcinoma	100.00
44040	George Eisenberg	2073	35	1	Carcinoma	300.00
44041	William C. Brose	58	5	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
44042	Herman Kaden	58	22	5	Apoplexy	200.00
44043	William Kline	62	20	6	Cerebral Hemorrhage	125.00
44044	Martha Anna Morris	104	8	2	Accidental	75.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44045	Carl E. Bernick	158	31	0	Myocarditis	226.35
44046	Frederick Teckler	231	3	2	Peritonitis	150.00
44047	Ida Ginsburgh	231	10	3	Sarcoma	75.00
44048	Gertrude Gage	257	5	4	Suicide	75.00
44049	Benjamin J. Dennis	284	1	4	Accidental	50.00
44050	Mary Harper	300	25	0	Nephritis	75.00
44051	Nora Graff Brown	380	12	11	Nephritis	75.00
44052	J. M. Carron	390	7	2	Heart disease	300.00
44053	Joseph Rosing	402	20	5	Carcinoma	300.00
44050	Samuel Reiff	504	12	3	Tumor	300.00
44055	Hattie K. Stoekel	701	5	6	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
44056	Fred A. Parchman	739	2	5	Nephritis	100.00
44057	Elmer E. Scholes	806	1	1	Fall	50.00
44058	Bernard Spinratt	1456	1	2	Accidental	50.00
44059	Henry Allen Cloyd	1811	1	4	Drowning	50.00
44060	John J. Hopkins	1870	5	2	Myocarditis	75.00
44061	William G. H. Elletson	2192	2	1	Drowned	25.00
44062	Richard H. Bradley (Dis.)	38	30	11	Accidental	400.00
44063	Harry J. Bauer	55	22	8	Atheroma	300.00
44064	Jacob N. Crosby	82	16	3	Bright's disease	125.00
44065	Barbara E. Groh	101	18	4	Myocarditis	75.00
44066	Susie Whiteside	103	22	3	Nephritis	75.00
44067	Ida Benson	131	22	8	Cancer	75.00
44068	Andrew Dunlap	207	4	11	Drowned	200.00
44069	Mary E. Stringfellow	207	22	4	Drowned	75.00
44070	Martha M. Jones	450	8	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
44071	John Peterson	454	1	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
44072	Alice Waroski	493	2	0	Bright's disease	50.00
44073	William W. Tuthill	574	14	11	Heart disease	300.00
44074	Simeon B. Russell	703	20	8	Appendicitis	300.00
44075	Charles T. Saltzgaber	735	5	1	Septicaemia	300.00
44076	Etta F. Fenn	763	1	2	Gall stones	25.00
44077	Margaret Wilson	855	2	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
44078	Amanda Lunn	1043	15	0	Endocarditis	75.00
44079	Rudolph Wedel	1367	9	5	Heart disease	300.00
44080	Louis Hansen	1395	18	3	Pneumonia	125.00
44081	Ben. Decherd	1565	12	2	Acute indigestion	300.00
44082	Elzear Demers (Dis.)	1699	17	3	Fall	400.00
44083	Joseph A. Brown (Dis.)	1765	12	11	Accidental	400.00
44084	Theobald Staub	2	16	8	Pneumonia	300.00
44085	Francis Catherine Engle	37	3	11	Oedema	75.00
44086	Odis J. Simms	64	2	8	Intestinal obstruction	100.00
44087	Alva Erastus Benedict	72	19	4	Endocarditis	300.00
44088	Laura Baker	83	20	7	Heart failure	75.00
44089	William A. Low	90	18	2	Intestinal obstruction	300.00
44090	Charles A. Hanner	117	3	3	Drowned	150.00
44091	Alice Fowleer Hatrick	119	19	0	Nephritis	75.00
44092	Mary Gordon Kinnier	122	6	6	Nephritis	75.00
44093	Charles V. Johnson	171	21	2	Pneumonia	300.00
44094	Sarah Elizabeth Wells	200	6	5	Cancer	75.00
44095	Edward J. Krauss	231	1	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
44096	William A. Lane	269	20	11	Accidental	300.00
44097	Lyman B. Comstock	308	8	11	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
44098	Corrie Carrico	331	3	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
44099	Carl A. O. Wuthenow	366	26	6	Nephritis	300.00
44100	Emma F. Grove	422	5	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
44101	Miller K. Wilson	465	8	10	Apoplexy	300.00
44102	Harrison Terbush	574	8	8	Duodenum	125.00
44103	John J. Cheney	651	19	6	Sepsis	300.00
44104	Maja Petersen	791	12	5	Carcinoma	75.00
44105	Charles Kasmeier	808	5	3	Carcinoma	75.00
44106	Gideon Jarbeau	894	6	6	Abscess	300.00
44107	Margaret Tellinger	985	3	2	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
44108	Elva T. Douglass (Dis.)	1040	1	10	Accidental	50.00
44109	Napoleon Drowin	1092	6	2	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
44110	Hiram N. Armatage	1130	9	1	Cancer	75.00
44111	Joseph Bryobinski	1179	4	3	Heart trouble	200.00
44112	Rose Solwich	1	2	10	Myocarditis	50.00
44113	Adolphus C. Jouannet	33	31	1	Pneumonia	125.00
44114	Roderick McDonald	33	23	11	Carcinoma	300.00
44115	Thomas F. Sullivan	79	19	8	Accidental	300.00
44116	Henry H. Comstock	137	14	3	Endocarditis	300.00
44117	Emma Ritchie	197	4	2	Heart failure	75.00
44118	John H. Balmain	218	18	11	Pneumonia	300.00
44119	John T. Skelly	554	3	6	Paresis	150.00
44120	Virgilio Manisco	585	1	3	Accidental	50.00
44121	Nicholas George Penfound	755	15	7	Sclerosis	125.00
44122	Edward Freeley	1456	1	5	Accidental	50.00
44123	Edward Ratell	1514	8	6	Nephritis	300.00
44124	Melvin W. Walton	1694	19	2	Pneumonia	125.00
44125	Katherina Doachk	1805	5	3	Peritonitis	75.00
44126	John Kinsella	11	6	2	Myocarditis	75.00
44127	Albert Johnson	15	6	11	Apoplexy	300.00
44128	Henry V. Brunn	25	20	5	Gangrene	125.00
44129	Edward Knight	29	21	5	Abscess	300.00
44130	William J. McCarty	33	17	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
44131	Barbara Pankonin	58	20	6	Paralysis	75.00
44132	Charlotte Hardie	62	8	5	Peritonitis	75.00
44133	Forrest Delbert	90	20	7	Nephritis	300.00

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44134	James Hickey	122	21	10	Nephritis	300.00
44135	Oscar Spraker	133	19	3	Apoplexy	300.00
44136	Tennis Paradi	162	8	3	Paresis	300.00
44137	John Henry Schlipman	189	11	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44138	Albert Mundorf	288	2	3	Peritonitis	25.00
44139	Maud E. Rock	306	20	4	Diabetes	75.00
44140	Mary Ellen Hennessey	347	24	0	Nephritis	75.00
44141	Milton S. Ludwig	492	7	11	Meningitis	300.00
44142	Charles B. Guilka	516	3	4	Accidental	150.00
44143	Julius Martin	574	16	3	Pneumonia	125.00
44144	Raynor Youngquist	585	3	6	Suicide	150.00
44145	John Jost	620	9	4	Apoplexy	75.00
44146	D. W. Gammon	622	9	0	Carcinoma	300.00
44147	Samuel Mark Ward	624	21	1	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
44148	Silas H. Bird	712	17	4	Cancer	125.00
44149	George S. Cawley	769	13	5	Carcinoma	300.00
44150	Johanna Larsen	1014	14	11	Thrombosis	75.00
44151	Levi J. Belden	1027	3	1	Tuberculosis	150.00
44152	Nicholas Olim	1252	6	11	Carcinoma	300.00
44153	Anna C. Kister	1406	2	9	Tuberculosis	50.00
44154	Leo Fred Lano	1564	17	1	Septicaemia	300.00
44155	Albenie M. LeBlanc	1698	2	1	Gangrene	100.00
44156	Benita Cruz de Rios	1967	2	0	Tuberculosis	50.00
44157	Andrew W. Morrison	40	21	8	Pneumonia	300.00
44158	Charles H. Linnemeyer	47	1	2	Peritonitis	50.00
44159	Anna Johnson	58	23	4	Cholecystitus	75.00
44160	George Wolf	75	10	9	Carcinoma	125.00
44161	Goldie May Adams	142	2	0	Nephritis	50.00
44162	Davis C. Riley	198	13	11	Heart failure	300.00
44163	William Martin Free	253	2	4	Accidental	100.00
44164	Frank Maskow	304	16	8	Homicide	300.00
44165	Robert Reed	483	22	5	Tuberculosis	300.00
44166	George Strack	556	11	5	Edema	125.00
44167	Louise Belle R. Nutt	708	8	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
44168	Selma Lena Korpineu	787	4	1	Tuberculosis	75.00
44169	Sophy LaMondy	1042	16	5	Bright's disease	75.00
44170	Louis Ceorba	1180	4	10	Pyemia	200.00
44171	Florence H. Hilley	1268	2	6	Heart trouble	50.00
44172	Archibald Hattendorf	1307	1	11	Accidental	50.00
44173	Ludvig Petersen	1367	8	6	Carcinoma	75.00
44174	Olga Karne	1470	4	11	Accidental	75.00
44175	Edward Harding	20	10	3	Myocarditis	300.00
44176	Joseph Labrecque	21	20	7	Cancer	300.00
44177	William G. Rogers	79	11	2	Carcinoma	125.00
44178	Colin Salter	94	16	2	Tuberculosis	300.00
44179	Michael Kernig	199	13	10	Accidental	204.00
44180	William G. Will	246	8	8	Myocarditis	75.00
44181	Patrick Gilroy	359	6	6	Accidental	300.00
44182	James Rose Park	525	7	2	Bright's disease	75.00
44183	Claude M. Stevenson	586	14	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44184	Della D. Gilkey	806	16	1	Heart disease	75.00
44185	Henry Blank	945	18	11	Intercatitis	300.00
44186	Elizabeth Lewis Wirth	1188	7	3	Anaemia	75.00
44187	J. H. Hodges	1212	12	6	Nephritis	125.00
44188	Erika Forsman	1227	4	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
44189	M. F. Quigley (Dis.)	1333	2	0	Accidental	100.00
44190	John H. Wilson (Dis.)	1693	16	0	Accidental	400.00
44191	Marie Kosak	1786	7	2	Tuberculosis	75.00
44192	Vajetch Maruna	1786	14	11	Carcinoma	300.00
44193	Rose Filock	2343	1	4	Heart trouble	25.00
44194	Charlotte Fink	11	5	3	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
44195	Carl Schmidt	55	23	6	Artero sclerosis	207.00
44196	Artella Bartz	171	5	3	Accidental	75.00
44197	Carl E. Johnson	181	31	0	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
44198	Juliana Ogrin	286	8	2	Suicide	75.00
44199	Mary K. Nortrup	349	20	4	Inanition	75.00
44200	Frederick F. Mackie	655	10	11	Uraemia	300.00
44201	Emma Bouchard Gosselin	730	2	8	Pneumonia	50.00
44202	Maurice W. Jennings	808	3	6	Peritonitis	150.00
44203	Estella Britton James	1465	3	11	Phthisis	75.00
44204	Nora Reardon	1596	11	0	Anaemia	75.00
44205	Elizabeth S. Koabel	1668	6	2	Cancer	75.00
44206	Joseph Stroleny	1786	14	1	Suicide	125.00
44207	Anthony Tyburski	1834	1	9	Pneumonia	50.00
44208	Ferdinand Paul Songy	1846	2	5	Thrombosis	100.00
44209	Victoria Baudet Clavere	1846	2	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
44210	Wesley Workman	11	25	5	Aneurism	300.00
44211	Louis Javorski	39	7	3	Sarcoma	300.00
44212	Marion A. Edwards	52	3	10	Pellagra	150.00
44213	Oliver Johnson	62	35	11	Heart trouble	300.00
44214	William Wald	64	14	6	Nephritis	300.00
44215	Joseph Matuskowitz	129	6	2	Angina pectorisis	300.00
44216	Carl A. Gustafson	131	6	0	Carcinoma	300.00
44217	Anna L. Tripp	217	12	8	Carcinoma	75.00
44218	Edward G. Duffner	251	28	6	Angina pectoris	300.00
44219	Victoria M. Gadley	286	5	4	Burns	75.00
44220	Gustaf C. Hammerquist	434	12	11	Accidental	300.00
44221	J. William Shrader	514	23	7	Pneumonia	300.00
44222	E. W. Rutan	532	21	5	Bright's disease	125.00

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Name.....

Address.....

City ..... State.....

Please fill out all of these lines.

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Death or Disability	Am't Paid
44223	Hendrick S. Leppaneu	643	5	8	Abscess	300.00
44224	J. Garfield Mertine	719	3	10	Erysipelas	150.00
44225	Cornelius Hansen	791	34	7	Heart trouble	300.00
44226	Narcisse Leger	1239	15	10	Arterio sclerosis	125.00
44227	Delia Herron	1348	16	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
44228	Hulda C. Goranson	1568	3	10	Anaemia	75.00
44229	Joseph Jelinek	1596	3	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
44230	Bessie Fassler	2090	6	11	Pneumonia	75.00
					Total	$43,962.35

131	Full beneficial claims	$32,212.35
44	Semi-beneficial claims	4,400.00
79	Wife's claims	5,450.00
8	Disability claims	1,900.00
262		$43,962.35

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1921

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled	Local Union	Membership Yrs.	Membership Mos.	Cause of Disapproval	Am't Cl'm'd
5181	M. A. Butler (Dis.)	11	14	0	Not filed within two years	$400.00
5182	Elizabeth M. Jones	200	16	5	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5183	Thomas D. McCall (Dis.)	384	21	5	Not totally disabled	400.00
5184	Alphonsine Lavoie	445	4	0	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5185	Mrs. C. J. Reaves	477	4	6	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	75.00
5186	William O. Butler (Dis.)	696	14	5	Not within two years	400.00
5187	Edward Hervouet	736	4	11	Honorary member	125.00
5188	Joseph B. Telfer	904	5	6	Not filed within six months	75.00
5189	Harry E. Winager	948	7	4	Section 48, Paragraph B	300.00
5190	Grover C. Lawyer	971	0	11	Three months in arrears	50.00
5191	Adolph A. Zaske	1045	6	10	Three months in arrears	300.00
5192	Clarence Tidmore	1788	1	0	Semi, not two years a member	50.00
5193	William N. Caron (Dis.)	1846	1	3	Not filed within two years	50.00
5194	David A. Phipps (Dis.)	1855	5	1	Disability not due to accident.	400.00
5195	Iona May Thorp	1903	1	4	Three months in arrears	25.00
5196	Turice P. Davis	2272	1	10	Three months in arrears	25.00

Death Roll

WAGNER, JERRY, L. U. No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.

More Than Half United States Live In Rented Houses

More than one-half of the families in this country are living in rented homes, reports the census bureau.

The actual number of families in the United States is announced as 24,451,676. Of these 12,943,598 live in rented homes, and 10,866,960 families own their own homes. For the remaining 541,118 families no report is made.

Of the owned homes 6,522,119 are free from incumbrance and 4,059,593 are incumbered, while for the remaining 285,248 the status as to incumbrance was not reported. The census bureau defines a "home" as the abiding place of a single family.

Carpenters Given $1 a Day Increase

Carpenters of Essex County, N. J., have been given a wage increase of $1 a day. The increase gives the carpenters a $9 wage scale, to continue until next April.

Adjustment of the wage scale had been left to Police Judge Boettner of Newark as arbiter, who has just announced his award. Judge Boettner had been selected by both carpenters and employers, and his award was handed down in shorter time than any previous labor award in the County.

Trades unionists always give preference to the Union Label, shop card and working button.

Correspondence

Protest Against the Proposal to Wreck the Department of Labor

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The wage earners of the United States should make immediate protest against the proposal to wreck the Department of Labor and on its ruins erect an alleged labor governmental body, to be known as a department of "welfare."

Mr. Walter F. Brown of Toledo, O., chairman of the Committee on Reorganization of Governmental Departments, outlined to me and others the suggestions that already have been made for eliminating the Department of Labor. He said that in the plan under consideration the powers and duties of the department are to be scattered in various divisions of a proposed department of "welfare," which will be composed of three major divisions to be known as public health, education and labor. The proposed labor division, he said, would have a new section to be known as "compulsory investigation of labor disputes for public information." According to Attorney General Daugherty it is proposed first to establish a bureau for compulsory investigation of labor disputes and then to enact a compulsory arbitration law.

If the scheme materializes there will be no Secretary of Labor to give labor's side in any controversy to the President and his cabinet. There will be no one who will be in a position to say the right word at the right time to either the President or his cabinet. Instead a Secretary of "welfare," who will know nothing of the hopes and aspirations of the wage earners, will take the seat now occupied by the Secretary of Labor.

It is necessary that officials of all Nation and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies immediately telegraph or write Mr. Brown that the Department of Labor should not be weakened, destroyed, subordinated or amalgamated, but should be maintained unimpaired. The National and International Unions also are requested to urge their affiliated organizations to file their protests to the scheme against labor and the people. These protests should be sent to Mr. Walter F. Brown, Widener Bldg., 17th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. Let me know what you have done and let me have copy of reply Mr. Brown may make.

With best wishes and assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way within my power, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAM GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Mathematically Correct

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reference to your editorial "Something Wrong Somewhere" in the October issue of "The Carpenter," may I state that Mr. S. L. Scheffy, Allentown, Pa., is mathematically correct in his answer of 769.89 to the problem of Mr. McGrath of Texas.

May I call your readers' attention, and especially those who have submitted answers to this problem to the article "Craft Problems" by Mr. Rowland Hill in the September issue and ask them to read what he says about square root. Whenever I have occasion to use square root, I ask some one to figure it out for me or take a day off to learn how myself and as soon as I get the information I forget the method until I need it again and then follow the same procedure of re-learning. Problem writers must consider the men they expect to help. I questioned 60 carpenters in my evening roof framing class and not one knew how to figure square root. I have known how myself, but have forgotten. These men should know how to figure the square feet in a space the size of our problem, but they must overcome the lack of early training and education. I have tried to do this in my explanation showing two different ways by framing a right angle or square and by multiplying the two sides together, they get the number of square feet in the square. In laying the angles out to scale, as I did, I purposely avoided decimals and fractions to simplify the problem. Carpenters do not usually work to a hundredth

part of an inch. Whatever may be the need for figuring this surface, a certain allowance would be made for fitting and waste. I also thought that you might be interested to know that we are reading "The Carpenter" as a text in our evening trade class in roof framing. Monday night we are to make a study of several of the problems appearing in recent issues and will from now on bring before the class similar problems, although not directly related to our major subject, roof framing. I feel that they are of sufficient importance to spend the time in analizing them because they will materially help in giving men in the trade a broader understanding of fundamental principles and their application to practical work. The interest shown in the open discussion of Craft Problems in "The Carpenter" shows an awakening in the trade and a desire on the part of carpenters to be better informed, which can only help to put the trade on a higher plane and give it the place on the map it should have. Very truly yours,

R. M. VAN GAASBEEK.
Head of Department of Woodworking,
Pratt Institute.

Hopes To Double Their Membership

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having a brief respite from the attacks of the "open shoppers," L. U. No. 89 decided to indulge in a "little festivity" outside of the usual order of things. "All work and no play" is apt to make any Jack a dull boy. So it was decided to devote a part of the meeting held on November 7th to a social. The officers were instructed to prepare the "eats," and believe me, they did. Different members spoke on things nearest to their hearts and of interest to the cause. The meeting was voted a huge success and it was decided that in the future meetings of a similar sort and kind should be more often held.

Now, just a word on things in general. The Gulf Coast County has been a favorite place for our brothers from the North to come to when the weather gets rather "nippy" at home. This year the advent has been early and as a result there are more men out of work here than in times past.

In the face of the hardships here encountered we are pleased to state that L. U. 89 is making good progress. A short time ago L. U. 89 decided that they would put a Business Agent in the field and keep him there as long as the expense could be met by the few members. Through active persistent efforts on the part of the members and officers, old members have been brought back into the Local. Many of the strangers here realizing that they are being exploited by reason of them being unorganized, are coming into our ranks and we are convinced that while it has been a severe financial strain on our members and the treasury to keep the Business Agent in the field it was the best move we ever made, and has already repaid us many fold. We expect to be able to double our membership at least twice this coming six months, and for a Local Union which was almost ready to "call quits" we believe that we have achieved no little success. Fraternally yours,

THOS. J. O'CONNOR.
L. U. No. 89. Mobile, Ala.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. J. Patterson, formerly a member of Local No. 213, Houston, Tex., who left there for El Paso, Tex., about the year 1913, kindly address L. A. McDonald, 835 Cortlandt St., Houston, Tex.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of William Marcus Wolfe, 52 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. tall; weight, 165 pounds, light blue eyes and brown hair. He was last heard from in Gardnerville, Nevada. Address I. A. Dernberger, 621 6th St., San Diego, Cal.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Chas. O. Monroe, who is 38 years of age, 5 ft. 11 in. tall; weighs about 165 pounds; blue eyes and dark hair. Last heard of in South Bend, Ind. Address Mrs. Chas. O. Moore, R. R. No. 5, Box 188, South Bend, Ind.

Insist On the United Brotherhood Label On All Packing Boxes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

L. U. No. 2289, Chicago, Ill., would appreciate it very much if you would insert in our Journal, "The Carpenter," a notice relative to the Union Label, as the users of the boxes made by them, for packing bottles, brewers' supplies, etc., claim there is no demand for the Brotherhood Union Stamp on these boxes and we wish to convince them that there is, and by doing this we can create a demand. Fraternally yours,

HENRY C. GRANMANN, R. S.

Casual Comment

A Merry Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year to all.

* * *

We should all start the new year with a determination to make our organization reach the 500,000 mark.

* * *

The impartial investigation made by the Interchurch World Movement into the strike of the steel workers practically indicts the entire press of the nation for gross unfairness in dealing with the strikers.

* * *

It is said "trickery is the work of the Devil." You "trick" yourself as well as your fellow workers when you do not demand the Union Label.

* * *

The railroads continue to cry for lower wages, but never a word about a reduction from the 6% guarantee made them by the Government.

* * *

The cause of international peace and disarmament can only be promoted by creating and promoting a public sentiment that will not tolerate a waste of life and by establishing international relations, understanding and agencies that will constitute insuperable barriers to policies of force and destruction.

* * *

Plain talk by hard-headed financial writers is making it increasingly harder to "put over" the claim that labor is responsible for present industrial conditions.

* * *

We are anxiously awaiting some decision from some one, some where, that will reduce something besides wages, which are not now and never have been anywhere near the actual cost of living.

* * *

If every union man will try to make himself worth as much to the union as the union has been of value to him, he will not go to his grave without ever having a luxury, nor will he himself be food for others, or devoured by his fellowman.

* * *

There would be no necessity for an "unfair" list if we all did our share in boosting the Union Label.

When the "paytriotic" profiteers are not dodging their taxes illegally they are doing it "legally" by having their servants in Congress shift the tax burdens upon the working class.

* * *

Something more fundamental than begging employers to give out jobs is needed by the hungry millions who are in enforced idleness, which reminds us that there will have to be a lot of darning done before some stockings can be hung up this Christmas.

* * *

The attempt to reduce wages by appealing to the workers' sense of fairness reveals the hypocrisy of those who talk about a "square deal."

* * *

The Union Label is a contrast between the fair and unfair employer. Demand it.

* * *

The man who opposes trade unionism in this age is due for some severe lessons. He is in a position something like that of old King Canute, who had some difficulty in persuading the waves of the ocean to do his bidding.

* * *

The "American" plan advocates in the Chamber of Commerce at St. Louis have let the cat out of the bag. They declare wages must be based upon "nature's decree of feast or famine." Famine for workers and a feast for employers.

* * *

An indifferent attitude on the part of the workers toward their organization during the present season of adversity will not result in any good for the organization or the individual.

* * *

By discarding the hand-to-mouth policy which has governed most concerns, the wheels of industry could be started revolving at least a little more rapidly. The effect would probably be far-reaching.

* * *

On the whole, the Unemployment Conference gave the employers one more chance to make good their boast that they can manage all the problems of our modern industrial order if only they are let alone.

In its constructive program, the Unemployment Conference at Washington tells of eight things which "should be."

* * *

Great writer says: "It's easier to be kind than fair." Which partly explains why there is so much organized charity and legalized robbery.

* * *

The nation is a million homes short because, the papers said, the workers wouldn't be "reasonable." But the Literary Digest has published a table based upon actual statistics describing the curve of the building costs since 1913 that places the blame where it belongs.

* * *

At the present time building materials are still priced at nearly 200% above normal. Wages are down nearly to normal. The facts are not as picturesque as romance, but they tell their story.

* * *

There is a standing army at all times in the United States of 1,000,000 unemployed. This capitalization of adversity and misery reacts to the disadvantage of industry, a fact that many employers have yet to learn.

* * *

Senator Kenyon is trying to get a law through that really would penalize profiteering in coal. If it passes, watch the coal operators tie it up with an injunction until the winter is over, and then get it declared unconstitutional as interfering with private rights.

* * *

They must have been extremely anxious to get Kenyon out of the United States Senate when they offered him a judgeship for life.

* * *

Blanton has sung his swan song and now is less important as a member from Texas than he would be as a martyr under expulsion.

* * *

The United States Railroad Labor Board says the Pennsylvania System officials have been lying to the public. This may be news to the Board, but not to the public.

* * *

Children enjoying the benefit of school and the pleasure of the playground instead of the drudgery of the mill and factory is part of the progress made by the Union Label.

Having served its purpose — which was to scare the public into thinking it was lucky to get fuel at any price—the "coal famine" of some months ago has vanished into thin air.

* * *

The railroads have proposed that they cut their men's wages twice before they cut their freight tariffs even once! That is a confession that the railroad managers have no resources left except to take out of the men's pay envelopes what they have not been able to take out of their own manegerial brains.

* * *

The threatened strike of last October looks like the last hope of perplexed mismanagement on the part of the railroads.

* * *

Kenesaw Mountain doesn't seem to look as high to the Chicago carpenters and plumbers as it does to some of the luckless baseball players.

* * *

Morgan and his "personal representative" may hold Mingo County in the hollow of their hand—or, the operators—but they are considered very small potatoes by the chief executive of Indiana.

* * *

The much vaunted "law and order" league seems to have resolved itself into an espionage and spy system conducted in the interest of the "open shoppers" and the criminal profiteers.

* * *

If some of the fellows who howl so much about the "open shop" would quit buying the product of the "open shoppers" it would relieve the situation considerable more than hot air spouted between puffs of a "scab" cigar or cigarette.

* * *

By continually advertising the Union Label you will convince your weak-kneed brother of your optimism in the future of the trade union movement.

* * *

If the "American (?) Plan" survives until next summer, a worker seeking employment will be required to secure a hunting license.

* * *

Gov. Allen, of Kansas, did not offer his can't-strike law in the country during the strenuous days of the past month. Possibly the sunflower state executive is losing confidence in his much-advertised but little-used plan.

Foreign Labor Notes

The labor unions of Austria have multiplied their membership since the war. The total of all unions in the republic now amounts to 940,000 members.

* * *

The special Australian Court appointed under the Eight-Hour Act to investigate ordinary working hours in industry, has formulated reports upon seven industrial groups and has recommended in each case a reduction of ordinary working hours to 44 per week.

* * *

Forty thousand cooks and waiters went on strike at Berlin. Foreign visitors left the city owing to the difficulty in getting meals.

* * *

The Government of New South Wales will raise a loan of $243,000,000 to carry out the reconstruction of main roads throughout the state.

* * *

British registered unemployment figures reached their peak in June, with 2,177,899, and by September 16 this figure had declined to 1,469,700, representing a drop of 28.500 in the last week reported, A. P. Dennis, commercial attache in London, informs the State Department.

* * *

A general strike was proclaimed at Trieste, Italy, because the Government's withdrawal of orders for 24 ships caused the shipyards here to insist on reducing the wages of the shipyard workers. Large bodies of troops were assembled to prevent disorders.

* * *

President Schulthess announced that the Swiss Government was proposing to grant credits amounting to 110,000,000 francs in order to procure work for the unemployed and to assist Swiss industries.

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a bit of laughter gits ye,
And yer spine is feelin' proud,
Don't fergit to up and fling it
At a soul that's feeling blue;
For the minute that ye sling it,
It's a boomerang to you.

—Selected.

Harsh criticism of our associates for failure to do their full duty toward the Union Label, card and button does not always bring the desired result, but setting a good example usually does.

Book Reviews

We have just reviewed, with pleasure, Hick's Builder's Guide, which we received from the publishers, U. P. C. Book Company, Inc., New York, and find same covers, in minute detail, every operation in the construction or alteration of a building. The remarkable lucid presentation of methods for framing houses and roofs could not be bettered. There are tables by means of which beams, joists and columns may be selected for any load and span met with in ordinary construction. The estimator or contractor will find the chapters on estimating labor and materials, which are on a unit basis, accurate experience, data all ready for application to their work. It also gives valuable data on roof and house framing, together with numerous explanatory cuts. It is a valuable book for the practical carpenter.

Once every few years there comes a book of poetry that marks the entrance of a new poet to the charmed circle of those whose work is likely to have a permanent place in the literature of our race. Such a book must have the beauty and the substance that is not of any particular generation, but of all time. Within its pages the true lover of literature of any age must be able to meet with his kindred on a common ground. Such a book is "The Beggar's Vision" which has just been sent us by the publishers, The Cornhill Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

Little Drops of Water

It has been stated that people are as ignorant of the size of the sea as they are of matters dealing with astronomy.

Few are aware, for instance, that the Pacific ocean covers 68,000,000 miles; the Atlantic 30,000,000 miles and the Indian ocean Arctic, and Antarctic 42,000,000.

To stow away the contents of the Pacific it would be necessary to fill a tank one mile long, one mile wide and one mile deep, every day for 448 years. Put in figures the Pacific holds in weight 984,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

The Atlantic averages a depth of not quite three miles. Its waters weigh 325,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, and a tank to contain it would have each of its sides 430 miles long.

Fake Treatments Exposed

Last year a firm of quacks was hunted down and made harmless largely through the efforts of an organization which makes it its function to guard the health of the general public. Through the vigilance of the National Tuberculosis Association. the activities of the Thompson Treatment Company, San Antonio, Tex., distributors of a so-called "sure cure" for tuberculosis were brought to the attention of the Federal authorities of that city and, as a result, seven officers of the company were placed under indictment on the charge of using the United States mails in a scheme to defraud the public.

Following an investigation directed by Assistant United States District Attorney Leo Brewer, and Postoffice Inspector W. M. Renken of San Antonio, evidence was produced showing that thousands of tuberculosis victims had for the past year been duped into buying the fake treatment in the hope that they would be rapidly and permanently cured of their disease.

The treatment consisted of a simple stove-like machine which was furnished the patient and in which "medicated" wood-chips were burned to produce a vapor. This vapor, it was claimed, would accomplish a cure even in far advanced cases, in from two to six months. The machines were rented to patients at from $25 to $600 per month, according to their financial rating. The glowing literature distributed by the company bore dozens of testimonials from these patients. In the course of the investigations, however, it was brought out that practically all of the people have since died of consumption.

In addition to distributing printed advertising matter with which to lure patients, it is said that the company, upon opening a new office, always made a point of securing at least one physician in the town to endorse the "cure." These men were either paid salaries or received commissions in relation to the number of patients who used the treatment recommended by them.

As is generally known, the only authentic cure for tuberculosis now known is the fresh air treatment which is often a long drawn out procedure, requiring all the patience and optimism which a patient can muster. This is one reason why consumptives are prone to become discouraged and despondent, and men and women, particularly of the poorer classes, who are eager to relieve their families of worry and expense, grasp only too hopefully at any new remedy that is offered them.

In the course of the sixteen years of the National Tuberculosis Associatio'n work, it has investigated hundreds of consumptive cures, and exposed the fact that from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 is wasted yearly by victims of consumptives in fake cures.

The fourteenth annual sale of Christmas Seals which the Association will conduct this year in December, offers an excellent opportunity to support the work of protecting the health of poor and easily mislead tuberculosis sufferers.

Waste Laid At Capital's Door By Experts

Management is 100% less efficient than labor.

More than 50% of the enormous waste in production in the United States is plumped flatly on the doorsteps of capital in the report of the committee on elimination of waste in industry by the Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies, recently made public by the Executive Board.

In the opinion of the committee less than 25% of the waste is due to labor.

The findings, which probe the ulcers of the industrial stagnation gripping the country and lay the greater part of the burden of responsibility for the situation upon management, were compiled by a committee of 16 eminent engineers appointed by Herbert Hoover, President of the organization, and are based on investigations of a large force of field workers in New York, New England and Pennsylvania.

Some Day

Poor old Some Day will have so much to do—
He never will be able to put half his labor through.
We're going to do this some day, and some day we'll do that.
Old Some Day'll be so busy that he won't know where he's at!
It's rich we'll all be some day, and through the mist and fear
We wish that happy Some Day would get busy and appear!
We're going to rest up some day, and some day steal away
To have an old time frolic in the heart of merry day!
Ah, Some Day's rushed with orders, for people everywhere
Are planning to engulf him with their pleasure and their care! —Anon.

Our Last General Convention

recommended that we

Advertise Our Label More Extensively

In pursuance with instructions of the Twentieth General Convention, that intensive advertising of the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be inaugurated, and the appreciation of the fact that continuous and cumulative publicity is the best asset, we have concluded that no better medium could be employed than HIGH GRADE

PLAYING CARDS

(Illustration below)

We want to get the advertising of our Label in hundreds of thousands of homes, as well as clubs, etc.

It is an indisputable fact that a dependable grade of playing cards with "ad" on back, carries the message of PUBLICITY — not for a day—but IMPRESSIVELY and for indefinite period.

With our four hundred thousand members to use and distribute the advertisement that these cards carry, wonderful results will be achieved.

You won't have to apologize for the **quality** of the Brotherhood playing cards.

The cards will be furnished in either (or both) **regular** and **pinochle** decks.

Local Unions are urged to carry a supply of cards on hand to meet demands at all times.

We hope our entire membership will interest themselves in seeing that their friends use Brotherhood cards.

There is but a small percentage of people who don't use playing cards for innocent amusement, hence the opportunity is big for advertising our Label through this medium.

The Price Is Forty-five Cents Per Deck

(Regular and Pinochle)

and please bear in mind that we are furnishing a grade of cards fully commensurate with the price. The General Office sells the cards at less than cost.

Send orders, accompanied by remittance, to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Craft Problems

How To Frame a Roof of Unequal Pitch

(From "A Practical Course In Roof Framing, By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek.)
Published By F. J. Drake & Co., Chicago, Ill.")

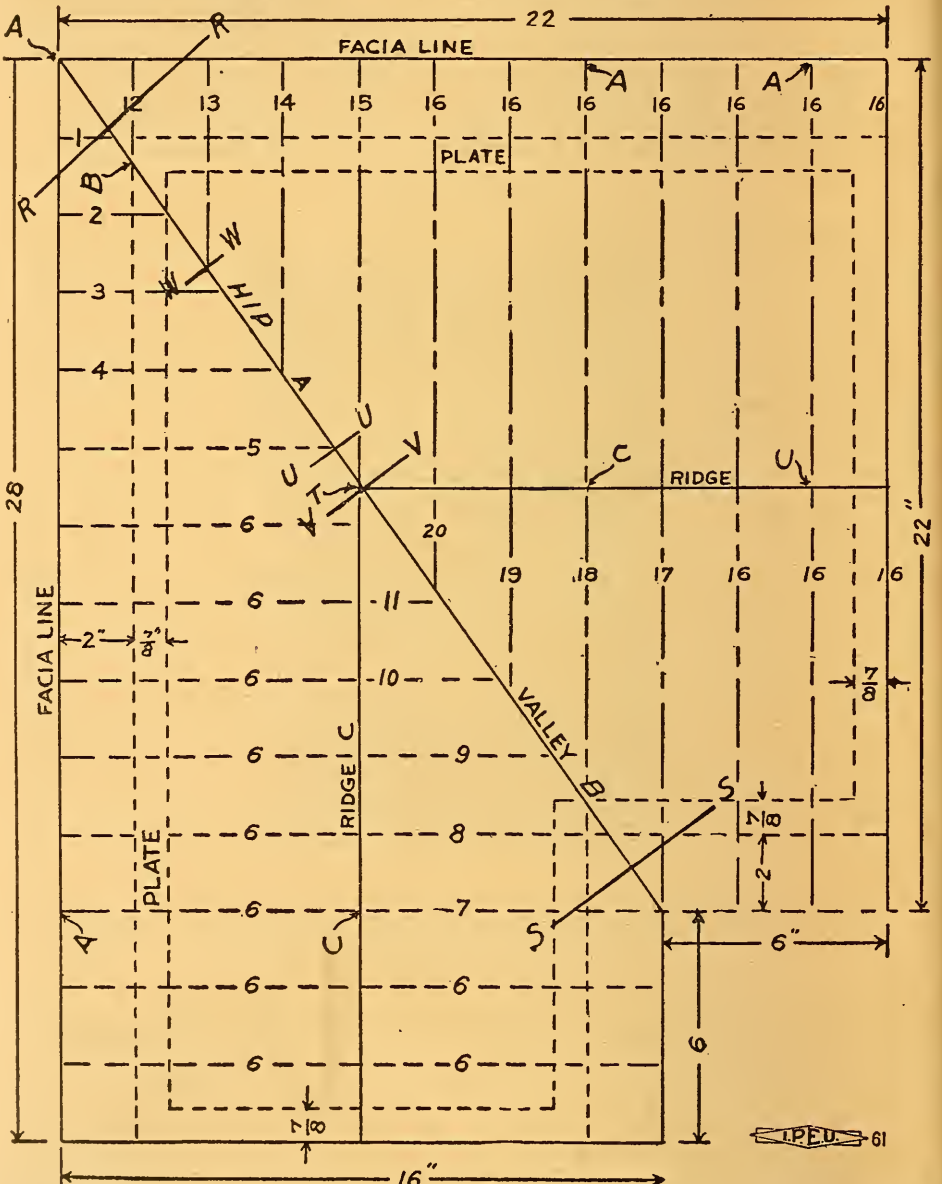

Fig. 1—Plan of Hip and Valley Roof of Unequal Pitch, From Which a Working Layout Should Be Made to 1 Inch Scale.

The intersection of two gables of different pitches forming an unequal pitch roof presents one of the most interesting problems in roof-framing for the carpenter to solve. The following description is given of the problem used in Pratt Institute for the purpose of demonstrating the principles of the unequal pitch roof. The job is laid out to 1 in. scale as in practice. In picking up the measurements from the layout 1 in. represents 1 ft., so that it is a simple matter to apply the principles to a practical job. The specifications giving the sizes of stock used in the job are given which will enable the reader to try out the problem, for in no other way can he acquire a clear understanding of the principles involved. It will be noticed that the sizes of stock listed in the specifications are increased

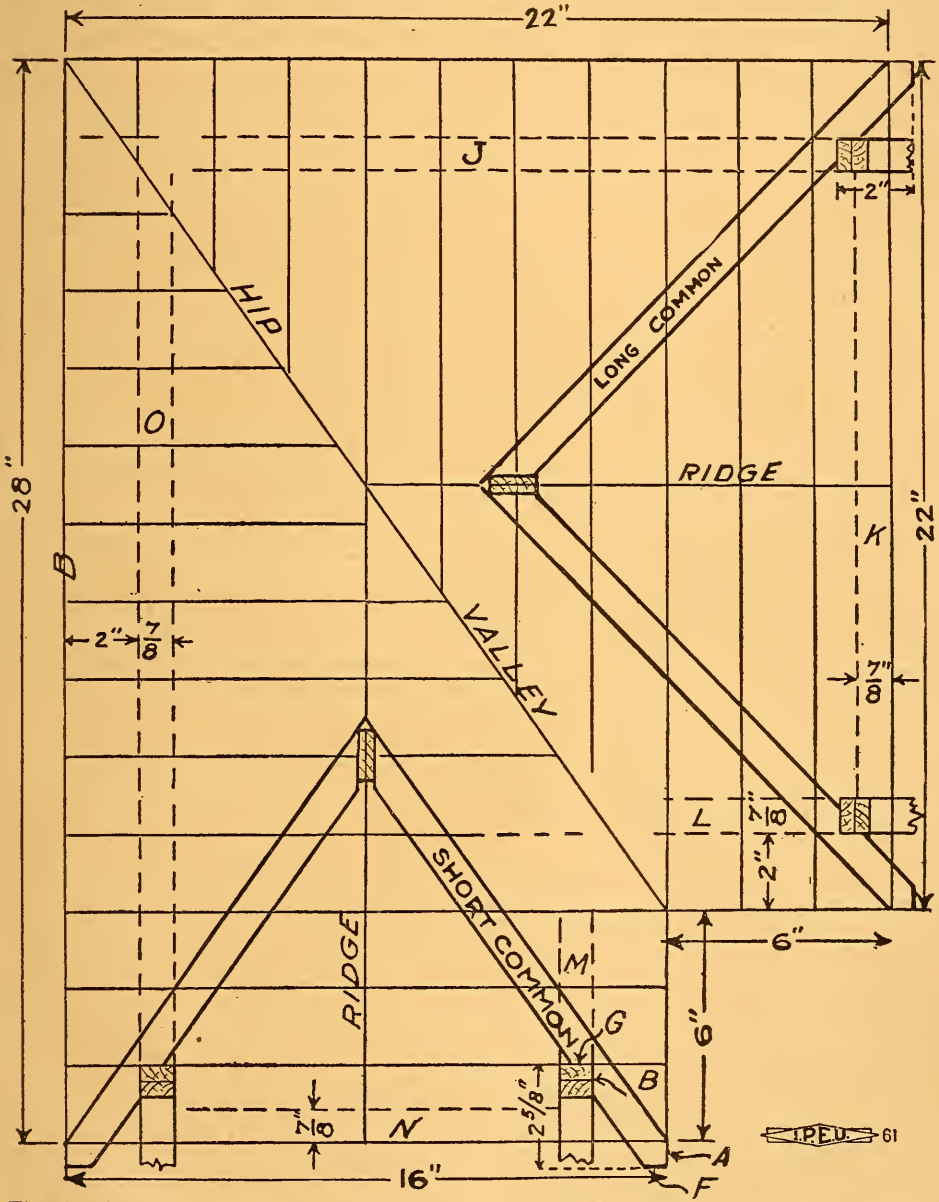

Fig. 2—Common Rafters Developed On the Plan. With the Pitch, Projection and Plancher Level Given, the Heights of the Plates Can Be Determined.

so that they can be easily handled and fastened, that is, they are not to actual scale. This does not alter the value of the problem as all measurements are taken on the top edge of the rafter and on a center line.

Specifications.—Plate, long common sides ⅞ in. by 2½ in.

Plate, short common sides, ⅞ in. by 3⅛ in.

Hip and valley rafters, ¾ in. by 1¼ in.

Common and jack rafters, ⅜ in. by ⅞ in.

Ridge, ⅜ in. by 1⅛ in.

Projection, 2 in.

Facia, ⅝ in.

Plancher level to plate level, long common rafters, 2 in.

Plancher level to plate level, short common rafters, 2⅝ in.

Pitch, long common rafters, 12 in. rise in 1 ft. (½ pitch).

Dimensions—(See Plan).

Rafters spaced 2 in. on centers.

Plan.—Lay out the plan (Fig. 1) full size on a sheet of detail paper or a board. In applying the lengths full size, substitute the word feet for inches in listing the lengths of the timbers. Number each rafter and ridge as shown on the plan. Put the corresponding number on the rafters as they are laid out for ready identification. This will insure the proper location for each rafter during the erection of the roof.

The development (Fig. 2) is necessary to determine the heights of the plate levels. The unequal pitch roof is sometimes spoken of as a freak roof. This is due in part to the fact that the plates throughout the building are not on the same level. Lay in the profile of a long common rafter as shown according to the pitch (½ in. to 1 ft.) given in the specifications. This gives the total height of the long common rafters as 11 in. Also lay in a profile of a short common rafter, the total height also being 11 in. and locate the plate levels on each rafter. It will be discovered that if the plates on walls J-K and L, holding the long common rafters were on the same level as the plates on walls, M-N and O holding the short common rafters, the long common rafters would be nearly cut in two. If the plates were level it would be necessary to make them high enough to accomodate the steepest pitch. To overcome this difficulty, the plates on walls J-K and L, holding the long common rafters are dropped sufficiently to get a good seat cut on the plates and yet not weaken the rafters.

There is no fixed rule for determining the the distance from the plancher level to the plate level. The architect gives the pitch of the roof, the projection and the plancher level, the lines of the roof that are seen and it is up to the mechanic framing the roof to develop the lines that are not seen or the plate levels. In laying out the birdsmouth care should be taken to have a good seat cut and yet not weaken the rafter at this point. This requires good judgment and takes into consideration the span of the building, the weight of the roof itself, the weight that it is expected to carry and similar details, if the roof is to stand up under the strain eventually to be put upon it. With the birdsmouth developed independently on both long and short common rafters, measure the height of the plate level from the plancher level in each rafter and subtract, which will give the distance that the short common rafter is to be raised above the long common rafter. The plancher level remains level throughout the entire roof. For practice in laying out this particular problem the heights of the plates are given in the specifications, the plates supporting the common rafters being ⅝ in. higher than those supporting the long common rafters.

To Lay Out Long Common Rafters.—The pitch of the long common rafters 16 are given in the specifications as 12 in. rise in 1 ft. Set the fence on the square at 12 in. rise on the tongue and 12 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Take the total run of the rafter from the layout (Fig. 1) A' to C' and apply the fence to the top edge and lay off the run on the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 3, or 11 in. from the facia line to center of ridge, A to C. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge or 3-16 in., C to D. Then measure in from the facia line A, on a level line, 2 in., the width of the projection and produce the wall line B. Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter ⅝ in., the width of the facia and produce the plancher level F. Measure up from the plancher level on a plumb line 2 in., locating the plate level G.

Cut on the line A for the facia, on the line F for the plancher level, on the lines

G and B for the birdsmouth and on the line D for the cut against the ridge.

To Lay Out Jack Rafters On Long Common Side.—Jack rafters numbered 12, 13, 14 and 15 are laid out in the same way as the long common rafters, as they are each a part of the length of rafter 14 and 11in. for rafter 15. The facia and birdsmouth are the same as for the long common rafter but the upper end is beveled to make a fit against the side of the hip. To simplify picking up the top cut for the jacks, lay in the hip and a section of a jack rafter, full size,

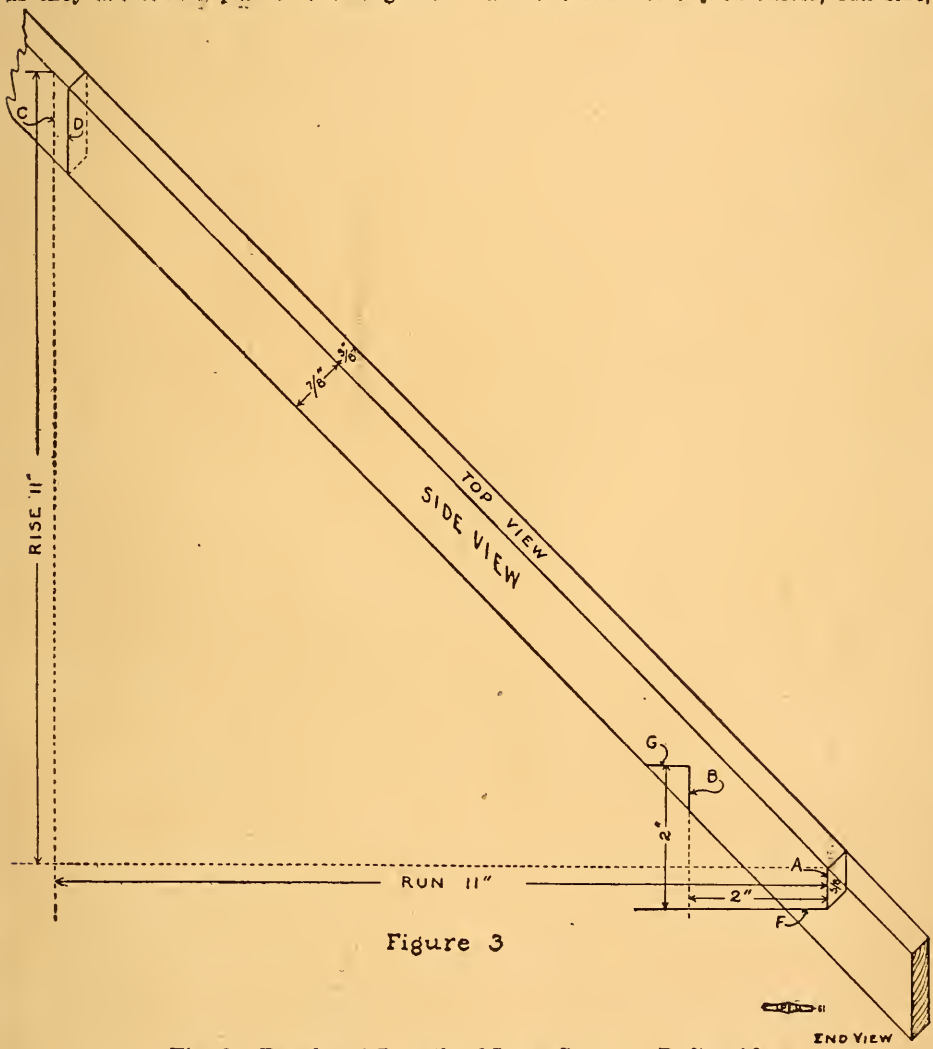

Figure 3

Fig. 3—Developed Length of Long Common Rafter 16.

common rafter No. 16. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the center of the hip. The four rafters developed in Fig. 4 are laid out on the side of a single rafter. In practice these would be laid out on separate pieces of stock.

Apply the fence to the top edge and lay off the run on the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 4 or 2¾ in. for rafter 12, 5½ in. for rafter 13, 8¼ in. for

as shown in Fig. 5. Where the outside of the jack rafter intersects the hip, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line as at 1. From the extreme length obtained with the square which is to the center line of the hip, as at C, Fig. 4, must be deducted one-half the diagonal thickness of the hip, measured on the line of the jack rafter C-D. Measure forward on a level line from C on the

side of the rafter, Fig. 4, this distance and produce another plumb line as at D. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. To lay out the top cut so that the jacks will fit against the side of the hip at the proper angle, measure the distance D, Fig. 5 and transfer this distance to the side of the rafter, Fig. 4, measuring back on a level line from the plumb line D and produce the plumb line 1. Connect the plumb line 1 through the center line D as shown on the top view, Fig. 4.

Cut on the line A for the facia, on the line F for the plancher level, on the lines G and B for the birdsmouth and on bevel 2 on the plumb line 1 for the cheek cut against the hip.

Jack rafters numbered 17, 18, 19 and 20 are laid out in the same way as the long common rafters, as they are each a part of the length of common rafter 16. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the center of the ridge to center of the valley. The four rafters developed in Fig. 6 are laid out on the side of a single rafter. In practice these would be laid out on separate pieces of stock. Apply the fence to the top edge and lay off the run on the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 6 or 11 in. for rafter 17, 8¼ in., for rafter 18, 5½ in.,

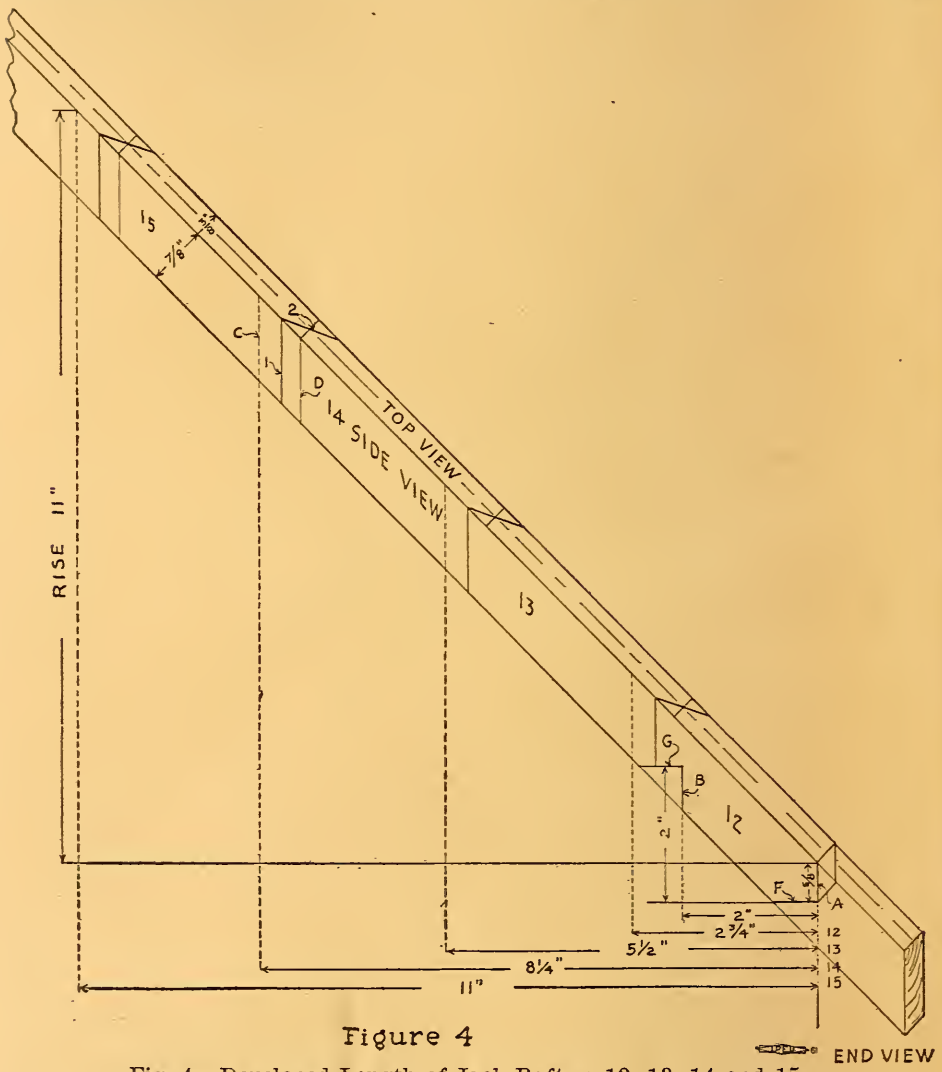

Figure 4

Fig. 4—Developed Length of Jack Rafters 12, 13, 14 and 15.

for rafter 19 and 2¾ in. for rafter 20. The facia and birdsmouth on rafter 17 are the same as for the long common rafter, the upper end of all four rafters are the same as for the long common rafter, deducting in each case one-half the thickness of the ridge (3-16 in.) from the extreme length. The bottom end is beveled to make a fit against side of the valley. This top cut is the same as that used for rafters 12, 13, 14 and 15 and shown in Fig. 5. From the extreme length obtained with the square which is

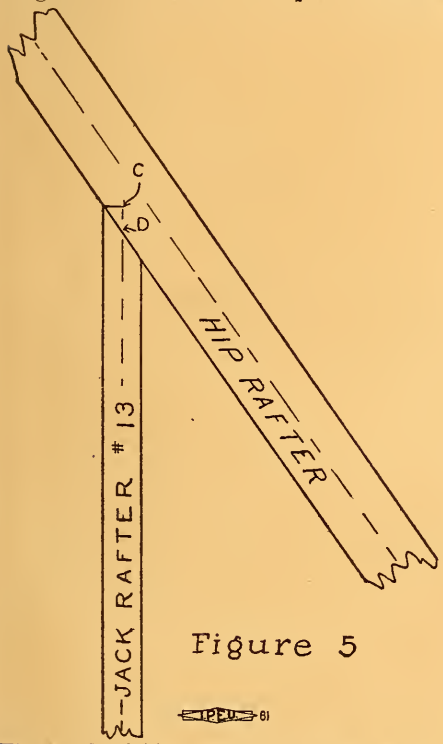

Fig. 5—Full Size Section Through W-W, Fig. 1. Intersection of Jack and Hip Rafter On the Long Common Side.

to the center line of the valley, as at C, Fig. 5, must be deducted one-half the diagonal thickness of the valley, measured on the line of the jack rafter C-D, Fig. 5. Measure back on a level line from C on the side of the rafter, Fig. 6, this distance and produce another plumb line as at D. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. To lay out the top cut so that the jacks will fit against the side of the valley at the proper angle, measure the distance D-1, Fig. 5 and transfer this distance to the side of the rafter, Fig. 6, measuring forward on a level line from the plumb line D and produce the plumb line 1. Connect the plumb line 1 through the center line D as shown on the top view, Fig. 6. Cut on the line D for the cut against the ridge on all four rafters, on bevel 2 on the plumb line 1 for the cheek cut against the valley on all four rafters, on the line F for the plancher level and on the lines B and G for the birdsmouth on rafter 17 only. To locate the plancher level, lay the rafter out as for the facia before making the cheek cut.

To Lay Out Short Common Rafters.—The run 12 in. is a constant unit, because all rafters rise so many inches in 1 ft. of run. The total rise of the short common rafters 6 is the same as the long common rafters or 11 in., as they must both intersect at the apex. The run of the rafter is taken from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the center of the ridge or 8 in. With a total rise of 11 in. and a total run of 8 in., find the rise in inches per foot and adjust the square as for the long common rafters, by applying the following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} \times \frac{12}{1} \text{ equals rise in in. per ft.}$$

$$\frac{11}{8} \times \frac{12}{1} \text{ equals } 16\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ in., rise in in. per ft.}$$

Solution:

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 11 \\ \hline 12 \\ 12 \\ \hline 132 \end{array}$$

$$8\overline{)132}\ (16\tfrac{1}{2} \text{ in. Rise in in. per ft.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline 52 \\ 48 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

Set the fence on the square at 16½ in. rise and 12 in. run or 8¼ in. rise on the tongue and 6 in. run on the blade. Mark on the tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for all level cuts. Apply the fence to the top edge and lay off the run on the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 7 or 8 in. from the facia

line to the center of the ridge. From this length deduct one-half the thickness of the ridge or 3-16 in. C to D. Then measure in from the facia line, A, on a level line, 2 in., the width of the projection and produce the wall line B. Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter 5/8 in., the width of the facia and produce the plancher level

Measure up from the plancher level on a plumb line 2 5/8 in., locating the plate level G, noticing that the plate level is 5/8 in. higher than the plate level on the long common rafter. Cut on the line A for the facia, on the line F for the plancher level, on the lines G and B for the birdsmouth and on the line D for the cut against the ridge.

To Lay Out Jack Rafters On Short Common Side.—Jack rafters numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are laid out in the same way as the short common rafter, as they are each a part of the length of common rafter 6. Take the run from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the facia line to the center of the hip. The five rafters developed in Fig. 8 are laid out on the side of a single rafter. In practice these would be laid out on separate pieces of stock. Apply the fence to the top edge and lay off the run on the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 8 or 1 7-16 in. for rafter 1, 2 7/8 in., for rafter 2, 4 5-16 in., for rafter 3, 5 3/4 in., for rafter 4 and 7, 3-16 in., for rafter 5. The facia and birdsmouth are the same as for the short common rafter, but the upper end is beveled to make a fit against the side of the hip. To simplify picking up the top cut for the jacks, lay in the hip and section of a jack rafter, full size, as shown in Fig. 9. Where the outside of the jack rafter intersects the hip, square a line across at right angles

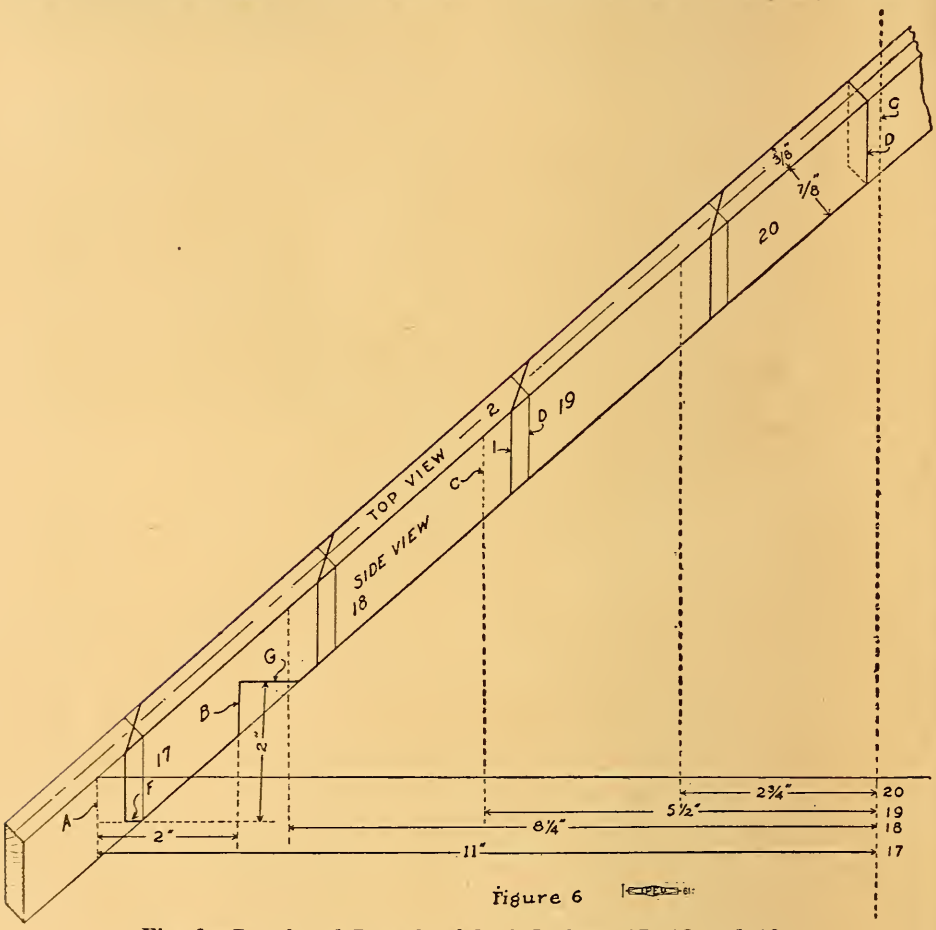

Fig. 6—Developed Length of Jack Rafters 17, 18 and 19.

to the center line until it intersects the center line as at 1. From the extreme length obtained with the square which is to the center line of the hip, as at C, Fig. 8, deduct one-half the diagonal thickness of the hip, measured on the line of the jack rafter C-D, Fig. 9. Measure forward on a level line from C on the side of the rafter, Fig. 8, this distance, and produce another plumb line as at D. To lay out the top cut so

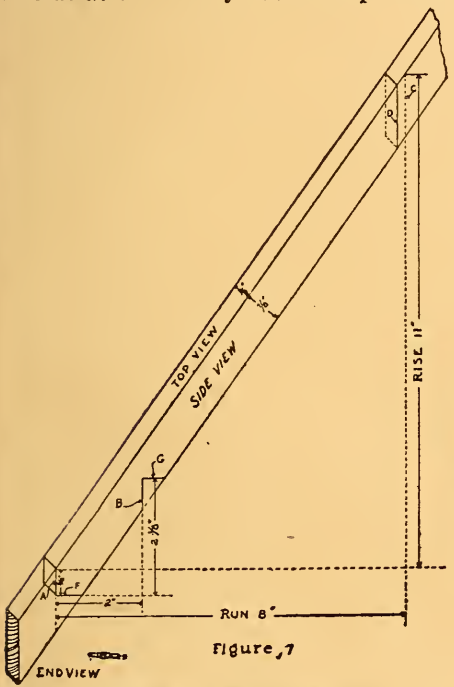

Fig. 7—Developed Length of Short Common Rafter 6.

that the jacks will fit against the side of the hip at the proper angle, measure the distance D-1, Fig. 9, and transfer the distance to the side of the rafter, Fig. 8, measuring back on a level line from the plumb line D and produce the plumb line 1. Connect the plumb line 1 through the center line D as shown on the top view, Fig. 8. Cut on the line A for the facia, on the line F for the plancher level on the lines G and B for the birdsmouth and on bevel 2 on the plumb line 1 for the cheek cut against the hip.

Jack rafters numbered 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11are laid out in the same way as the short common rafters, as they are each a part of the length of common rafter 6. Take the runs from the layout, Fig. 1, measuring from the center of the ridge to the center of the valley. The five rafters developed in Fig. 10 are laid out on the side of a single rafter. In practice these would be laid out on

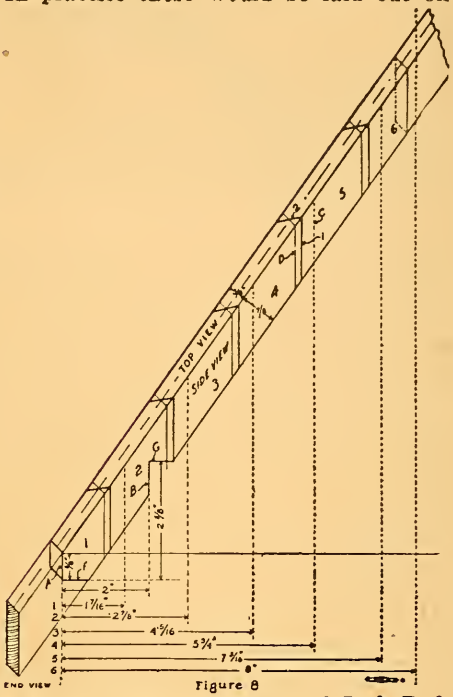

Fig. 8—Developed Length of Jack Rafters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

separate pieces of stock. Apply the fence to the top edge and lay off the

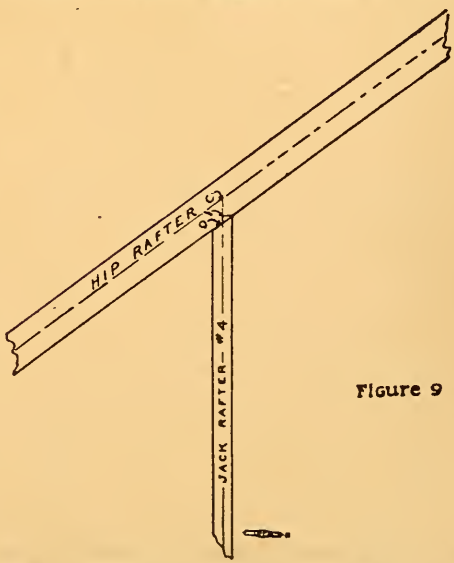

Fig. 9—Full Size Section Through U-U, Fig. 1. Intersection of Jack and Hip Rafter On the Short Common Side.

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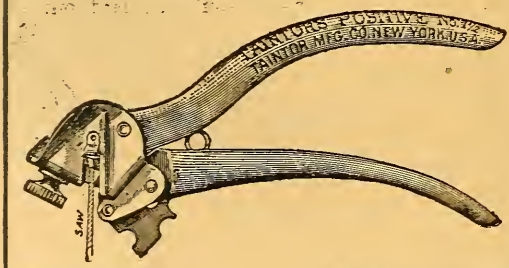

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run on the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 10, or 8 in. for rafter 7, 6½ in. for rafter 8, 5 1-16 in. for rafter 9, 3⅝ in. for rafter 10 and 2 3-16 in. for rafter 11. The facia and birdsmouth on rafters 7 and 8 are the same as for the short common rafter, the upper end of

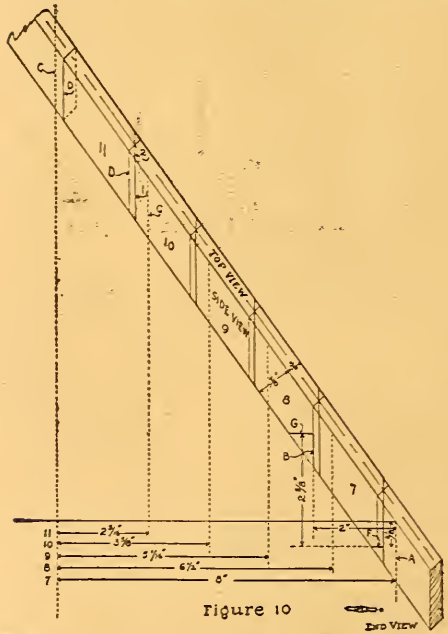

Fig. 10—Developed Length of Jack Rafters 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

all five rafters are the same as for the short common rafter, deducting in each case one half the diagonal thickness of the ridge (3-16 in.) from the extreme length. The bottom is beveled to make a fit against the side of the valley. This top cut is the same as that used for rafters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and shown in Fig. 9. From the extreme length obtained with the square which is to the center line of the valley, as at C, Fig. 9, must be deducted one-half the diagonal thickness of the valley, measured on the line of the jack rafter C-D, Fig. 9. Measure back on a level line from C on the side of the rafter, Fig. 10, this distance and produce another plumb line as at D. Square this line across the top edge of the rafter and locate the center. To lay out the top cut so that the jacks fit against the side of the valley at the proper angle, measure the distance D-1, Fig. 9 and transfer this distance to the side of the rafter, Fig. 10, measuring forward on a level line from the plumb line D and produce the plumb line 1. Connect the plumb line 1 through the center line D as shown on the top view, Fig. 10. Cut on the line D for the cut against the ridge on all five rafters, on bevel 2 on the plumb line 1 for the cheek cut against the valley on all five rafters, on the line F for the plancher level on rafter 7, only and on the lines G and B for the birdsmouth on rafters 7 and 8, only. To locate the plancher level and birdsmouth lay out as for the facia before making the cheek cut.

To Lay Out Hip Rafter.—The hip rafter of an unequal pitch roof instead of crossing the plate at an angle of 45 degrees of the diagonal of a square as in the case of an equal pitch where both gables are the same pitch, runs the diagonal of an oblong, due to the fact that the pitch of one gable is greater than the pitch of the other. The outside lines of the roof must be on the same plane and intersect. The plancher level must be level throughout the entire roof, the facia lines must also intersect and by doing so they throw the center line of the hip away from the corner of the building, or in other words the hip can-

not cross the plate at the intersection of two walls and intersect on the facia line at the corner of the walls, or return of the facia, B, Fig. 12. The constant unit of 12 in. run used for the common rafters remains the same for the hip rafter. The total rise of the hip is the same as the common rafters or 11 in. as they all meet at the apex. The run of the hip is taken from the lay-out, Fig. 1, A to T, measuring from the corner of the facia line to the intersection of the valley rafter or 13⅝ in. With a total rise of 11 in. and a total run of 13⅝ in. find the rise in inches per foot and adjust the square as for the common rafters, by applying the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} \times \frac{12}{1} \text{ equals rise in in. per ft.}$$

$$\frac{11}{13\frac{5}{8}} \times \frac{12}{1} \text{ equals } 9\ 7\text{-}10 \text{ in. rise in in. per ft.}$$

Solution:

$$12 \times 11 = 132$$

$$132 \text{ divided by } 13\frac{5}{8} \text{ equals } 132 \text{ divided by } \frac{109}{8} \text{ equals } 132 \text{ times } \frac{8}{109} \text{ equals}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 109)1056.00(9.68 \text{ Ans.} \\ 981 \end{array}$$

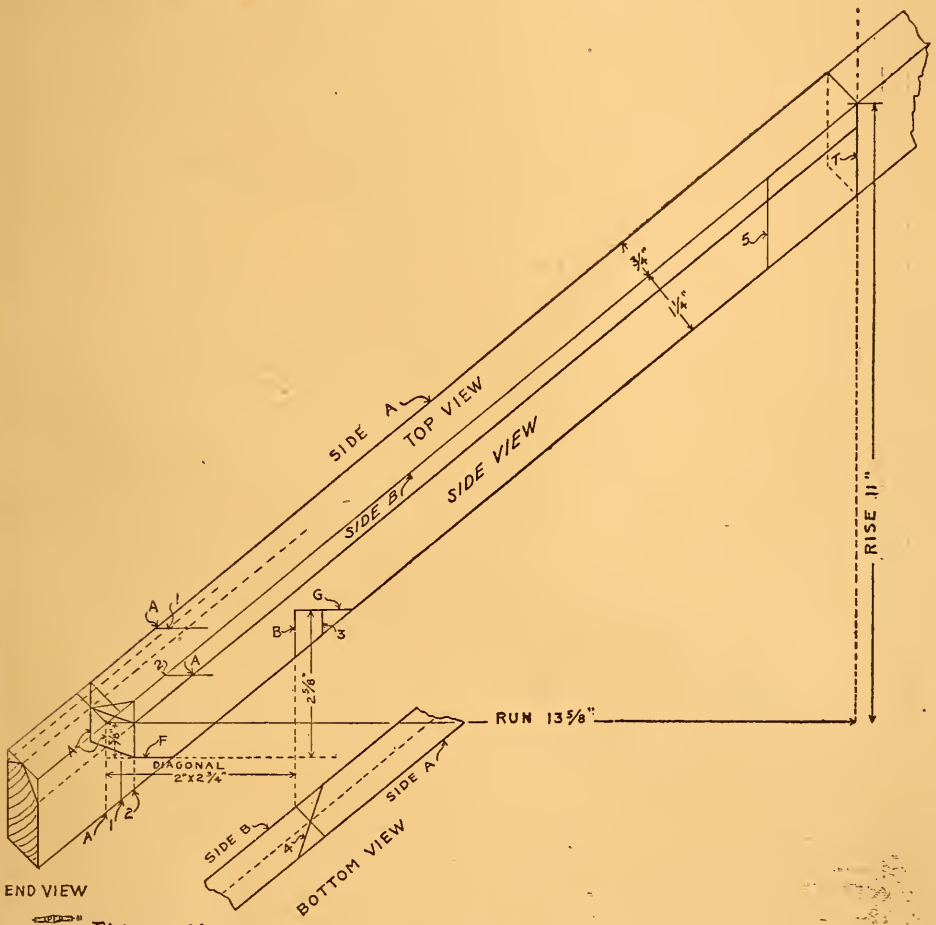

Figure 11

Fig. 11—Developed Length of Hip Rafter for Roof of Unsqual Pitch.

750
654

960
872

88

Another way to determine the rise in inches per foot is shown in Fig. 13. Lay off the run 13⅝ in. on the blade and 11 in. on the tongue and connect all level cuts. Press the fence firmly against the top edge of the rafter and produce the facia line or first plumb cut to the extreme left, A, Fig. 11. Slide the square to the right until the 12 in. mark on the blade stands over the facia line on the top edge of the rafter and mark on the tongue as at 5, Fig. 11. This gives the length for only one foot of run, the total run desired being 13⅝ in. Slide the square along measuring

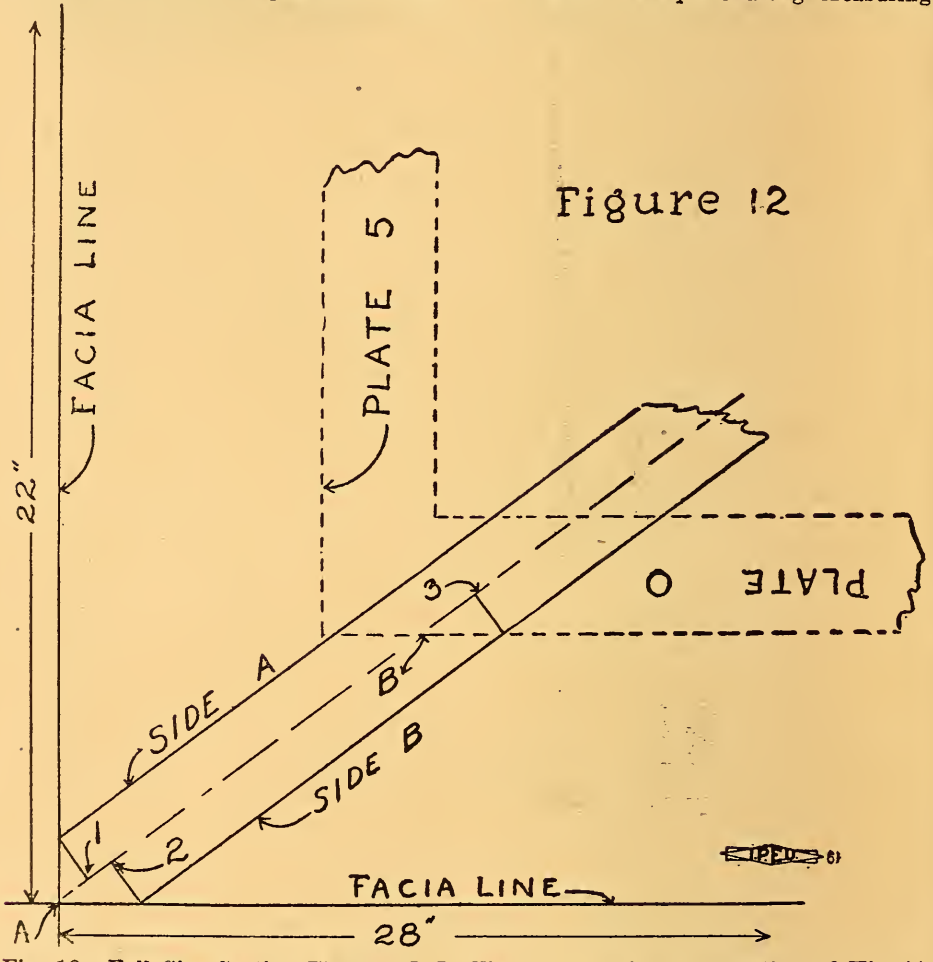

Fig. 12—Full Size Section Through R-R, Fig. 1. Showing Intersection of Hip At the Plate and the Facia Line.

the two points with a diagonal line. Slide the blade of the square along and lay off 12 in. run and square up from this point until the tongue intersects the diagonal line. Measure this distance which will be 9 7-10 in.

Set the fence on the square at 9 7-10 in. rise and 12 in. run. Mark on tongue for all plumb cuts and on the blade for 1⅝ in. on a level line from the plumb line 5 and mark on the tongue as at T which will be the length desired. To simplify picking up the various distances that will be required in laying out the bevels and cuts for the hip rafter, lay-out a full sizs secton of the facia and plate as shown in Fig. 12. Lay in the hip full size and where the

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outside edge of the rafter on side B intersects the wall line, square a line across at right angles to the center line until it intersects the center line as at 3, Fig. 12. Also where the outside edges of the hip intersect the facia line on either, side, square lines across at right angles to the center line until they intersect the center line as at 1 and 2, Fig. 12. As the hip and valley form a butt joint, no reduction need be made from this length thus obtained. Measure in from the facia line on a level line, the diagonal of the projection A-B, Fig. 12, measuring on the center line of the hip from the intersection of the facia to where it crosses the plate, or 3 7-16 in. and produce the wall line B, Fig. 11. and square this line across the bottom edge of the rafter as shown in the bottom view, and point off the center. To make a fit against the wall, measure in on the side of the rafter from the wall line B, Fig. 11, the distance B-3 Fig.12 and produce another plumb line. Connect this line through the center as shown at 4, Fig. 11.

Measure down on the facia line from the top edge of the rafter 5/8 in., the width of the facia and produce the plancher level F. Measure up from the plancher level on a plumb line 2 5/8 in., locating the plate level G, noticing that the hip crosses the same plate as the short common rafters. To make the turn on the facia line measure back on the side of the rafter from the facia line A, Fig. 11, the distance A-1 on side A and the distance A-2 on side B, Fig. 12, and produce plumb line 1 on side A and plumb line 2 on side B of the rafter, Fig. 11. Connect these lines on the top edge with the facia line on the center line of the hip. Cut at these angles on the top edge on the plumb line A for the facia, on line F for the plancher level, on line G make a square cut and on line 4 on the bottom edge a bevel cut for the birdsmouth and on line T make a square cut for the butt joint against the valley.

To Back the Hip Rafter.—To determine the amount of stock to be removed in beveling the corners to bring the center line of the hip in alinement

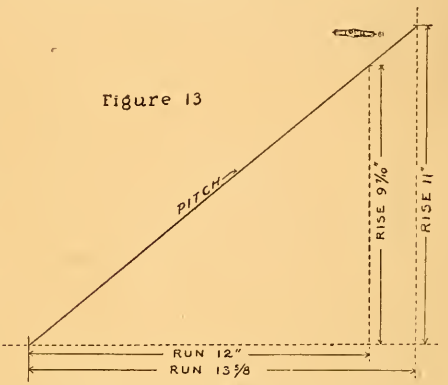


Fig. 13—A Simple Method for Finding the Rise in Inches Per Foot.

with the center line of the jack and common rafters, produce a level line anywhere on either side of the hip rafter. On side A from the top edge of the rafter on this level line, point off the distance A-1, Fig. 12. On side B from the top edge of the rafter on the level line, point off the distance A-2, Fig. 12. Gauge a line through these points on either side of the hip as shown in Fig. 11. Also gauge a line through the center on the top edge of the hip and remove the corner between these two lines as shown in the end view, Fig. 11.

(To Be Continued.)

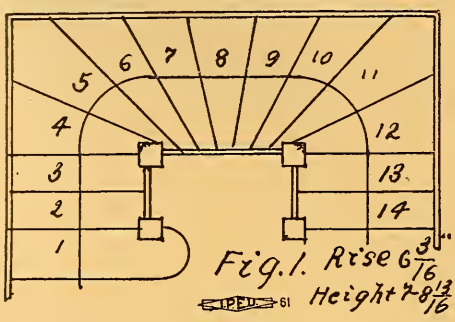
Criticism of Stairbuilding Problems of Richard M. Van Gaasbeek of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(By L. W. Cooper.)

As I have the written consent of the above named to make the following, I don't feel as if I were picking on some little fellow.

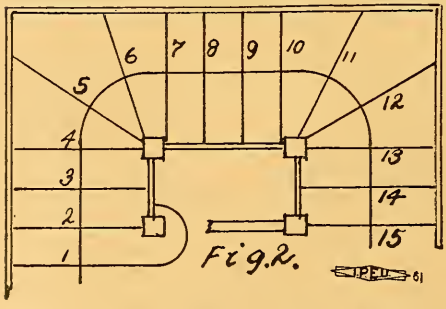
The plan is the first thing to criticise. Fig. 1. is substantially a reproduction of his plan on page 46 of the June issue. I am unable to conceive of any necessity for scrambling up a mess of winders like that. Winders are something we avoid whenever it is possible, but are prepared

to fall back on them if necessary. In that case we try to make them as convenient as possible. We try to avoid running a riser straight in the corner, as it is inconvenient to sweep, but in Fig.



1 the fourth and fifth step have an impossible corner. He shows the corner of the second and third post rounded, perhaps to relieve this difficulty. It is unnecessary on the third post, as that will sweep alright, and in no case is it permissible.

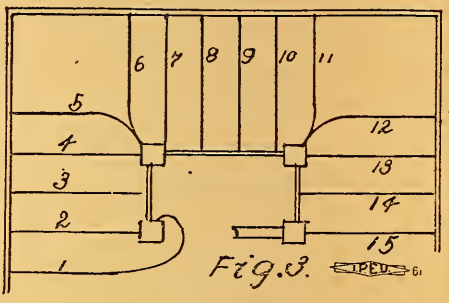
Fig. 2 occupies the same space in every way, save that the first step is no wider than the rest, while he has his first step 1-3 the width of the step wider than the regulation step. This is often done, but has two objections. (1) You measure your first step and misjudge the



second and start stumbling up stairs or land your heel on it and stumble when you think you are safely down. (2) If you use a straight string as you should with a cheap flight like this, your nosing would almost, if not quite cut through the face of string, hence an easment would be required to overcome this difficulty, and his bull-nose step looks so cheap that a luxurious flourish like that would be out of place.

I like the bull-nose shown in Fig. 2 much better and it is equally as cheap, but with the one used in Figs. 3 and 4 an under-ease and wider step would be permissible. (A more perfect detail of the first step will appear later with remarks thereon.) You will notice that the sixth and twelfth risers face the corner of post, while the fifth and eleventh are in the center of clear space before them. It is easier to get the kite winder in place, and the stair sweeps better.

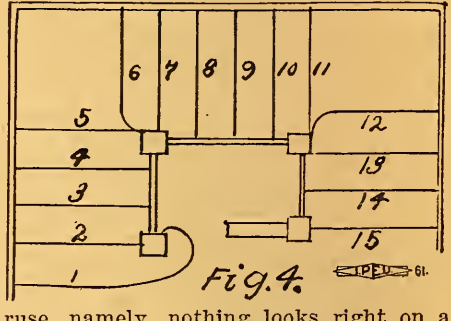
Some would insist on having the face of riser point to center of post. If so, we humer them. Fig. 2 is the cheapest



and simplest method of treating a flight of that kind. It occupies the same space as Fig. 1 and the width of step is taken from the second, third, thirteenth and fourteenth step of Fig. 1, hence it is of equal value. The steps are 11 5-8 on cut, hence I give 6 3-16 in. as the rise. (Twice the rise plus the step equals 24 in.)

We only have a story of 7 ft. 8 13-16 in., or if the rise be higher we could have proportionally reduced our step and probably eliminated the winders entirely, but this problem before us is how to treat a plan of these dimensions giving equal value.

Before proceeding to Figs. 3 and 4 I will say why Fig. 1 looks ridiculous. The International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., gives an architectural



ruse, namely, nothing looks right on a building unless it is called in place by a structural necessity. No such necessity presents itself in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 occupies the same space as Fig. 2, and without shrinking out steps we get the same value by use of hollow landings and bull-noses, and you can kid yourself into thinking you have a platform stair. A misstep is possible in Fig. 3, though it is much better than winders.

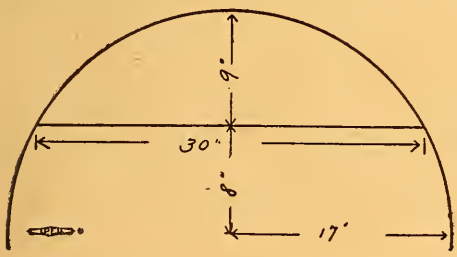
Fig. 4 is much better, but the top run is crowded up 3 in. and the first run 8 5-8 in. farther down. It occupies more room, but it is worth it .

In the next installment we will take up the details of constructions. Those who are interested will please keep this copy as I will have occasion to refer to it later, and those who have the copies from June to November containing Mr. Van Gaasbeek's article will doubtless find them interesting to refer to.

Solutions To J. E. Adams Problem

Replying to the inquiry of Mr. J. E. Adams in the October issue of "The Carpenter" as to how to find the radius when the span and rise is given, I offer the following solution.

Square one-half the span in inches, divide the result by the rise, add the rise to this result and divide by 2, will give the radius.



Span equals 30 in.

Rise equals 9 in.

One-half span equals:

15
15
—
75
15
—
225 divided by rise 9 in.

9)225(25
18
—
45
45

25 plus rise 9 in. equals 34 in., divided by 2 equals 17 in. radius.

Yours truly,
R. M. VAN GAASBEEK,
Head of Department of Woodworking,
Pratt Institute.

In reply to Brother J. E. Adams, Box 465, Hugo, Okla., in October number:

To find the radius of segment, if the rise and chord are known.

Rule—Square the rise, square one-half of the chord. Add the two products and divide the sum obtained by the rise. Divide this quotient by 2.

Solution:

15 times 15 equals 225.
9 times 9 equals 81.
81 plus 225 equals 306.
306 divided by 9 equals 34.
34 divided by 2 equals 17.
Ans. 17 inches.

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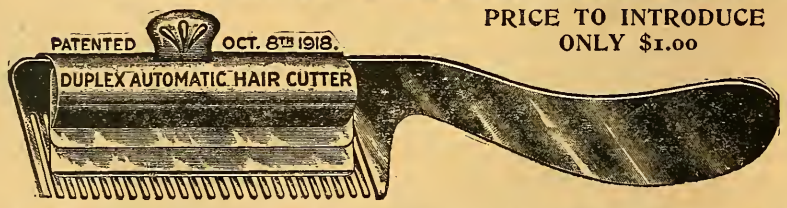

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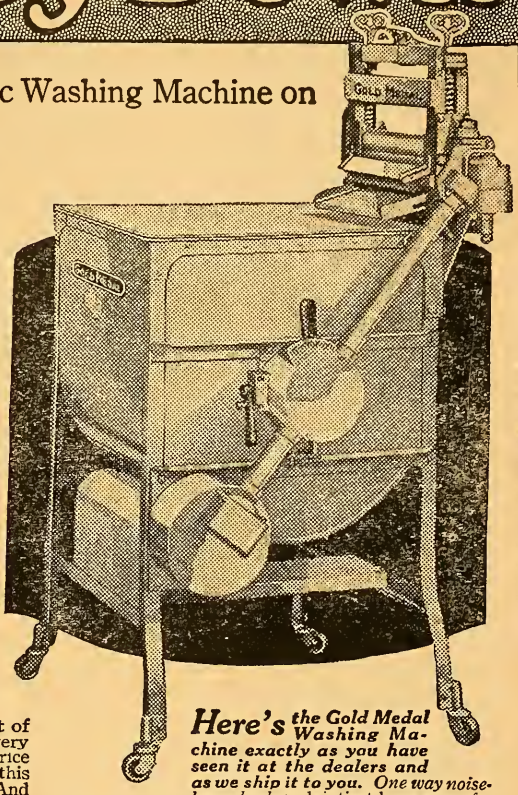


$99.50!

Yes, $99.50 net—the genuine Gold Medal machine — the best of all machines, washes as well as any make at any price—the very best. The factory price direct to you — less than the price dealers have been paying and are paying right today for this same machine, for this exact, identical 1921 model. And besides—***special easy monthly terms—as low as***

$4.00 a Month!

Easy terms depending upon amount of first payment—but no money in advance — two weeks' trial first — then, if satisfied, a year to pay!

Here's ***the Gold Medal Washing Machine exactly as you have seen it at the dealers and as we ship it to you.*** *One way noiseless cylinder*—daintiest laces are safe. *Lovell Electric Swinging Wringer with Automatic Safety Release,* recognized the best wringer made. DOMESTIC ball-bearing motor, known as best for washers. Automatic oiling. *All moving parts enclosed, no danger to children.* Celebrated Armco Rust-Resisting Iron (used throughout) is proof against any kind of water, soap and alkalis. A good sized family washing finished in about 1½ hours at a cost of only 2½c for electricity. Can be run from any electric light socket or from farm lighting plant. Every Gold Medal machine shipped on this offer is ***fully guaranteed.***

Catalog Free

5000 of These

1921 Model Gold Medal Washing Machines were offered to us by the manufacturer (who was overstocked) at the factory cost *for quick sale.* We guarantee that these machines were formerly priced by the factory, to sell up to $165. But on this factory output offer, only $99.50 direct to you—the equal in value of other machines priced up to $165. And on 2 weeks free trial and easy terms.

Send coupon—no obligation. Get our completely illustrated catalog, FREE. Learn about our special factory output offer:—5,000 Genuine Gold Medal Electric Washing Machines, 1921 Model, *while they last* $99.50! First come, first served. Don't wait—send for catalog *now!*

Straus & Schram, Dept. 3019
West 35th Street Chicago, Illinois

Straus & Schram
Dept. 3019 W. 35th St., Chicago

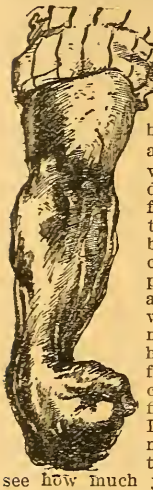
Send me your complete catalog of Gold Medal Electric Washing Machines and details of your 2 weeks free trial, easy payment, direct factory offer. No obligation.

Name.....

Address.....

Madam: It is time to get through with THE DRUDGERY OF THE WASH BOARD *which has killed more women than war has killed men.* Surely the family can save enough for the small monthly payment to keep the mother well and happy. Send this coupon for free catalog *now!*

There is Strength in Every Tablet



One dose often helps commence to enrich your blood and revitalize your worn-out exhausted nerves—Nuxated Iron is organic iron, like the iron in your blood and like the iron in spinach. It is so prepared that it will not injure the teeth nor disturb the stomach. It is ready for almost immediate absorption and assimilation by the blood while some physicians claim metallic iron which people usually take is not absorbed at all. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of Nuxated Iron—three times per day, after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. Your money will be refunded by the manufacturers if you do not obtain perfectly satisfactory results. At all druggists.

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The little matter of **15 cts.** (coin or stamps) will bring you the **Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial.** The Pathfinder is a cheerful illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center for people everywhere; an independent home paper that tells the story of the world's news in an interesting, understandable way. Now in its 28th year. This splendid National weekly supplies a long-felt want; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to know what is going on in the world, this is your best means. If you want a paper in your home which is reliable and wholesome; if you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, strongly, entertainingly, briefly—here it is. Splendid serial and short stories and miscellany. The Question Box Answers YOUR questions and is a mine of information. Send **15 cts.** to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the Pathfinder on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. Address: **Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.**

The Pathfinder, 517

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If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of *Page's Pile Tablets* and you will bless the day that you read this. Write today.

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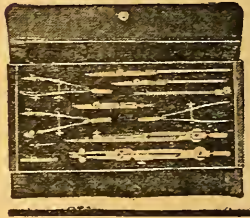
SHIPMAN-WARD MFG. CO. **Chicago, Illinois**



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Will Be Given Away
February 28th

Equipped With Electric Lights & Starter.

Freight and War Tax Paid.

I Have Already Given 33 Autos—Here are 2 more

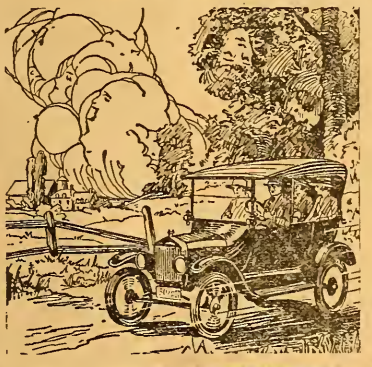
February 28th, I am going to give a new Ford Sedan and a Ford Touring Car to two people who are prompt and energetic in following my instructions. If you live in the country or in a small town you will have an opportunity of owning one of these splendid cars by answering this ad today. I will send you full instructions telling all about it. Send no money.

Thousands of Dollars Will be Given
In Grand Prizes and Cash Rewards

Fort Sedan—1st Grand Prize.
Ford Touring Car—2nd Grand Prize.
Cabinet Phonograph—3rd Grand Prize.
and 22 other grand prizes, such as Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Silverware, Bicycles, etc. Thousands of dollars in cash rewards.
(Prizes duplicated in case of tie.)

Every one taking an active part in this contest will be well paid in cash, whether or not he wins one of the Fords or one of the other Grand Prizes. Just your name and address with five or more faces correctly marked in the picture below, starts everything. Act quick. Mail me the coupon today sure.

Cut Out and Mail Coupon Today



FIND FIVE FACES—Get 1000 VOTES

In the picture are a number of hidden faces. See how many you can find. Some are looking right at you, some turned sideways. You will find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, write your name and address plainly on the lines below, clip out this coupon and mail to me now. If you find as many as five of the hidden faces I will enter you in this contest and credit you with 1,000 votes. Send me this coupon today SURE.

D. W. BEACH, Contest Manager,
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Dear Sir:—Here is my solution of the picture. If correct, enter me in your Grand Prize subscription contest with a credit of 1,000 votes. I want one of these cars—send me full particulars.

Name .....

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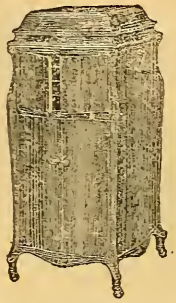

This beautiful Phonograph (plays all records)

MAKE IT YOURSELF (in your spare time) SAVE the cost of assembling and finishing and the large profits made by jobbers and dealers. MAKE them for your friends, if you sell one the profit will pay for your own.

WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS AT FACE VALUE

Cabinet when complete 48 in. high, 23 in. deep, 21 in. wide. We furnish woodwork cut to exact size, motor, tonearm and cabinet hardware. A few hours work and you will have a phonograph as good as any.

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Only surfacing machine having roller sanding even with baseboard from either side of machine, doing away with uneven work of edge roller attachment. Removes old varnish, paint, oil-soak, black, etc., rapidly, or cuts down warped edges quickly. Four sizes — for the largest areas or the smallest rooms.

Write for folders. Accept our free trial offer.

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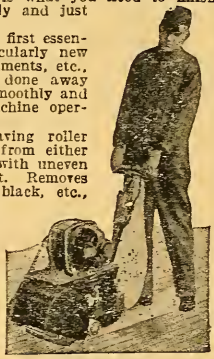

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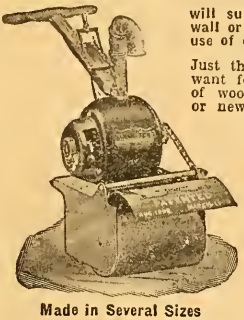

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Just the machine you would want for surfacing all kinds of wood floors, whether old or new. Will smooth down rapidly and easily all joints or warped edges. Perfect results guaranteed. More than 20,000 in use.

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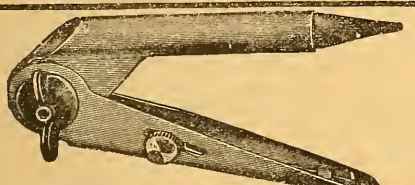

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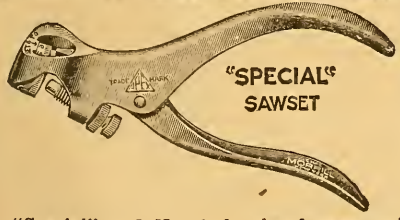

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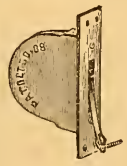

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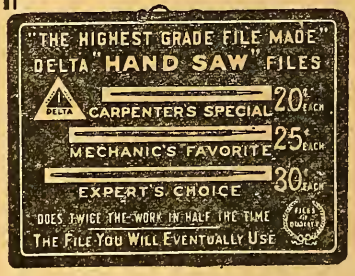
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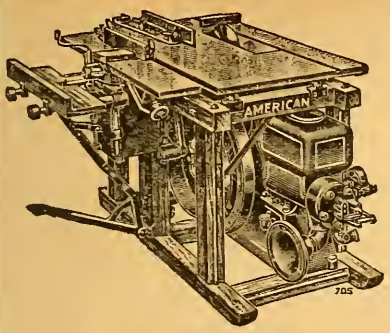

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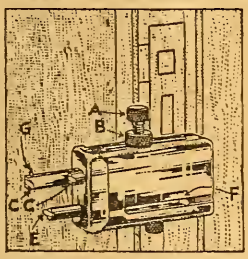

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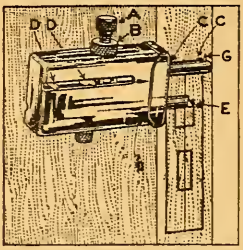

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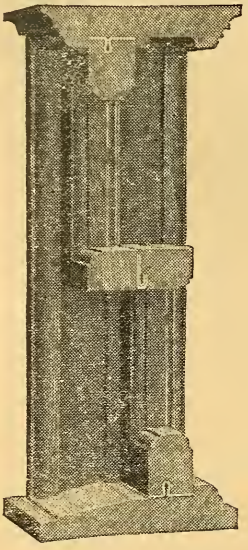

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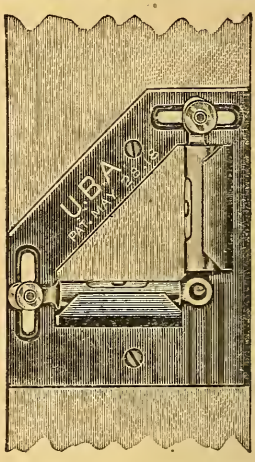

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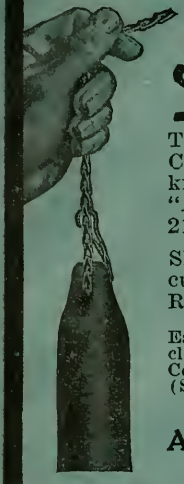

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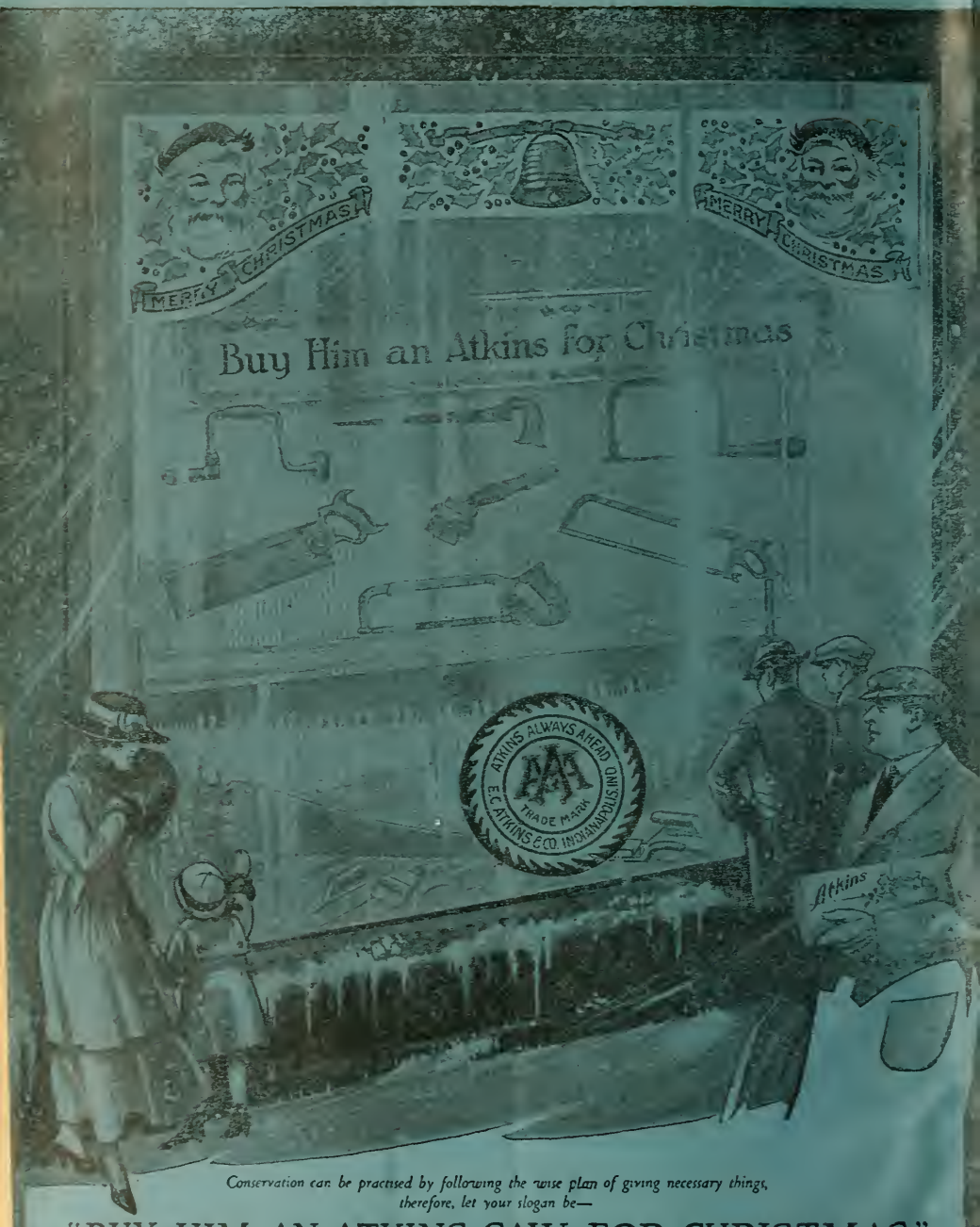

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